THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 13,047. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—Second Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—Eleventh Page—First column.
BILLIARDS—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
BOARDERS WANTED—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
BROOKLYN BOARD—Twelfth Page—Fifth column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Second Page—First column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—Eleventh Page—Second column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Seventh Page—Sixth column.
CIGARS AND TOBACCO—Second Page—Fourth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Second Page—First column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—Eleventh Page—Fourth and fifth columns.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—Eleventh Page—Fifth column.
COAL AND WOOD—Eleventh Page—First column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Sixth column.
COPARTNERSHIPS—Eleventh Page—Second column.
COUNTRY BOARD—Twelfth Page—Fifth column.
DENTISTRY—Second Page—Third column.
DRY GOODS—First Page—Fourth column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—Twelfth Page—Third column.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
EUROPE—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
EXCURSIONS—First Page—Sixth column.
FINANCIAL—First Page—Fifth column.
FOR SALE—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Twelfth Page—Third and fourth columns.
FURNITURE—Eleventh Page—Second column.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—Eleventh Page—Fourth column.
HELP WANTED—MALES—Eleventh Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.—First Page—Second, third and fourth columns.
HOTELS—Twelfth Page—Fifth column.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED—Eleventh Page—Second column.
ICE CREAM—Eleventh Page—First column.
INSTRUCTION—Eleventh Page—Second column.
JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Second Page—First column.
LOAN OFFICES—First Page—Fifth column.
LOST AND FOUND—First Page—First and second columns.
MACHINERY—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
MARBLE MANTELS—First Page—Fourth column.
MEDICAL—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—Tenth Page—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS—Second Page—Third column.
MUSICAL—Second Page—Fourth column.
PERSONAL—First Page—First column.
PIANOFORTES—Second Page—Fifth column.
POLITICAL—Eleventh Page—First column.
PROPOSALS—Second Page—Fourth column.
PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Eleventh Page—Fourth column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Second Page—First, second and third columns.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—Second Page—Third column.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—Second Page—Third column.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—First Page—Fourth column.
REMOVALS—Eleventh Page—First column.
REWARDS—First Page—Second column.
SALES AT AUCTION—Twelfth Page—First and second columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Eleventh Page—Third column.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—Eleventh Page—Fourth column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—First Page—Second column.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.—First Page—Second column.
STORAGE—Eleventh Page—First column.
SUMMER RESORTS—Twelfth Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
THE TRADES—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
THE TURF—First Page—Second column.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—Twelfth Page—Second and third columns.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—First Page—Sixth column.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—Eleventh Page—First column.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET—Second Page—First column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.—First Page—Fourth column.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UPTOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

WEST SIDE, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

ARMAWDA—YOUR TRADE, LYRE-MAKER; ASKED at leaving and now ask: come to Green & Wood's, Hoboken; I owe him nothing but this. 332 Broad street, 11?.

ARRIVED—PER STEAMSHIP ANGLIA, MRS. FORrest and child. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received at the Pacific Hotel.

BLEECKER STREET.—OBLIGED TO LEAVE TOWN. Make it next Saturday. JOHN.

CANNOT SEE YOU BEFORE SUNDAY EVENING. Will then explain. X. X. X.

DR. C. F. MERMIER HAS ARRIVED.

F. C. WYLES OR LIVESEY.—TELEGRAM FOR YOU at GEORGE STOKER'S European Telegraph Agency, 50 and 52 Pine street.

G.—WHAT WILL COMPENSATE YOU FOR FINDING watch? Call or address by post, stating place of interview, where money will be paid. B.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF W. BROWN, SON OF William F. Brown, lawyer, deceased. Will please send his address to Mrs. CHARLOTTE SMITH, No. 7 Cannon street, New York, on urgent business.

I DESIRE AN INTERVIEW WITH DON GABRIEL Toucedo, lawyer, formerly of Matanzas, Cuba, on business that interests him. Address T. WHITEBY, 439 East Fifty-seventh street, New York.

IF THE MAN WHO TOOK THE PICTURE OF A little Dutch boy from 150 West Twenty-seventh street will bring it to 114 West Thirty-first street he will get the rest of the money. HATTIE PHILLIPS.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM EDWARDS, aged 35 years, who came over in the City of Brooklyn on Monday last, and is supposed to be in New York. Any information will be thankfully received by his brother, James Edwards, care of John Carroll, Union street, Flushing, L. I.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARY M'CABE, WIFE of John McCabe, formerly Mary Gilmore, or either of her children, Peter or Margaret Gilmore, or her stepson, James McCabe. Any person who can give any information of the above persons will please address H. M., box 6,765 Post office.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN HARPER, BOOT and shoe maker, a native of Power's court, county Wicklow, Ireland. When last heard of was in Cincinnati, Ohio; left for Pittsburg; wanted by his sister Fanny H.; my husband's name is Aaron Hunter. 252 West Forty-first street, New York.

MISS MINNIE FOSTER WILL OBLIGE BY SENDING her address to LAWYER, P. R., Herald office.

NOTICE.—IF ROSETTA FAXMAN, WIFE OF ALEXander Sutherland, and Rebecca Faxman, both late of Quebec, supposed to have been some six of eight years ago in Illinois, will apply to their brother, Samuel Faxman, of Quebec, they will hear of something to their advantage.

NUDUS—MAY 14, 5½. MELISSA.

PERHAPS THE LADY IN BLACK WHO RECOGnized a gentleman on Wednesday last, about 4 o'clock, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, on Broadway, and then entered Thirty-fourth street, will forward a line to VERMONT, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

PARTIES WHO LEFT GOODS AT E. LORD'S, IN Greene street, will find them at his new cleaning and dyeing office, 620 Broadway, near Bleecker street.

VERZEIHUNG.—BEG HUNDRED THOUSAND; STAMP feel like king and make Abner kneel; might slaughter much, Blucher included. ABBE.

WILL THE YOUNG LADIES WHO LEFT A MADIson avenue stage at Forty-second street at 6½ P. M. Friday meet the gentleman who sat next them at the spot where they dropped their umbrella, Sunday at 1 o'clock.

X. X. X.—IMPOSSIBLE FOR ME THIS EVENING. Expect me to-morrow same time. R. PETER.

LOST AND FOUND.

BIRD STOLEN—FROM 663 LEXINGTON AVENUE. A liberal reward given and no questions asked for its return.

DOG LOST—IN THE VICINITY OF BROADWAY AND Twenty-seventh street, a Skye Terrier, with long, shaggy hair and weighs about ten pounds; has on a common collar. Ten dollars reward will be paid the finder by leaving him at 19 West Twenty-seventh street.

FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY. THE OWNER CAN have it by proving property and paying expenses at D. KELLY'S Carpet Store, 542 Eighth avenue.

FOUND—MAY 8, AT CHURCH DOOR FIFTH AVENUE and Nineteenth street, a Ring. Will be returned to owner. Address Mrs. J. B., Worth House, New York, giving description.

LOST—ON THE 7TH INST., A PAIR OF GOLD EYEglasses, in Forty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with M. HALLAVAN, 160 East Ninety-third street.

LOST—ON HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD TRAIN, Thursday morning, May 9, 1872, train leaving Tarrytown 8:26, due Grand Central Depot 9:35, a small square Box done up in yellow paper, containing two gold vest chains and three oval lockets. A reward will be given by leaving them at 106 Fulton street, 4th stairs.

LOST—YESTERDAY AT NOON, IN GOING FROM Thirty-third street and Broadway to Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue, a Check for $200, drawn by R. Lamberton, banker, Franklin, Pa., in favor of F. Prentice, payable at National Park Bank, New York; payment has been stopped. The finder will receive $10 by leaving it at 93 West Thirty-third street. JOHN J. BAILEY.

LOST—TUESDAY MORNING, BETWEEN 9 AND 10 o'clock, a small black Dog, in Sixth avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at Messrs. ERIOT'S, 547 Sixth avenue.

LOST—ON THE 8TH INST., A WHITE DOG, LONG tail and cropped ears, for which a liberal reward will be paid on returning him to 761 Lexington avenue corner Sixty-first street.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY MORNING, ON BROADWAY, BEtween Fourteenth and Ninth streets, a red morocco Pocketbook; name of owner inside on card. If finder will return, with contents, to 222 West Twenty-fourth street, will be liberally rewarded and receive thanks of owner.

LOST—A PACKAGE OF LETTERS, CONTAINING money, in a Broadway stage yesterday afternoon. The finder will please return to FRED. J. MILLER, 65 Liberty street, New York.

LOST—THURSDAY AFTERNOON IN SIXTH AVENUE, between Twenty-third and Tenth streets, or in Tenth street, a Brooch, containing a photograph of an old lady. The person returning the same to Mrs. GIBSON, 166 West Twenty-third street, will be suitably rewarded.

LOST OR STOLEN—BANK BOOK 89,952, OF THE Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at the Bank, 51 Chambers st.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM A LADY'S POCKET, YESterday, in a Fifth avenue stage, a Pocketbook, containing $30 in money, cards and other articles. The person taking them may keep the money if he will return other contents, and no questions asked, to 148 Clinton street, Brooklyn.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—BLACK AND TAN DOG LOST ON Friday, May 3; had on blue leather collar. Return to 43 Renwick street.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, FROM 78 CLINTON PLACE, near Fifth avenue, a canary, yellow body with dark spots on back and head; very tame. Anyone returning said bird will receive the above reward and many thanks.

$20 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF SMALL Black and Tan Dog, which strayed from 143 East Sixtieth street about noon Sabbath last. He had a red ribbon around his neck when lost.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY EVENing, a Gold Watch, Chain, with coins attached; name of owner engraved inside the watch; Savage, London, maker. Any person returning the same to WM. H. O'CONNOR, corner Pine and William streets, will receive the above reward and no questions asked.

$250 REWARD.—LOST, MAY 8, A PAIR OF DIAmond Solitaire Earrings, in the finger of a kid glove; they were either dropped in Kurtz's photograph gallery or Esterbrook's gallery, or between East Thirty-eighth street and Broadway and Sixteenth street; the above reward will be paid to the finder by returning them to 41 East Thirty-eighth street.

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE return of the violin and bow and overcoat stolen from No. 24 Greene avenue, on Thursday eve, May 9, and no questions asked.

A.—DETECTIVES EDSALL & JONES, NO. 5 PINE street, furnish reliable and efficient operatives in all matters pertaining to their business. Correspondents throughout United States and Europe. Business strictly confidential.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, Trunks and Valises at the Great Family Shoe Emporium, 330 Bowery, corner of Bond street, selling at 20 per cent below Broadway prices. W. D. BIGELOW, ROBERT IRWIN.

A.—HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ALL COLORED MEN OF MEANS, EITHER INTERested in the School for Colored Children in Brooklyn or not, call immediately, (to-day) on T. S. TITUS, 249 Thompson street.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF ROYAL HAVANA and Kentucky State Lotteries always on file. J. CLUTE, Broker, 295 Broadway, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row; box 4,920 Post office.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 323—MAY 10, 1872.
74, 58, 27, 61, 69, 28, 26, 52, 64, 12, 13, 43.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 324—MAY 10, 1872.
8, 15, 5, 7, 61, 71, 23, 11, 39, 20, 74, 16, 1, 69.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS NO. 223—MAY 10, 1872.
61, 26, 69, 4, 47, 1, 57, 31, 54, 22, 16, 40.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 224—MAY 10, 1872.
63, 65, 33, 18, 63, 55, 41, 16, 2, 15.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

J. CLUTE, Broker, 295 Broadway, Post office box 4,920.

BY TELEGRAPH—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—The following numbers have drawn the capital prizes in the drawing of May 7:—21,532, $100,000; 9,051, $50,000; 20,651, $25,000; 14,615, $10,000; 10,599, $5,000. Prizes cashed and information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN election will be held at the office of the New York Bridge Company, No. 31 Fulton street, in the city of Brooklyn, on Monday, the 3d day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for 15 directors of said company for the ensuing year, and for two inspectors of election for 1873. HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.
Dated May 4, 1872.

FIRST LAGER BEER BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT, 241 Broadway, 241.

Imported Bavarian Beer, per dozen	$2 50
Vienna Beer, per dozen	2 50
Also Milwaukee Beer, per dozen	1 50
Cincinnati Beer, per dozen	1 25
New York Beer, per dozen	1 00

For family use and shipping. Delivered free in the city. A liberal commission given to hotels, clubhouses, &c.
HOLLENDER & CO., 241 Broadway, opposite City Hall, New York.

HAVANA LOTTERY—PRICES REDUCED: FIVE first numbers received for May 7.
JOSEPH BATES, 195 Broadway, room 4.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—FIVE FIRST NUMBERS REceived for May 7.
JOSEPH BATES, 195 Broadway, room 4.

MR. AND MRS. M. MARKS ANNOUNCE TO THEIR friends that this morning at 8 o'clock they will depart for Europe, and, by this means, desire to bid an affectionate farewell to all their acquaintances.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—PRICES REduced. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall st., N. Y.

SHOW CARDS—READY MADE OR MADE TO ORDER while you wait, for every business; lettering on muslin a specialty.
THOMAS NOAKES, 203 Broadway, corner of Fulton st.

$578,558 IS DAILY DRAWN IN THE "LEGALized" Kentucky State Lottery: $100,000 gold was drawn in Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba May 7. Address BALEY & CO. (office established 30 years), 174 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

A.—FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, Birds, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, near Canal.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGHBRED POINTER; WELL broken; beautifully marked; retrieves land or water.
D. BURNS, 612 Broadway.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK TROTTING.

The Fifth Meeting of the Saratoga Stable Trotting Association.

Monday, May 13, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M.

No. 1. Class No. 4—Sweepstakes; mile heats; best 3 in 5; in harness or to wagon:—

A. S. Odell's	br. g.	"Flour Boy."
E. Odell's	b. g.	"Joe."
Owner's	b. g.	"Frank."
G. W. Glaze's	b. m.	"Dolly Varden."

No. 2. Class No. 2—Sweepstakes; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness:—

B. O'Rorke's	s. g.	"Joe Hoxie."
A. S. Odell's	br. g.	"Dandy."
Owner's	s. m.	"Fuzzy."
A. F. Pitt's	b. m.	"Belle Jones."

No. 3. Class No. 3—Sweepstakes; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness:—

Ed. Odell's	b. g.	"Geo. M. Patchen."
Owner's	blk. g.	"Ithica."
A. S. Odell's	blk. m.	"Teazer."

No. 4. Class No. 1—Sweepstakes; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness:—

Ed. Odell's	b. g.	"Starlight."
John Murphy's		"Kate."
A. S. O'dell's	s. g.	"Star Henry."

WM. H. VAN COTT, Superintendent.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A CIRCULAR FRONT CLARENCE, IN FINE ORDER. Coupe, pole and shafts, made by Brewster & Baldwin. Coupe Rockaway, pole and shafts, made by J. R. Lawrence.
Top Wagon, built by Miner & Stevens.
Four Spring Top Wagon, made by T. E. Baldwin & Co.
Single Seat Road Wagon, built by Dubois.
Four Seat Rockaways, from $125 up.
Leather top Wagons, from $125 up.
Top Pony Phaetons, from $150 up.
No top Pony Phaetons, from $125 up.
Doctor's Wagon, made by Miner & Stevens.
Single and Double Harness, from $12 up.
AT PRIVATE SALE.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
110, 112 and 114 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET.

A WELL MATCHED BLACK TEAM FOR SALE—AT a low figure, the owner having no use for them; bought 16½ hands, 7 and 8 years old, gentle and guaranteed sound; good steppers, and both have fine, long flowing tails; this span is every way suitable for any gentleman's private or family use. Can be seen for a few days by applying at the jewelry store, 273 Bleecker street, opposite Morton street. L. W. BUELL.

A.—A.—AN ELEGANT EIGHT SPRING VICTORIA, with skeleton boot, very richly trimmed in brown silk satin, built by Messrs. J. B. Brewster & Co., of Twenty-fifth street; cost $2,000; been used only a part of one season and is in perfect order. May be seen at BREWSTER'S Warerooms, Fifth avenue, corner Twenty-seventh street.

A.—CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES.—CHEAPEST AND finest assortment in the city; 20 per cent less than Broadway prices; Pony Phaetons of all styles, $125 up; top Wagons, $150; Rockaways, $150 up; call and see them; also a fine assortment of new and second hand Road Wagons, both top and open, by the best city makers; Harness, Sheets, Shawls, Robes, &c., for country use.
W. H. GRAY, 21 to 23 Wooster street.

A.—HAM'S POPULAR PATENT LANDAULET Coupe, Landau Canopy, Umbrella Phaetons, 115 period Wagons, at factory prices, 25 per cent less than Broadway or Fifth avenue stores. 11 East Fourth street.

AT A SACRIFICE—A HEAVY STOCK OF FOUR-SEAT Phaetons, Depot Wagons, top and no top Buggies, second hand Buggies, Coaches, &c. 97 and 99 Charles st.

A SORREL HORSE, 15.2, SIX YEARS OLD; IS A little vicious; price $150, at 128 West Thirtieth street.

A SHETLAND PONY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—Pony jet black, 11 hands high, 6 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness, free from all vices or tricks; was selected for its beauty and fine temper; can be used by the most timid child or invalid; with shifting top Rockaway for four children, Harness, Saddle and Bridle. Apply at private stable 161 East Twenty-eighth street.

A LIGHT BAROUCHE FOR SALE.—LININGS, PAINT, &c. in perfect order; Brewster's make and modern shape; used as private one season. Also light set of single Harness. Apply at 1,241 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
BY JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL.
Receiver's sale in bankruptcy.
By virtue of certain orders made by Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, I have instructed Johnston & Van Tassell, Auctioneers, to sell at Public Auction,
on WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1872,
at the Repository, 656 Broadway,
where they will be on exhibition on and after Tuesday, May 7,
Twenty Carriages,
from the estate in bankruptcy of T. E. Baldwin & Co.
JNO. W. BRITTON,
Receiver in Bankruptcy.

AT 53 LIBERTY.—CASH BARGAINS.—LIGHT TOP and no top Wagons, pony Phaetons, Rockaways and depot Wagons; very choice lot of light Harness, Sheets, Nets, Whips, Lap Robes, &c., at prices to suit all; some as choice and reliable work as can be had anywhere.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 53 Liberty street.

AT BARKER & CHASE'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND NEW YORK TATTERSALLS, corner of Broadway and Thirty ninth street,
MAJOR CHAS. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER,
regular sales of Horses, Carriages, &c.,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
24 hours allowed for trial
on every horse sold under warrantee.
The only mart in the State
HAVING A DRIVING RING
for showing horses on sale.
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
Gentleman's Road Establishment, consisting of an elegant and highbred dark bay Gelding, 15¾ high, 7 years old; an extra stylish, prompt, free and easy driver; can trot in 3 minutes; is finely gaited; no vice nor tricks; can be driven by a lady with safety and is warranted sound and kind. Also fine half-seat Road Wagon, set fine single Harness, &c.
One Coupe Rockaway, good order, built by Brewster.
One side spring Concord Wagon.
Fine Stylish bay Gelding, 15¾ hands high, 7 years old; very free and pleasant driver; great all day roadster; extra fine under saddle, and warranted sound and kind.
Bay Horse, 15½ hands high, 8 years old; very blocky built; fine, free driver; sharp roadster; extra carriage horse, and warranted kind.
The very elegant, highbred, well-known and fast coal-black pair of Trotting Mares, Lady Jackson and mate, both sired by General Knox, and raised in the State of Maine; are 15¾ hands high, 6 and 7 years old, and without exception are one of the finest pair of drivers in the State; have a record, over Bangor track, of 2:51, and promise, with proper handling, to develop great speed; are extra stylish and showy; can be driven by a lady at speed; are a pair of gentlemen's roadsters in every particular, and are warranted sound and kind.
One fine city made Depot Wagon.
Seven Top and no Top Road Wagons.
New and second hand Harness, Horse Clothing, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Halters, &c.
The celebrated pole Mare Clara Bell; is a mahogany bay; was sired by Dorsey's Golddust, dam by Mazeppa; is 15½ high, 6 years old; an extra stylish, fine and handy driver; has a record of 2:44 to the pole, and promises great speed; was formerly driven on the road with the Powell mare, and is warranted sound and kind; sold to close an estate.
One Westchester Rockaway.
Also several other Horses, Wagons, &c.
Full description at sale.
Sales never postponed on account of weather.

A GENTLEMAN'S COMPLETE TURNOUT.—PAIR OF Horses, 15¾ hands high, 6 years, full manes and tails, brown and dark sorrel; have been driven together the past winter; brown can show 50 gait; drive single or double; warranted sound and kind; double Harness, used but a few times; city maker; very light four seated Rockaway, Miner & Stevens; will be sold separately or together. No. 7 Barling slip, up stairs.

A.—MINER & STEVENS

have removed their Carriage Warerooms from 656 Broadway to their factory, 115 to 121 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, where may be found a fine assortment of fashionable Carriages and Light Wagons of their own manufacture.

A PHYSICIAN, WITH LARGE EXPERIENCE AND abilities, would be pleased to make arrangements with a gentleman who would sell him a young, useful Horse, part cash, balance in professional services to a gentleman's family; the highest references as to professional and moral character will be given. Address HONORABLE, Herald office.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WISH TO DISpose, at a low price, of an extra fine Barouche made by Wood Brothers. Can be seen at J. L. SMITH'S, 25 East Twenty-ninth street, between Fourth and Madison avs.

A.—PONY PHAETONS. PONY PHAETONS.—A. all the newest styles, at FLANDRAU'S, No. 7 East Eighteenth street.
A.—Carriages. Carriages—A.

A SPLENDID FAMILY HORSE—GENTLE IN HARness and saddle; bay; 16 hands; 7 years old. Seen at New England Stables, 659 Seventh avenue.

A SUPERIOR PAIR OF COACH HORSES FOR sale—Bays, 16½ hands high; young, sound and perfect in every way; sold for want of use; also Landau; if required Stable to let. Apply at stable, 103 East Forty-first street.

A FINE SECOND HAND TWO SEAT PARK Phaeton, very cheap; must be sold this week. Simpson's stables, 130 East Thirty-ninth street, near Third avenue.

A GOOD DUSENBURY & VAN DUZEN TOP BUGGY, second hand, with Pole, for sale. Price $150. Call at Arnold's stable, 148 West Twenty-ninth street.
THOMAS HUGHES.

A VERY FINE SELECTION OF PHAETONS, COUPE Rockaways, Pony Phaetons, Depot Wagons, Road Buggies and other seasonable Family Carriages and Light Wagons; lowest popular prices.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

ALL FOR $250—A STOUT WORK HORSE (PONY built), a second hand ice Wagon and brick Cart, 1 set of cart and 1 set of light wagon Harness. Inquire at 350 West street.

A.—FOR SALE—BAY HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD, sound and kind, 15½ hands high, suitable for doctor or grocer. Apply for two days at 537 West Twenty-eighth street.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS SELLING AT GREATLY reduced prices; large assortment family Carriages, Pony Phaetons, Business Wagons; also 100 second hand, very cheap. WITTY'S Manufactory, Nevins and Fulton, streets, Brooklyn.

DOG CART HORSE FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE stable 156 East Twenty-sixth street, between Lexington and Third avenues, a dark chestnut Horse, 15¾ hands, of perfect figure and grand, lofty action; specially suited to dog cart, gig or T cart, and a splendid TANDEM leader.

ENGLISH HARNESS.—FOR SALE AT PRIVATE STAble, 156 East Twenty-sixth street, between Lexington and Third avenues, a set each of SINGLE, DOUBLE, TANDEM and FOUR-IN-HAND, new and by first class London maker.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL CHESTNUT MARE, quick, sound and kind, just the thing for a lady. Apply from 8 to 11 o'clock A. M. at 133 East Nineteenth st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY DESIRABLE WELL-broken mountain Shetland Ponies, about 10½ hands, with Wagon and Harness. Seen at private stable No. 6 Neilson place (Mercer street). Sold only for want of use.

FOR SALE—A TRUCK HORSE, AND HARNESS, ALL new. Apply all the week, at 623 East Eleventh street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH PHAETON, shifting top; cost last summer $1,350; will sell for $800. Can be seen at MULLADY'S, 127 Columbia Heights, near Clark street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT 219 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, a pair of Ponies (gentle, for children to drive). Phaeton, two Harnesses, two Saddles and Bridles; complete turnout.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE SORREL MARE; GOOD IN single and double harness or under the saddle. MURRAY'S stable, 32 East Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—OWING TO THE OWNER'S LEAVING the city, a pair of bay carriage Horses; very free and stylish; 16½ hands high. Apply at private stable 332 East Seventeenth street.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR CHESTNUT SORrel Horse, 16 hands high; young, kind, sound and very stylish; suitable for a coupe; together with Harness, made by Campbell, and Tilbury by Demarest, neither of which have been used but a few times; will sell the horse separately. Can be seen by applying at 74 Duane street.

FOR SALE—A FIVE-CURTAIN ROCKAWAY, NEARLY new, built by Miner & Stevens, with panel doors, storm partition; lined with drab cloth; suitable either for city or country. To be seen at Nott's stables, 119 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS GENTLEMAN'S ROADster; speedy, sound and gentle; 9 years old; sold for want of use. Apply to owner, JOHN R. SPRAGUE, 130 Beekman street.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA ELEGANT DEMI-LANDAU, made to order by J. B. Brewster & Co.; the very latest style of open and close carriage combined; price $1,400. Call at 115 West Forty-sixth street.

FOR SALE—A BREWSTER BUGGY, FULL TOP, hood and leather apron, $150. GILBERT'S Stable, Fifteenth street, east of Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GOOD WORK HORSES, JUST arrived from the country, suitable for all purposes; to be sold cheap. Apply at 86 Wooster st., near Spring.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUPE HORSE, DARK bay, 16 hands high, 7 years old, stylish, sound and kind; in single or double harness; sold for want of use. Can be seen at private stable, Townsend's court, 149 West Fiftieth street.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SORREL PONY, 13.2 high, 5 years; good and stylish driver and broken to saddle; any lady or boy can ride or drive it; warranted sound. 59 King street.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY HANDSOME STYLISH sorrel Horses, 5 and 7 years old, 15¾ hands high; drive well in double or single harness. To be seen at Nott's stable, 119 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—A BLACK HORSE, 15.1 HIGH, SIX years old; warranted sound and very stylish. Also bay Horse, six years, sound; a perfect saddle horse for a heavy gentleman or a lady. Also a handsome brown Mare, nearly thoroughbred, 5 years old; warranted sound and fast trotter; has carried a lady. Inquire for Dr. KIRWIN, at J. U. Briggs & Co.'s stables, 139, 141 and 143 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—1 BAY HORSE, 1 THREE QUARter Truck and Harness. Apply at P. McINTYRE'S, 378 West Forty-first street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TOP WAGON; STRONG AND in good condition; suitable for one horse or two. Inquire at 55 Dey street. M. F.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE PARK PHAETON, THREE seats, cost $1,000, Dusenbury & Van Duzer makers; one Coupe Rockaway. Apply at 116 Monroe street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

HARNESS FOR FARMING, TRUCKING, EXPRESSING, contractors, stevedores, coupe, road, track business and pleasure use; Horse Clothing of any and every kind. C. M. MOSEMAN & BRO., Manufacturers, 114 Chambers street.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHING. — C. B. SMITH & CO., extensive manufacturers of every description of Saddlery Goods. A fine line of Riding Bridles, Lap Dusters, Carriage Robes, Fly Nets, &c., &c. 40 Warren street.

HARNESS AND WAGON FOR SALE CHEAP—SEPArately or together; three-quarter seat Stivers square box Wagon, and light, fine leather-covered Harness, both in good order. Address WAGON, Herald office.

MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 638 Broadway.—Every style Carriage at lowest popular prices, all qualities and descriptions, new and second hand, at prices defying competition. Call and examine.

PONY PHAETONS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT VERY lowest popular prices.—Light Buggies, Depot Wagons, Park Phaetons, Coupe Rockaways, Victorias, large assortment. Lot second hand Carriages.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BAY Mare, 7 seven years old, thoroughly trained to the saddle; kind and gentle in harness; price $600. Inquire at STERRY FRYE'S stables, No. 4 East Twenty-eighth st.

SECOND HAND PONY PHAETON. SEVERAL BUGgies, light Rockaway, slightly soiled; six-seat Rockaway and Victoria; also Depot Wagon, cheap; new and second hand harness. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 638 Broadway.

SHETLAND PONIES FOR SALE; ALSO ALDERNEY and Ayrshire Cows; also one Alderney and one Ayrshire Bull. Inquire of WILLIAM WATSON, 99 Franklin street.

SPEED.—FOR SALE, FOR WANT OF USE, A GRAY Messenger Mare, dam thoroughbred, 15½ hands; can trot in 2:40 or better. Also a chestnut Mare, by Kentucky Hunter, dam Star mare, 15½ hands high; can trot in 2:50; both are kind and sound and the property of a gentleman. Ask for GEORGE, at Briggs & Co.'s, Forty-second street and Seventh avenue.

SPLENDID PAIR OF FAST HORSES FOR SALE cheap.—Blacks, long, heavy tails, 6 and 7 years old, 14¾ hands high, and can trot better than 2:50 together; very gentle; any lady can drive them. Apply at 110 and 112 West Fiftieth street for two days.

STABLE FIXTURES, PARTITIONS, POSTS, HAY Racks, Mangers, of the latest improvements, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail. by JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade street, New York.

STABLE TO LET—334½ WEST TWENTY-FOURTH street; five stalls, good coachhouse, &c.
JOHN H. COMER, 309 West Twenty-third street.

STABLE TO LET—328½ WEST TWENTY-FOURTH street; room for ten stalls.
JOHN H. COMER, 309 West Twenty-third street.

THOROUGHBRED SADDLE HORSE, WITH AN ILlustrious pedigree, sound, kind and extra fast. As the owner has no time to use him, will sell for $250. Can be seen at Haley's stables, Fifty-third street and Lexington avenue.

WANTED—A COMPLETE TURNOUT OF COUPE Rockaway and team of brown or bay Horses, about 15¾ hands high, stylish and sound, in exchange for land. Address J. C. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A PAIR OF HANDSOME BLOOD BAY Horses, well bred, not less than 15 hands 3 inches, nor over 16 hands high; must be thoroughly broken, acclimated and possess positive beauty, with fine knee action. Address box 2,013 Post office, New York.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR THE SUMMER—BY A PRIvate family remaining in town, a pair of handsome 16-hand carriage Horses; will receive the best care from an experienced coachman. Apply to the janitor at Stevens' Apartment House, Twenty-seventh street, corner Fifth avenue.

$150—BAY HORSE, 6 YEARS, 16 HANDS, WARranted sound and kind; 7 years old Horse, $150; bay Mare, 6 years, 16½ hands, right every way, $225. 236 West Thirty-ninth street.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A FUNERAL DISCOURSE FOR THE LATE HON. William Kelly, of Rhinebeck, will be preached (D. V.) on Sunday morning, by Rev. Wm. R. Williams, D. D., in the Amity Baptist church, Fifty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

A DISCOURSE ON "DR. LIVINGSTONE AND Foreign Missions" will be delivered to-morrow, at 10:30 A. M., in Canal street Presbyterian church, 17 Greene street, by Rev. David Mitchell. Convenient for downtown hotels.

BISHOP SNOW PREACHES AT 3 P. M., SUNDAY, IN the University, Washington square, on "The Signs of Christ's Speedy Advent."

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF DOWNing and Bedford streets.—Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor. Preaching, 10½ o'clock Sabbath morning, and Sunday School Anniversary, 7½ o'clock, Sabbath evening. All are invited.

CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Seventh avenue, near Fourteenth street.—Preaching Sunday, May 12, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. George Sergeant, Fraternal Delegate to General Conference, from the British West Indies; and at 7½ o'clock P. M. by Rev. K. P. Jervis, D. D., of East Genesee Conference.

CHRIST PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street.
Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., Rector.
SUNDAY, MAY 12.

Holy communion	7½ A. M.
Morning Prayer, litany and sermon by the Rev. A. Towner Porter, of Charleston, S. C.	10½ A. M.
Afternoon service	3½ P. M.
Evening service—Anniversary of the City Missionary Society	8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING BY REV. Dr. Cheever, Sabbath evening, at 7½, in the Chapel of the University, on Washington square, on "The Obligation and Method of the Law of the Sabbath as a Law of Love."

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, FIFTY-SEVENTH street, near Lexington avenue.—Opening services by the rector, Rev. E. O. Flagg, morning and evening. Sunday school at 3 P. M.

FATHER GAVAZZI WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY morning, May 12, at the Bedford Avenue Reform church (Rev. E. S. Porter's, D. D.), Brooklyn, E. D., and in the evening at Plymouth church, Brooklyn (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's). A collection will be taken up at each service in aid of the Father's evangelization work in Italy.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEDICATION OF St. James' Methodist Episcopal church, corner of 126th street and Madison avenue. Rev. H. B. Ridgeway, D. D., Pastor, will be held to-morrow: sermon by Rev. J. W. Wiley, D. D., editor of "Ladies' Repository," Cincinnati, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and by Rev. L. F. Morgan, D. D., of Baltimore, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Meeting of Church Fellowship at 3½ o'clock P. M.

LEFFERTS' PARK, CORNER GATES AND TOMPkins avenues, Brooklyn.—Rev. Noah H. Schenck, D. D., rector St. Ann's, on the Heights, will preach the opening sermon in this park to-morrow, at 3 P. M. Religious services will be held every Sabbath, under the direction of the Brooklyn Young Men's Praying Band.

NEW ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CORner Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street.—The Rev. George B. Newcomb, of New Haven, Conn., will preach Sunday, May 12. All are invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL GIVE THE SECOND discourse on "History Echoing Prophecy," at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, on Sunday evening.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, FORTY-FIRST STREET, near Sixth avenue.—Preaching on Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. C. H. Fowler, of Chicago, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. J. M. Walden, of Cincinnati.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, SECOND AVENUE and Tenth street. Rev. J. R. Kendrick, D. D., pastor.—Preaching to-morrow morning and evening at the usual hours. Seats free in the evening.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CONFERENCE WILL MEET on Sunday, 12th inst., at 3 P. M., at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Platform free to all. HENRY BEENY, Chairman.

THE NEW YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY Mission Society will hold its twenty-second anniversary in Christ church on Sunday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Earnest speaking and fine music may be expected.

THE MORNING STAR SUNDAY SCHOOL, 130 West Twenty-fourth street, will be addressed on Sunday, at 2½ P. M., by Rev. J. M. Pullman, Rev. Alfred Taylor and other prominent speakers.

THE REV. RICHARD SMYTHE, D. D., OF LONDONderry, Ireland, will preach in the Fourth Presbyterian church, Thirty-fourth street (Rev. Dr. Thompson's), on Sabbath evening, at 7½ o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

HAIR! HAIR! HAIR!—SHAW'S PATENT HAIR, equal to human hair; can be combed and brushed; Switches $1; Human Hair, cheapest in the market; solid Switches, one yard long, $3; French twist, $4; Curls $1 and upward; ladies' own hair made over. The latest styles always on hand. 362 Bowery, between Great Jones and Fourth streets. Highest prices paid for human hair.

SUBSTANTIAL BARGAINS.—The sale of a first class stock of Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Ribbons, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Lace Curtains, Quilts, Fancy and Dry Goods, &c., at unprecedentedly low prices, until the final closing day, July 12, at FRIENDS', 549 Sixth avenue, between 32th and 33th streets.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—SMALL IRON SIDEWHEEL STEAMER, about 100 feet long; light draught; low pressure beam engine; 22 inch cylinder; 6 feet stroke. Address D. VANNEMAN, Fort Deposit, Md.

STEAM YACHT FOR SALE—IN RUNNING ORDER, 40 feet long, 12 feet beam, 36 inch wheels; surface condenser and tanks complete; a good sea boat. Address C. S. FLLINGER, southwest corner Thirteenth and Buttonwood streets, Philadelphia.

WANTED—A NEW OR SECOND HAND SCOW; ONE that will carry from 60 to 100 tons. Address box 154 Post office, Newark, N. J.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A.—REMOVAL—SLATE MANTELS, GRATES, &C.—Large and elegant stock at our new warerooms, Union square, corner of Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street. PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY, manufacturers of every variety of Slate work, plain and ornamental.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134, 136 East Eighteenth street.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble Turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS.—LARGEST ASSORTment in the city, at lowest prices; elegant new designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., 265 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
Bankers,
50 Wall street,
issue letters of credit to travellers, available in all parts of the world, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.
Subject to check at sight.

AN ESTATE MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND Mortgage; First and Second Mortgages cashed without delay on city or Brooklyn property.
C. C. BRADHURST, 61 Liberty street.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND DRAFTS AVAILABLE in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, issued by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., 86 South street.

FOR SALE—SECOND MORTGAGES AT A SACRIFICE; must have money; principals only dealt with. Address PRINCIPAL, box 3,482 Post office.

HOLDERS OF THE BONDS AND OF THE CERTIFIcates of indebtedness of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company of South Carolina, guaranteed by the State of South Carolina under act of the General Assembly of that State of December 20, 1866, are requested to communicate with F. F. MARBURY, Jr., Counselor-at-Law, 64 Wall street, or address box 1,173 Post office, New York.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
There are quite a number of bonds on the State of Kentucky falling due in the years 1874, 1875 and 1876. The names and residences of the holders are unknown to our State authorities. We now have the money and will be glad to pay off each and every one of said bonds, with any unpaid interest that may have accumulated to its presentation. P. H. LESLIE,
Governor of Kentucky.

UNDERWRITERS' INVESTMENT AGENCY.—LOANS on real estate, government, State, municipal, railroad and other corporate securities promptly negotiated; special attention given to placing railroad bonds, and first and second mortgages with European and American capitalists; applications from principals required. J. B. ECCLESINE & CO., office of the New York Underwriter and General Joint Stock Register, 93 Broadway, room 5, New York.

WANTED—ATLANTIC AND GIANT POWDER COMpany stock of San Francisco, Cal. Apply to REID, LEO & CONTENT, 10 Broad street.

$75,000 TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN IMMEDIately on improved property in this city, in sums $5,000 upwards. Only principals, apply to N. H. HAYES, 31 Cedar street.

$275,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on real estate in this city or Westchester county; large Loans made on first class property.
JOHN F. CONREY, 162 Broadway, room 8.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 80 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the buying, selling or advancing on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies for any amount.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—Highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 895 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Nineteenth and Twentieth streets—Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks; particularly Pianos; private parlor for ladies. Business strictly confidential.

AMERICAN OFFICE, 735, ESTABLISHED 1854.—ANY amount loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces, Valuables, &c., or will buy; utmost value paid. J. H. BARBINGER,
735 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise; the same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room 1.

403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-FOURTH and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Goods. Same bought at full value. L. BERNARD.

685 BROADWAY, CORNER AMITY STREET.—Money liberally advanced on Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and all other personal property. The same bought and sold. M. ROSENBERG.

697 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET.—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and personal property of every description. JAMES P. MATHEWS.

806 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ELEVENTH STREET.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Dry Goods, and personal property of every description; private entrance for ladies. J. A. JACKSON.

913 BROADWAY.—MONEY ADVANCED TO ANY amount on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver, Laces, India Shawls, &c.; same bought. Private office for ladies. A. C. HERTS.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

WHITE STAR LINE.—NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN and Liverpool, from White Star Dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City, every Saturday; from Liverpool every Thursday, the Cove of Cork the day following. The finest and fastest ships afloat. Steerage passage $30 currency. Drafts from £1 upward. Apply at Company's office, 19 Broadway; or to O'DONOVAN ROSSA, 263 Broadway, opposite the City Hall, New York, and 53 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North River, as follows:—

VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, May 18
PEREIRE	Danre	Saturday, June 1
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday, June 15
WASHINGTON	Roussan	Saturday, June 29

Price of passage in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $75.
To Paris $5 and $3 additional.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full powered steamships, the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, ATLANTIC.
6,600 tons burden, 3,000 horse power each.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC, May 11, at 7:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC, May 18, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC, May 25, at 7:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC, June 1, at 1:30 P. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold; steerage, $30 in currency.
Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion Tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For information apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.
ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and 1 No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail every Wednesday and Saturday to and from
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW YORK.
Saturday, June 1	ANGLIA	Saturday, May 11
Saturday, June 8	INDIA	Saturday, May 18
Wednesday	ALEXANDRIA	Wednesday, May 22
Saturday, May 15	TRINACRIA	Saturday, May 25

And an extra steamer of the line every Wednesday, from pier 20 North River, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $120.
Intermediate $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT, from piers 44 and 47 North River.

To Queenstown and Liverpool.
CANADA, Webster, Saturday, May 11, at 8 P. M.
ENGLAND, Andrews, Saturday, May 17, at 1 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
Cabin passage...........$65 and $75, currency
Steerage...........$28, currency
Prepaid Steerage Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.
For further information apply at the Company's office, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.—THE BRITISH AND NORTH American Royal Mail Steamships, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork harbor.

From New York.		From New York.	
SCOTIA	Wed., May 8	ALGERIA	Sat., May 11
JAVA	Wed., May 15	PARTHIA	Sat., May 18
CHINA	Wed., May 22	CALABRIA	Sat., May 25
RUSSIA	Wed., May 29	ABYSSINIA	Sat., June 1
CUBA	Wed., June 5	BATAVIA	Sat., June 8

And every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York.
Rates of Passage.—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
HAMMONIA,
Captain J. Meyer, will sail on Thursday, May 16, 1872, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg,
taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First cabin, $120. Second cabin, $72.
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad street, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.
The ALLEMANNIA will sail as extra steamer May 11, only for steerage passengers.
The CIMBRIA will sail May 23, 1872.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

INMAN LINE,
for Queenstown and Liverpool. Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BROOKLYN, Saturday, May 11, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL, Thursday, May 16, 12 M.
CITY OF MONTREAL, Saturday, May 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Thursday, May 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Saturday, May 25, 8 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Through bills lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool.
Sailing every Wednesday.
IDAHO, Price...........May 15, at 11½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Price, Jr...........May 22, at 3 P. M.
From pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY, FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steamship NEW YORK, Captain F. Klugkist, will sail on Tuesday, May 7, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by steamship RHEIN, Captain J. C. Meyer, on Saturday, May 11.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE AND BREMEN,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin...........$120
Second cabin...........72
Steerage...........30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents,
No. 2 Bowling Green.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—THE MAGNIFICENT iron clipper ship KING ARTHUR, 1,211 tons register, will be despatched 25th May from pier 18 East River, and has comfortable accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to E. W. CAMERON & CO., 23 South William street.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court House, 41 Chambers st.

EUROPEAN TRAVELLERS WILL FIND TRUNKS for state rooms and Continental travel, Chairs for the steamers, &c., &c., at JOHN CATTNACH'S, 632 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA; SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILE.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday; then the day previous.
May 15—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Captain Jeff Maury, will leave pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jamaica, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Captain ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freights for Isthmus ports received until 4 P. M. of May 11.
An extra steamer will leave San Francisco May 15, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

BERMUDA MAIL.
Steamship SAN FRANCISCO will sail for Hamilton, from pier 21 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, May 11.
Cargo delivered at Somerset, Ireland Island and St. Georges. W. H. WEBB,
54 Exchange place.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North River.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. Van Sice (via Nassau)..May 16
MISSOURI, Capt. T. S. Curtis...........May 23
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. Morton (via Nassau)..May 30
For freight or passage apply to
A. M. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East River at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)....Saturday, May 11
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken...........Wednesday, May 22
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only). Wednesday, May 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...........Tuesday, June 11
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

FOR FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, TALLAHASsee, Tampa and St. Augustine, and all other points on the Florida and Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad, and Brunswick, Ga.
Steamer ASHLAND
sails Saturday, May 11, at 3 P. M., from pier 29 North River.
Insurance one-half per cent.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES HAND, 119 Wall street.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS.—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamship GEO. W. CLYDE, Captain Cole, at pier 20 East River, will leave on Saturday, May 11.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and B. B. B. and C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane,
or W. P. CLYDE, 119 Wall street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
from pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
EMILY B. SOUDER,
on Saturday, May 11.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 50 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship ST. LOUIS, Captain James Whitehead, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, May 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily.
Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 50 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
SOUTHERN LINE.
The steamship
GENERAL SEDGWICK,
Captain Ellis,
will leave pier 21 East River, Wednesday, May 15, at 3 P. M.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken. Insurance guaranteed.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
153 Maiden lane, New York.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch, from pier 37 North River, their elegant sidewheel steamship ALBEMARLE, for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Thursday, May 2, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Through passenger tickets issued to all points. Accommodations unequalled. Apply at pier 37, or at the general office, 157 Greenwich street, corner of Dey street.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE STEAMERS.—LANDING at Catskill, from pier 44 North River, daily, Saturdays excepted. Fare 50c.; half state rooms, 75c. Steamers VANDERBILT AND CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above, at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.
C. D. HANCOX, General Agent.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS FOR ALbany and Troy, landing at Catskill; fare 50 cents; by the fastest night boats on the Hudson. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave pier 49 North River, foot Spring street, daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE—For Long Branch and all stations on this and connecting railroads, including Philadelphia, Vineland, Bridgeton, Greenwich, &c., &c.
On and after May 15 steamers connecting with the trains of this road at Sandy Hook will leave pier 28 North River as follows:—
9:40 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains will run through to Philadelphia, Vineland, &c. The 9:40 A. M. train for Long Branch.
The 3 P. M. train for Toms River and Waretown stopping at Long Branch and all intermediate stations.
The first class steamers Plymouth Rock and Jesse Hoyt have been purchased by this company and are now being put in complete order for the summer business.
The summer arrangement will commence early in June with the boats above named, when Long Branch trains will be run on better time than heretofore.
Commutation rates have been reduced.
G. W. BENTLEY, General Manager.

EXCURSIONS.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION.—TAKE STEAMERS MORRISANIA and HARLEM, for Astoria, Harlem, High Bridge, and all the popular places of resort at Morrisania. Leave Fulton Market Slip on Sunday, May 12, 1872, at 10 and 11 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 5, 6 and 7 P. M., landing at Eighth street, East River, and 119th street each way. Go see the great tunnel under Hell Gate. These are the only boats which land at Astoria, within three minutes' walk of the gigantic excavation under the bottom of the East River; the greatest attraction in the world. Fare 15 cents.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY AND SHADYSIDE Steamboat. Pleasant Valley daily from Spring street at 10, 2 and 3½, landing at Thirty-fourth street all trips. Last trip at 5½ P. M. on Sunday from Fort Lee.

FOR EXCURSIONS—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING, barges Sarah Smith, Caledonia, Anna and Republic. Englewood, Grinnell, Bayard, Iona, Excelsior Park and Wenapex Grove to let. H. R. CROSSETT, 226 West street.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMER ANTELOPE LEAVES NEW York, foot of Harrison street, every morning at 8 o'clock, Thirty-fourth street at 8¼, landing at Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown and Nyack (for Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Peekskill). Tarrytown omitted on Sunday.

SUNDAY BOATS FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT ALLEN street each way.—The new and splendid steamers SYLVAN DELL, GLEN and GROVE will, on and after Sunday, May 5, 1872, leave Harlem for Peck slip at 9 A. M. and run hourly from Peck slip to Harlem during the day. Last boat leaves Peck slip at 7 P. M. for Harlem. N. B.—This is the only line that connects with boats for High Bridge and Kingsbridge.
N. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

CROTON WATER.

Alarming Impurities of the People's Beverage.

AN ANALYSIS ORDERED

The Rivers and Resources of the City's Reservoirs.

POISONOUS BRANCHES OF THE CROTON.

The East and West Tributaries and Pestilential Swamps.

WHAT THE PEOPLE DRINK.

A Million Consumers Daily Swallowing Infectious Matter.

THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY.

Description of Patterson Bog, Peach Pond, Lake Tonetta, White Lake and Croton River.

POSSIBILITY OF A FAMINE.

The Anchor Ice Barriers in Winter.

HINTS FOR THE WATER BOARD.

Marsh Soil and Disease-Bearing Matter Must Not Reach the Citizens' Hydrants.

Necessary Improvements in Dutchess, Putnam and Westchester Counties.

For some months past complaints have been pouring in upon the city Sanitary Inspector from citizens of the condition of the Croton water. Some people found a mouldy taste, they said, which was most objectionable, while others discovered a dark color and bitterness in the water that sickened them. At first it was supposed these rumors of impurities in the Croton were started by discontented persons whose fancies led them to belief, but when the complaints continued to come in from almost every part of the city the health authorities determined it was time to look into the matter. Accordingly one of the members of the medical staff attached to the board was ordered to investigate the subject, and in due time a report was made to the Sanitary Committee to the effect that there was really some difficulty with the water. This fact having been ascertained beyond a doubt, Commissioner Manierre, at the last meeting of the Board of Health, introduced a resolution asking that an analysis of the water be made by Professor Chandler and the result communicated to the Board. The resolution was

UNANIMOUSLY CARRIED,

and an amendment added to it by Dr. Stephen Smith, which gave $50 to the analyser to defray the first expenses. It was then decided in the Board that, in the event of Professor Chandler reporting the water to be in a dangerous state, he should be commissioned to follow up the subject until the source of the impurities was found, and then the Health authorities would apply a remedy. There can be no question that at the present time this is a most important subject; the city is absolutely teeming with filth; the warm weather has set in suddenly, and if, with all this surface invitation to disease, an impure water is given the people to drink, then there can be no doubt of the sweeping results upon the population. Smallpox and other contagious diseases go on steadily eating their way into the life of the city, and if all the ills attendant upon the consumption of bad water be added to the already aggravated condition of affairs an epidemic will most certainly be the result. The manner of analysis proposed by Professor Chandler is to procure Croton water from different parts of the city, subject each portion to a separate examination, and then by a comparison of results determine the cause of the difficulty. In case this gentleman does nor arrive at any

SATISFACTORY CONCLUSION

from what he can discover by the water in the city and the reservoir it is the intention of the Board of Health that he shall continue the same system up the way of the currents and the lakes to find out how and where the impurities commenced. It is supposed by competent authorities that the weather is almost entirely the cause of the present state of the water. The winter just past, they argue, has been a severe one without much snow or rain. The consequence was that the ground had become so hardened the water could not flow through it, and as it rose to the limit of the lakes, not being able to find an outlet through the ground, it rushed down to New York on the surface, bringing with it decayed vegetable and other matter. This filth became lodged in the reservoir until the supply decreased, and then, when the water in the reservoir became low, the infecting matter found its way into the pipes. As long as the water in the reservoir was up to the proper mark the impure ingredients did not find their way to the people, for the reason that the water running into the pipes was drawn from the surface or purest water just come into the reservoir, but as soon as the supply fell off the bad water flowed into the pipes and is there now. Of course this is but a theory and may really not be worth much, still it is

A MORE EASY SOLUTION

of the trouble than to suppose any really deadly matter could have found its way into the pipes. One great support of the idea set forth in this theory is that in several localities complained of when the matter was reported to the Croton Water Department the fire plugs in that district were allowed to flow, the bad water got rid of, and the result was a new supply of good Croton. This could not be done all over the city, in consequence of the small quantity in the reservoir, but as soon as the proper amount runs into that receptacle the authorities say it will be done all over the city. In the meantime the people who are suffering most from bad water in their houses should report to the City Sanitary Inspector, who will then be in a position to take the proper steps to remove the danger. Professor Chandler will, in all probability, send in a report before the next meeting of the Board of Health, and in that case the HERALD will give the public the result of the investigation

Investigations into the Cause of the Croton Impurities, by a Herald Commissioner.

CARMEL, Putnam County, April 19, 1872.

Probably no other subject so much interests the people of New York city to-day as the all-important one of the water supply; and any new suggestions made at this time cannot but be gladly received by them, as well as by large numbers of the residents of Westchester, Putnam and Dutchess counties, to whom, for obvious reasons, the condition of the works and the state of the water are matters of the greatest moment. The question whether the vast water demand of the constantly-growing metropolis will ever exceed the supply is one that has long exercised the minds of some of the best engineers in the country. Within the past few weeks fears have been freely expressed that a water famine at any time was imminent, and various plans and projects have been proposed looking to the prevention of a calamity to which an epidemic of smallpox or cholera would be as nothing. The writers on this subject—more especially the majority of those who have taken the pains to elaborate upon new methods or to suggest at length vast improvements in the present system of supply—have succeeded only in displaying their utter ignorance of existing facts; although, in justice to others, it may be admitted that they have sometimes deviated into something like accuracy of statement.

In the first place, they do not seem to understand

THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY

through which the Croton River and its many tributaries flow; nor have they considered all the causes which at different seasons tend to diminish the supply of water. Their projects, therefore, are based more upon hypothesis than upon statistical or philosophical facts.

The eastern branch of the Croton River takes its rise in the town of Pawling, Dutchess county, thirty miles from the Croton Reservoir proper, or Croton Dam, in Westchester County. Here also rises the Ten Mile River, which runs northward and empties into the Housatonic. The East Branch flows south, or nearly so, and forms a junction with the West Branch near Croton Falls, in Westchester county. From its source to the junction its course is serpentine, its current is sluggish, and the soil on either side is of a marshy nature. This marsh country varies in width from one-fourth to three-fourths of a mile at different points, and is at all times and seasons nothing more than a filthy laboratory, in which Nature forever evolves and mingles her most noxious gases, and from which she sends them forth over the pure water and into the pure air on their errand of disease and death.

A FOUNTAIN OF POISON.

In the town of Patterson, in Putnam county, is Patterson Swamp, a fountain of stench and poison, which deserves more than a passing notice. It covers an area of about one thousand two hundred acres, and near the line dividing Putnam and Dutchess counties receives the limpid waters of the East Branch, absorbing them like a monstrous sponge and doling them out in meagre drops thoroughly impregnated with the odor and the poison of its mass of weedy corruption. When the scanty volume of water that is allowed to percolate through Patterson Swamp reaches the outlet it is impeded in its course by numerous sand bars, behind which the water lies almost motionless. In the summer season the loss by evaporation is very great, and as only the pure water is taken up the residue is all the more poisonous in proportion to its volume. To the southwest of Patterson Swamp is Hinckley Pond, whose outlet is a sluggish stream called, very appropriately, "Muddy Brook." The swamp (of which Hinckley Pond is a part) is fed not only by the East Branch, but by nine other streams flowing in from all directions through a region of country whose soil is of vegetable formation. In the dry season, under the action of the sun's rays, this soil assumes the appearance and character of sponge, and absorbs at least one-third of the supply of water that reaches it. Between the sun and the spongy banks the greedy, thirsty bogs and swamps through which these streams pass, the quantity of water which, under favorable circumstances, should reach any given point south of the swamp—that is, before being increased by streams flowing through firm soil—is diminished almost sixty per cent; and what is left after this excessive reduction is the very

SUBLIMATION OF ALL THE FOUL ESSENCES

that ooze and exhale from malarious swamp and morass. Fortunately for the health of the million people who drink Croton water, the poison that is swept down from Patterson Swamp and the various marshes that supplement it is diluted to a great extent by numerous streams that flow into the East Branch after it leaves the pestilential region of Patterson, when its current increases in rapidity until it reaches Milltown. Here the flow is obstructed by two mill dams, and at Sodom, or Southeast Centre, by another. This last, although the pond created by it is narrow, is yet an important aid in impeding the free flow of the water: for from the point just named the back-water surface extends fully three-quarters of a mile.

One hundred and sixty rods above this dam the outlet of Peach Pond—which might be made a valuable feeder to the Croton—comes into the East Branch. From the dam to the point where Borden's condensed milk factory stands—a distance of one mile—the stream winds its way through an extensive tract of low meadow land. Here you find another dam throwing the water back half the way to Southeast Centre. In dry seasons the pond formed by the dam is really of no service except to feed the clouds and to nourish the low meadow banks which enclose it. In the heated term no water flows over this dam, and here the East Branch would actually lose its identity were it not for the small leakage which serves to cover its bed and to mark it as a water course. Two hundred rods below Borden's factory

THE WATERS OF LAKE TONETTA,

near Brewster's station, come wandering in, having meandered lazily through a long mile of sunken marshes, and slimy, spongy beds of peat. Here, on several occasions, so yielding is the soil, the track of the Harlem Railroad has been literally swallowed up in the quagmire for the distance of from forty to one hundred yards. To prove that the absorption of water by the porous soil is at least as great as I have estimated it, let me remark that in the summer of 1869 the quantity of water in the main channel (East Branch) was positively less than the quantity received from Peach Pond alone, two miles above. And you will remember that Peach Pond is not the only tributary of the East Branch north of the point I have indicated. What has become of the water poured down from the hills by more than a dozen streams that could be made to swell a river twice as broad and deep as the East Branch when at its best? I answer that the sun, acting upon an almost motionless water surface, has taken up into the clouds much more than his proper share, and that the greedy sponge-beds of fen, morass, bog and marsh have drunk up the remainder, only dribbling it out in its poisoned state when their multitudinous pores are saturated, and room must be made for the reception of fresh supplies.

SOUTH FROM BREWSTER'S STATION,

about three miles, we find Croton Falls, at which point the East and West branches of the Croton form a junction. Between Brewster's and the Falls the current of the East Branch increases in rapidity and is checked only by two small dams.

The West Branch, from its source to the junction with the East Branch to form the Croton proper, flows for about sixteen miles through a country of varied character. It is fed by numberless springs and spring lakes, which supply it with pure water; but it also draws liberally upon many marshes in its course, and the poison, better diluted, perhaps, than that which mingles with the waters of the East Branch, slowly, but surely, finds its way to the Croton, and thence to the stomachs of the people of New York. While the impurities of marsh and fen and bog come down with but little diminution in their original quantity or degree of mortiferous foulness the volume of water that reaches Croton Falls by the West Branch is singularly small—smaller, indeed, than that emptied into the Branch by any one of its largest tributaries unaffected by absorbent marsh or bibulous quagmire.

THE WEST BRANCH

rises in White Lake, in the highlands of Putnam county. White Lake is a lovely body of purest water, and its flow is superior to that of any other lake in Putnam county. Properly managed, it could be made a most valuable contributor to the water supply: but recently a huge earthen embankment has been constructed across the outlet, about half a mile below the lake, and this throws the water back into a low, marshy basin, from which it is drawn as the milling interests require. There is quite a good current below the embankment, and this is augmented, within a distance of three-quarters of a mile, by a clear stream from Dutchess county. Now for one mile the West Branch eddies and gurgles through soggy, marshy land, losing what purity it has left after contact with the swamps above, and exchanging for it the noxious ingredients of nameless poisons. Within a short distance is the new reservoir, now partly constructed. In the dry season the quantity of water that reaches this point is but little more than half of what the West Branch receives from White Lake. Here, too, another small stream flows in, having distilled through marshes for the greater part of its course, and become impregnated with filthy odors and miasmatic seeds of fevers and agues and other diseases which come to the body from decayed vegetable matter. This and the other streams I have named are all that can feed

THE NEW CROTON RESERVOIR

now being constructed near Boyd's Corners, in Putnam county. When it is considered that this reservoir, upon which millions have been expended, and which will cost millions more to complete, is intended to cover an area of from three hundred to four hundred acres, it is not difficult to foresee that unless the water courses and natural reservoirs which supply it are rendered more serviceable the work will be next to valueless. True, the reservoirs may fill up in the spring time, when the anchor ice in the swamps breaks up and allows the water, with its load of vegetable corruption, to flow in; but even then it will stand as a stagnant pool, the streams feeding it being barely capable of supplying the loss for evaporation. It may be well to explain here that anchor ice is the result of the congelation of not only the surface, but of the whole saturated body of the swamp. It is called "anchor ice" because it has a firm hold on the bottom. During the winter season the swamps in this region are so many beds of dirty ice, that prevent the passage of the inflowing water. The cry was raised last winter that there was great danger of a water famine. The water was found to be much lower than in any previous winter. About the 1st of March the sudden cold snap had solidified the spongy soil of the swamps, the inflowing water was thrown back, and as fast as thrown back frozen, thus constantly building a

BARRIER AGAINST THE PROGRESS OF THE SUPPLY.

This is likely to happen during any winter, and unless something is done to remove the difficulty it will not be many years before New York will wake some morning to find herself as destitute of water as if she were in the midst of an arid desert, and as helpless against the ravages of fire and disease as the peaks of the Acroceraunian mountains are against the strokes of the thunderbolt.

From the reservoir dam the stream winds in a southeasterly direction, taking in a tributary from two small lakes in the mountains, but flowing in its course towards Carmel through another swampy tract, and receiving near the village the filthy drippings of Dead Swamp. This fountain of malaria includes within its limits about 200 acres, and in all respects it is fully as noisome and mephitic as Patterson Swamp on the East Branch. It receives and poisons the water of Lake Glenida, which flows in from the southeast, and that of Whang Brook, which enters from the north. At its outlet is a worthless dam that throws the water back into the corrupting pool, only to have its poison augmented in quantity and to allow the sun's rays to evaporate from its motionless surface what pure water it may afford to lend to the clouds. Below the dam a brook running from

PINE POND SWELLS THE TIDE

with a volume of clear, wholesome water, and the stream thus formed reaches the West Branch at a point between two and three miles from the new reservoir, which, by the way, is known throughout Putnam county as the "Dry Reservoir"—a name which I think will justly be applied to it for many years to come.

The West Branch, from the point where it receives the waters of Dead Swamp to the Highway Bridge, near Gideon Lee's residence, is so sluggish in its course as to be almost without motion, and in many places near either bank the water is stagnant, or nearly so. This is due to the fact that a heavy bar crosses the stream near the Highway Bridge and effectually checks the current. As motion is the very life of water, the importance of having all the bars removed from the channels of the Croton and its tributaries cannot be over-estimated. From the bridge the current of the West Branch is quite rapid, and becomes more and more so when it is joined by the Middle Branch and two smaller streams, one from Wixon Pond, the other from the famous Lake Gilead. Middle Branch rises in Dutchess county, and has but two tributaries. It is a very valuable adjunct of the Croton, but the numerous mill dams which obstruct it greatly impair its usefulness. From its junction with the Middle Branch to Croton Falls the West Branch moves through low meadow land a distance of two miles.

THE CROTON RIVER PROPER,

in its course towards the main reservoir, or Croton Dam, takes in the Piticus River at Purdy's Station, Plum Brook at Golden's Bridge, Cross River at Katonah, and an important stream from Lakes Mahopac and Kirke near the head of the reservoir. This last flows for half a mile from Lake Mahopac with a swift current, when it is joined by the outlet of Kirke Lake. A short distance below the junction it enters a region of pestilential swamp, and for two miles moves sluggishly through it, absorbing at every foot of its progress the poison which the water of the swamp holds in solution. So slow is the current of the stream through its marshy passage that at this point it has ever been known as the "Still Water." What I have said in regard to the condition of the streams I have specified will apply to the other tributaries of the Croton, only in a lesser degree; and I trust that the facts given will convince the most sceptical that evaporation and absorption are the subjects which demand the most careful consideration on the part of those who are entrusted with the duty of keeping New York supplied with an abundant flow of good, pure water. Patterson and Dead swamps, and the scores of less extensive but no less obstructive marshes which mar the beauty of the streams that supply us, first impede their flow, leaving their still surfaces at the mercy of the sun, and then absorb into their myriad pores a large percentage of their volume. The water which escapes has become impregnated with the poison of the decayed and decaying soil, and has absorbed from the stench-laden atmosphere much of the deadly gases which have exhaled from the putrid marsh surface. Until this water is washed by an influent stream which has come down from a source pure and undefiled and through a channel unobstructed and uncorrupted it is as baneful to the stomach as aconite and as foul to the organs of taste and smell as a compound solution of assafœtida.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

In the first place the numerous dams in the tributaries of the Croton should be removed and all the short bends cut off. Their channels should be widened where widening is necessary, and their beds should be graded so as to give all the fall admitted by the topography of the country. Over Patterson Swamp, Dead Swamp and the quagmire at the milk factory aqueducts should be laid; or, what is far preferable, for economical and sanitary reasons, these and all other swamps on the line of the water courses should be drained, one at a time, and then dug out to serve as natural reservoirs, or filled in with solid earth. This done, hundreds of acres of valuable land would be reclaimed, the pestilential odors from the swamps would be scattered forever and the water flowing through the once slimy, oozy, poisonous marsh soil, bearing with it the seeds of disease, would be abundant, pure and wholesome.

At present in the dry season the water, after being distilled in these swamps, assumes a wine color, and carries away with it vast quantities of matter of a greenish hue. It is the popular belief when these appearances are visible in water drawn from our hydrants that the dark tint is the result of heavy rains in the north, which have washed the soil into the Croton; but the truth is that the water is often discolored when there has been no rain in the Croton region, and that it loses its color immediately after heavy showers. It will be remembered that a few years ago there was general alarm in the metropolis arising from the visible and tangible

IMPURITY OF THE CROTON WATER

during a drought. The Water Board employed Professor Chilton and other chemists to analyze the water, and the discovery was made that the discoloration was due to the presence, in large quantities, of a decomposed vegetable fibre. It deserves to be recorded that no effort was made to learn anything in regard to the source from which this extraneous matter proceeded or to provide against its appearance in future. It has been and is contended by many who have made the subject a study that the water supply has at all times been sufficient, and that it is even now unnecessary to force an increase by cutting down the lakes in Putnam county. They reason that there would never be any danger of a water famine if the supervision of the distribution of water were governed by rules similar to those which regulate the distribution of gas, and which make it a matter of great

INTEREST TO THE CONSUMER TO EXERCISE ECONOMY.

Although it is true that the prevention of the excessive waste of water would do much to insure us against a failure of the supply. I do not see that the strictest economy can, under existing circumstances, avail against at least a great scarcity when the population of the city has been increased by twenty-five per cent. Mr. Greeley's advice to the penniless workman was, "Economize." The water consumer will be adjured not to waste the precious fluid at a time when all his hydrants discharge no more than sufficient water to slake the family thirst. We may build a dozen more reservoirs, but unless we depend upon the clouds for water to supply them how can they be filled? I would venture the assertion that the water poured into Patterson Swamp and Dead Swamp and there swallowed up and evaporated is sufficient in quantity to give every man, woman and child on Manhattan Island at least three-tenths of the average allowance of ninety gallons per diem. As it is, this vast quantity is lost, which, were the swamps removed, could be utilized. When the Croton water was first introduced into New York, in 1842, the Common Council ordered the publication of a book concerning the history of the great undertaking. In this memorial it is written:—"The average flow of the water since its introduction into the Croton Aqueduct has been about fourteen million gallons daily, which gives a height in the conduits of two feet four inches. Its capacity for delivery is more than quadruple this quantity, and the supply is equal to the utmost capacity."

A MILLION CONSUMERS.

This was when the population of the city was about three hundred and twenty thousand. There are now at least one million people who consume the Croton water, and yet the supply has not been increased in the proportion demanded by the increased population: nor does it need such increase at any season except by the means I have suggested. The reservoirs can be filled and kept full by the sources of supply that we already have: but we must sooner or later provide for the free and rapid flow of that supply from fountain-head to cistern or suffer unheard-of inconvenience and misery as the penalty of our shortsightedness and criminal negligence. It is not to be questioned that reckless prodigality in the use of water in New York is the rule and economy the exception, and this order of things should be changed. Under existing circumstances every consumer wastes the water as if the supply were inexhaustible. In many dwellings, in hotels, manufactories and saloons the water is allowed to run continually. Large numbers of these establishments keep hose for sprinkling the streets and sidewalks and for cleaning the windows, managed by men and boys, who enjoy the sport and indulge in it to their hearts' content, thus expending yearly millions and millions of gallons needlessly. In the markets there is a constant wastage. Every steamer and other vessel that comes into port draws upon the Croton, and the flow from Central Park finds its way through the sewers into the river, while the altitude of this point is sufficient to allow of the carrying of the surplus water to points where it could be used. But it is useless to make further enumerations. The waste of water is enormous, and with the fact before us we need not wonder that with an obstructed supply at one end and improvidence at the other the cry is raised that a water famine is imminent.

A BRIEF RESUME.

I shall close this letter, which embodies the results of long and careful investigation, with a brief *résumé* of the points I have made. The swamps that dot the Croton region, poisoning the water and poisoning the air which the water absorbs, should be removed. If not removed they should be crossed by aqueducts. The Romans, as all readers of history know, had nine of these, some of them sixty miles in length. Their engineers and men of science understood and appreciated the laws of evaporation and absorption. They carried their aqueducts to the very fountain-head, while ours have stopped far short, and our watercourses filtrate through pestiferous swamps. If small arched aqueducts had been constructed from the main spring lakes in Putnam, Dutchess and Westchester counties, taking merely their natural flow and converging at a point near the Croton Dam and then emptying into the main aqueduct, the project of the "Dry Reservoir" in the Highlands would never have received a moment's consideration. There is as much

DANGER OF A WATER FAMINE

in winter as in summer. We have recently had an evidence of this. The reason is obvious. When the cold weather came the swamps near the head of supply became frozen, and the anchor ice, constantly increasing, blocked the flow of the water. When the thaw came we had water enough, but until the rain fell it was filthy with the fibre of decayed vegetable matter. There was much discussion as to the cause of the scarcity, and many theories were advanced, but nobody seems to have gone to the threshold of the secret. Some of theories were ridiculous in the extreme; but the most laughable was that of the wise men of the Water Board, who held that the pipes must be leaking! The pipes did not leak, but

THE STORY OF THE INVESTIGATION

did, and I give it to your readers as I received it. Not long ago the water was shut off from the main reservoir, and for three days not a drop was allowed to reach New York. Then a corps of workmen travelled through the aqueduct from end to end, and made a thorough inspection. Hardly a crack was found, and when their report was made the Water Board were as sadly bewildered as before. I am told that since 1870 the Board have decided not to make use of the air chamber in the aqueduct, but to allow the space to be filled with water. It was designed to carry 32,000,000 gallons a day, but now they are running 95,000,000. The air chamber, intended to collect the noxious gases and send them out through the ventilators, is, therefore, of no use, and New Yorkers are daily drinking more or less of the poison which the water has absorbed.

THE SULTRY CYCLE.

The City Sweltering in the Summer's Sun.

The first most enervating and aggravating days of the heated term are upon us—the days when the torrid excesses of July and August are as yet unrelieved by the airier apparel of the person. People are not prepared just yet to "change their flannel." They cannot risk the chances of colds and influenzas and rheumatism at the hands of the uncertain summer goddess. They venture out in the cool of the morning in their heavy diagonals and their weighty head coverings, hoping, yet doubting, that the weather will be a little breezy. They swelter all day under the influences of the sun that glared upon the whited pavements yesterday, and mentally resolve to don their summer outfit as soon as they get home. The cooling shades of night dampen their ardor for the moment, and with the renewed lease of the day they go back to business with their heavy clothes on. Here and there, it is true, a few progressive spirits may be seen with linen coats, or black alpaca dusters and light pants, and many, indeed, with the comfortable white hats which Greeley and the warm weather between them have combined to call forth. It is probable that no rallying emblem of any campaign has ever been so popular as the white hats of the Chappaqua candidate bid fair to be. They are already in the field in full numbers, and bid fair to remain until the early days of November. White vests are in full bloom. Open collars, with the merest thread of a necktie, are worn, as some alleviation of the perspiratory distress of the season. Warm congratulations on events of political or family importance are avoided with as much frigidity as possible, and even the cold shoulder is received with some degree of comfort.

Among the people of leisure, who have money and time enough on their hands to take things coolly, there are varied devices for avoiding the effects of the weather. Some of the young bloods of uptown pass the time in their bathtubs, and one or two families have clubbed for the construction of a steam fan, which blows a delicious stream of cool air upon the suffering mortality comprising the combination. Cigars serve to cool the heated brain of the *jeunesse dorée*, iced champagne to cool his parched throat and soda water to distend throughout his perspiring frame the refreshing sensation of cool April showers. With these arrangements to assist his fiery blood to a cool and calm temperament it is believed that the dashing young gentleman of leisure can very agreeably enliven his existence until the more advanced days of the season and the more pronounced decrees of fashion call him to those moonlight rides to moons, those happy promenades in the piazzas, those refreshing dips in the surf, those dashes along the beach and those breezy sails upon the lake, with which his memory and imagination alone have as yet any business. As it is with the summer clothes so it is with the watering places. It is too early to take to them, and dreadfully uncomfortable to be without them.

On the streets of the city all is langour. Friend meets friend, and each says to the other, "How do? Devilish hot," the words dropping from their lips languidly, hardly rounded enough to be intelligible; and then friends touch the finger tips of friends, and exhaustedly pursue their drooping way. In the crowded thoroughfares the jam of the crowds and the nudging of elbows lack the energy of the business New Yorker. People with millions of money impatiently waiting their presence in Wall street drag themselves listlessly along in the heated crowds and yield unresistingly to the shoves and elbow-jogging of less important people. Even the truckmen, whose energy in rebuke and denunciation is acknowledged unrivalled, sit leisurely for hours when their trucks are hitched or blocked, without having the strength to fling one epithet at their opponent, thoroughly convinced that they cannot fully canvass the subject in the present state of the weather.

Every patch of shade is closely hugged by the pedestrian. Every awning has a few seekers after shade resting under its friendly shelter. The thermometers on the sidewalks, which show ninety-four degrees in the sun, are looked upon with an eye of horror by the enervated crowd, and every man who hasn't a wet handkerchief or a cabbage leaf in his hat hastily retreats in terror of sunstroke to the nearest bit of shade. Crowds are not popular. Everybody gets out of a crowd as soon as possible. The little groups that surround the print shops where Horace Greeley's phiz is presented anew to a public that knows him already by heart are really the only groups that hang together long enough to know thoroughly how dreadfully uncomfortable a crowd is in this weather. The city seems to have lost all its energy. Even the stage horses travel with less of that speed and dash that was formerly their wont. There is an air of half exhaustion, as if New York itself were a half exhausted receiver.

The Park, the gardens, the picnicing grounds, the excursion boats and the excursion cars are well patronized resorts of the families of leisure under this heat-oppressed *régime*. The domestic heart looks to Central Park for happiness: the East River gardens, with their lager bier and their breezy arbors, are the Meccas of the level-headed fraus and fräuleins, while to the hard-worked shop girl and Bowery b'hoy Coney Island, even with its monte players and dice tumblers, is paradise itself. On the docks the splintered timbers shine glaringly in the sun, the dancing waters pain the eye and the steam and smoke and dust aggravate humanity beyond endurance. But on the excursion boats, after they are once fairly under way, the cool bay breezes are as balm to the fevered spirit.

The sudden recurrence of so heated a term is a matter of general speculation. Everybody is weather-wise, and says, "I knew we were going to have a hot summer;" but whether these wiseacres base their predictions upon the threatened heat of the political canvass or upon the excessive rigor of the past winter are matters into which it is too warm to enter.

Appended is a statement showing the range of the thermometer at 3 P. M. for each day since Saturday last, and for the corresponding days of last year:—

	1871. 3 P. M.	1872. 3 P. M.
May 4	59	52
May 5	62	63
May 6	58	64
May 7	60	83
May 8	61	89
May 9	56	90
May 10	66	94

A HAPPY FAMILY.

The Loves of Ferdinand and Augusta Pulz—An Extraordinary Scene in a Police Court.

Augusta Pulz, a fair German matron, had her truant spouse, Ferdinand, arrested yesterday, for the sixth time. Ferdinand and Augusta have been separated for some years past, on account, as alleged, of Ferdinand's refusal to contribute to the support of his family, consisting of a son and daughter. Mrs. Pulz resides at No. 514 East Thirteenth street, and it has been the habit of Ferdinand when excited by drink to make a raid upon the apartments of his abandoned wife. Yesterday he made one of his usual demonstrations, in which Augusta was very illused, and he was accordingly arrested and arraigned before Judge Scott, at Essex Market Court. After hearing the wife's complaint the Justice reprimanded Ferdinand severely, and cautioned him against a repetition of such conduct in the future, remarking, at the same time, that a husband who failed to contribute towards the support of the household is not entitled to the felicity and comforts of matrimony. Ferdinand, Augusta, their daughter, Ophelia, a pretty German blonde, of about sixteen years of age, and a son of twelve, departed from the Court, but hardly had they reached the door when loud cries resounded from the street. Officers Kelly and Anderson rushed from the court room and found the whole family party in a state of general demoralization, indulging in charges and countercharges, Ferdinand abusing Augusta and the children defending their mother against his assaults. They were all brought back to the court room; the mother was seized with an attack of spasms; the son clung to his mother and protested against going with his father, who was endeavoring to coax him away. The daughter was, if possible, still more violent in her demonstrations—fell on her knees, and invoked all manner of imprecations on her parent—until at last Justice Scott disposed of the whole matter by committing the parent for six months to Blackwell's Island.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Book Concern Trouble Temporarily Disposed Of—A Court of Inquiry Instituted—Continued Illness of Bishop Jones.

Rev. Dr. Goode led the devotional exercises yesterday morning in the Conference. Bishops Ames and Simpson presided alternately. The journal was read and after several unimportant amendments made was adopted.

Rev. A. S. HUNT moved that Saturday, at ten A. M., be fixed for the reception of the remaining fraternal delegates.

Dr. A. M. OSBON moved to suspend the rules, that the papers relating to the Book Concern be taken from the secretary's table and be referred. Carried.

Bishop SIMPSON explained the condition of those papers before the house. The original motion was to refer them to the standing committee on Book Concern.

Judge LAWRENCE moved an amendment that they be referred to a special committee of fifteen, to be chosen by the delegations, who should have previously appointed one from each delegation, from whom this special committee would be chosen.

A substitute was offered by Dr. G. W. Clark, that a special committee of one from each Annual Conference be appointed, to whom all matters relating to alleged frauds and mismanagement in the Book Concern shall be referred. Upon this substitute the vote would be taken first.

Rev. J. S. SMART called for

THE VOTE BY ORDERS,

and asked the Episcopal decision on the point. This was given by Bishop Simpson, who ruled that a minister may call for the ministerial vote and a layman for the lay vote, and that one-third of either order may carry the motion to order a separate vote, independent of the other order. Mr. Smart appealed from this decision, moving to get the sense of the Conference on it as a precedent. The chair was sustained, and Mr. Smart withdrew his call for a separate vote by orders. The vote was then taken on Judge Lawrence's paper, and, by a vote of 300 to 28, the motion for a committee of fifteen was lost. Dr. Clark's motion for one from each Annual Conference was then adopted by a vote of 204 to 166.

Before the committee was appointed Dr. SLICER asked whether or not it would be competent to instruct the delegations in regard to their action. He wanted none but laymen appointed on this committee. It was to be purely a business committee, and he thought laymen were much better fitted for the prospective duties of it than ministers.

Bishop SIMPSON thought it would be improper to give such instructions, and the sense of the Conference was decidedly opposed to it.

Dr. FOSTER inquired whether the members of the standing committee on Book Concern were eligible for this special committee, and the Bishop answered in the affirmative.

A recess of ten minutes was then granted to allow the delegates to consult in regard to their nominations for this committee. After the recess leave was granted to the delegations to fill vacancies on this committee should any members be called away, but this action was subsequently nullified by a restriction prohibiting any changes in the complexion of the committee after it shall have begun its work.

The Conference then defined what matters were to be referred to this special committee—namely, only such as bear upon the

CHARGES OF FRAUD AND MISMANAGEMENT

in the Book Concern, and that all other matters relating to the publishing interests go to the standing committee on Book Concern.

Judge MCALMONT wanted the papers which relate to the financial condition of the Concern referred to the special committee, but his motion to that effect was not entertained.

Dr. BINGHAM thought there was a singular omission in this reference, and moved that the report of the agents, which had been previously sent to the standing committee, be referred to the special committee also.

Dr. REID did not deem this motion necessary, and moved to lay it on the table. Lost.

Dr. HESTER moved that the special committee be empowered to send for persons and papers, and to make a thorough investigation and report to the Conference.

Dr. HENRY, of Illinois, did not think it necessary to have a summer's work here over this matter. Dr. Lanahan had made his statement before the Conference and presented his report, and the reports of the agents and experts were before the committee and the Conference, and he thought that the narrower the compass and the closer the committee confined itself to the documents the sooner would they dispose of this question, and the surer and greater would be the peace secured to the Church.

Dr. E. O. HAVEN thought the design of the Conference in appointing a special committee was to investigate this whole Book Concern matter, and if the committee want to call for persons and papers, let them do so.

Mr. BUCKLEY thought the question in its details had been heard and decided during the four years past, and now the committee should have only the papers which relate to fraud and mismanagement laid before them. But they cannot investigate this subject without the right to send for persons and papers. He wanted a full, fair and impartial investigation.

Dr. HARRIS, the Secretary, called attention to Dr. Lanahan's remarks yesterday (Thursday), that the agents' reports contained misstatements, which were

NOT CLERICAL ERRORS, BUT SUPPRESSIONS

of facts. Dr. Lanahan, however, promptly disclaimed having said any such thing, though a score of delegates in front of the orchestra affirmed that he did use substantially such expressions, and the daily press so reported.

After further debate the motion before the house was amended so as to send Dr. Carlton's report to the special committee, and granting that committee power to send for persons and papers, and on this state of the motion Dr. Foster moved the previous question, which was carried.

Dr. FOSTER then moved that returned missionaries visiting the Conference, and the venerable Secretary of the Missionary Society, Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., be invited to seats on the platform. Carried.

Mr. B. R. BONNER, of St. Louis, chairman of the standing committee on Book Concern, and who is also a member of the special committee on the same, was directed to call the first meeting of the special committee.

Dr. HUBBARD, of East Genesee, wanted Dr. Lanahan and the chairman of the Book Committee to have the right of ten peremptory challenges before the special committee. Denied.

Changes and substitutions were made on committees: announcements were made, among them one by Bishop Simpson, that, though Bishop Janes' illness is not of a serious character, he is not improving. The prayers of the brethren were asked for his recovery. The Conference then adjourned.

The following is the

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON BOOK CONCERN.

Alabama, A. S. Lakin; Baltimore, William R. Woodward; Black River, L. D. White; California, Ed. More; Central German, H. A. Faber; Central Illinois, D. McWilliams; Central New York, W. J. Moses; Central Ohio, G. G. Hagadorn; Central Pennsylvania, John Patton; Cincinnati, J. W. Weakley; Colorado, John Evans; Delaware, James A. Jones; Des Moines, W. H. H. Beadle; Detroit, John Owen; East Genesee, D. Decker; East German, C. F. Grimm; East Maine, C. Beale; Erie, John McAlmont; Genesee, A. D. Wilbur; Georgia, W. Prettyman; Germany and Switzerland, L. S. Jacoby; Holston, N. E. Cobleigh; Illinois, H. Buck; India, H. Mansell; Indiana, W. C. De Pauw; Iowa, F. W. Evans; Kansas, W. Fairchild; Kentucky, A. Schinkle; Lexington, M. W. Taylor; Liberia, C. A. Pitman; Louisiana, L. C. Matlack; Maine, W. Deering; Michigan, J. W. Stone; Minnesota, A. Lewis; Mississippi, A. C. McDonnell; Missouri, Samuel Hoffman; Nebraska, E. H. Rogers; Nevada, Thomas McGrath; Newark, D. Campbell; New England, L. R. Thayer; New Hampshire, C. M. Dinsmore; New Jersey, A. E. Ballard; New York, S. D. Brown; New York East, T. G. Osborn; North Carolina, W. G. Matton; North Indiana, Jos. J. Funk; North Ohio, W. C. Pierce; Northwest German, C. A. Lalor; Northwest Indiana, J. Brownfield; Ohio, L. A. Critchfield; Oregon, George Abernethy; Philadelphia, J. B. McCullough; Pittsburg, A. Bradley; Providence, G. F. Gavin; Rock River, G. Goodrich; St. Louis, B. R. Bonner; South Carolina, H. Cordozo; Southeast Indiana, J. G. McIntosh; Southern Illinois, J. Van Cleve; Southwest German, D. C. Smith; Tennessee, D. Rulick; Texas, W. R. Fhayle; Troy, C. F. Burdick; Upper Iowa, D. N. [illegible]; Vermont, J. C. W. Coxe; Virginia, W. M. Berkley; Washington, R. H. Robinson; West Virginia, C. D. Hubbard; West Wisconsin, J. B. Bolhman; Wilmington, D. M. Bates; Wisconsin, C. D. Pillsbury; Wyoming, W. H. Olin.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

The annual meeting of the association for election of officers, &c., takes place at the Museum next Monday evening, when important matters will be discussed relative to the great building and its site in the Park, the architectural designs and the future plans and prospects of the Museum generally. On account of this meeting the gallery will be open on that evening only to members of the association. Meanwhile subscriptions to the fund will be received up to Monday noon.

On May 18 the notable picture by Turner, called "The Slaver," which Mr. Johnston has recently purchased from Ruskin, will be placed in the gallery for a time.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Athletic Club took place last night at their club rooms, No. 6 East Twenty-eighth street, President Colonel William E. VanWyck in the chair. The usual business being finished five new candidates were elected to membership in the club. The club boat house, at 131st street and Third avenue, is now so full of boats—some thirty in number—that the club intend to build two more boat houses—one the same size as the present one, and the other much larger, as a centre house. Two four-oared crews are now being got together for lively times this season. The running track is now in good order, and the "outdoor sports" will soon commence.

SHERMAN AT STAMBOUL.

Continued Hospitality of the Sultan to His American Guests.

The Model Farm of His Majesty—The Veteran's Visit to the Palaces and Summer Kiosks of Abdul Aziz Khan—Places of Interest of the Turkish Capital.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 18, 1872.

General Sherman, Colonel Audenreid and Lieutenant Grant continue to be the honored guests of the Sultan. It is said, however, that they will leave for Circassia, via Sebastopol, Kertch and Poti (ancient Colchis), whence they will proceed, over the new Russian railroad, to Tiflis, the capital of the Russian possessions in the Caucasus. After remaining some time at this latter place, and receiving the attentions of the Russian Prince Governor General, they will proceed to a seaport of the Caspian Sea, at which point the Russian commercial steamers touch for freight and passengers. The navigation of the Caspian is a long and dreary one, almost totally void of interest. Thence, however, General Sherman's route to Moscow, up the great river Volga, especially if he witnesses the Asiatic Fair of Nijuii-Novgorod, will be exceedingly interesting. The route laid out for himself is a very novel one, and shows that General Sherman retains his old taste for marches in the rear, from "mountain to sea"—thus taking the Muscovites by surprise, in their most vulnerable part. Governor Curtin, the Minister of the United States at St. Petersburg, is expected to arrive here in a day or two, so as to join and accompany General Sherman on his tour.

THE SULTAN'S REQUEST.

General Sherman was to have left Constantinople last Tuesday, but remained a few days longer at the special request of the Sultan, who sent him word that if he could do so he would give him his own large, powerful and splendid yacht, called the Sultanieh (Imperial) to carry him and his party to Sebastopol and other points of the Black Sea. So marked an attention decided him, it is said, to wait for Governor Curtin, and it is now supposed that he will remain until next week. In the meantime the Sultan has not been unmindful of his American guests. Yesterday he sent two of his finest European carriages, each with four horses and outriders in his own livery, decorated with bells on each of the coach horses, with the request that they should favor him with a visit to

A FAVORITE FARM OF HIS MAJESTY,

situated some ten miles from Constantinople, on the route to Buyubdiri and the upper Bosphorus. This farm is rather a country palace, constructed after a model procured by the Sultan during his travels in 1867 in France or Austria. It is his favorite farm, where he keeps brood mares and Arab horses, for the purpose of improving the breed of his animals. In connection with this, he has some fine English and Swiss cows there, goats and sheep of the best breeds, and is doing much good in this manner for his peasants and farmers. He often spends a day there with his sons and nephews; and, as in the immediate vicinity of the farm there is a fine woods, called Hadim Korusa, he, in the fall and winter, tries his hand at woodcock shooting. The American Minister, Mr. Baker, and family, and Mr. Archibald H. Lowery, of New York; Mrs. and Miss Lowery, accompanied General Sherman on this little excursion. From this palace-farm the Sultan has had a fine macadamized road made in the picturesque "Valley of Sweet Waters"—along which flows quite a little river (not quite so large as the Mississippi or the Ohio—down to the head of the Golden Horn, passing over the Sultan's one-mile race course. At the extremity of the valley is the imperial summer palace of Kias Haneh—*i. e.*, the "Sweet Waters"—and there the American party partook of refreshments sent on purpose for them from the Sultan's present residence. The whole affair was most creditable to the fine feelings which dictated it, and greatly gratified his American guests by the splendid manner in which it was got up. So much oriental show must greatly impress them with the idea that if republicanism has its niggardly simplicity, monarchy has its gallant hospitalities. What the public get up in the United States the sovereign does here, so that on this point the two kinds of sovereignties meet for the same purpose.

THE SULTAN'S STABLES.

The Sultan has two magnificent stables, each containing almost any number of carriages and horses, for harness as well as for the saddle. Among the latter are horses from England, France, Germany, Italy, Austria and Russia—mostly presents from their respective sovereigns. M. Thiers has not yet sent any, but it is fully believed that when the restoration comes off amends will be made for the omission. The Sultan has, perhaps, the best stud of Arabians in the world, and is not only very fond of horses, but also an excellent rider. His own saddle horses are walked about to the sound of military music, so as to accustom them to it.

There are still many fine and interesting spots for General Sherman's inspection in and about Stamboul. Palaces and summer kiosks are as plenty as huckleberries on the Bosphorus and in the many nooks and corners of the mounts and valleys bordering on it. The General would be delighted were he to visit them in detail, and so be able to tell the natives of his own New World of the progress made "on this line" by his Oriental host. He has, however, most unaccountably proposed to slip away from "fuss and feathers" and imperial display, and inspect the famous Seven Towers, where, in other times and under other Sultans, Ambassadors were shut up, when the Sultans declared war against their sovereigns, so as to keep them out of the way of harm and trouble. There he read some sad inscriptions cut in the stone walls by these hapless tenants of the Towers, for want of more intellectual and active employment, telling the tale of their bondage and forced seclusion from all other pursuits. Along the old and decaying walls of the city of Constantine the General arrived at the spot where the last of the Constantines (Paleologus) fell, on the outer wall, in mortal strife with the Janissaries of Sultan Mahmoud II. The walls are in the same condition in which they were left in 1492, the year in which Columbus made the discovery of the country from which General Sherman comes. The spot is therefore hallowed in the minds of all military men as the death scene, the last farewell of a whole Christian people and nation. It is a deep ravine, in which Sultan Mahmoud II. fired upon the defenders of the city, threw shot from the huge cannon made for him by a Hungarian genius. All that the Greeks could do in return was to assail him with missiles from Colapatts and Greek fire. No one knows where the last Emperor fell. His body was never found, and it is supposed that his remains were cast into some common ditch with those of his people. His purple slippers (a sign of imperialism in those days, and not in these), turned up in the possession of a Janissary, who, it is supposed, pulled them off the ill-fated Emperor, so as to wear or sell them to the highest bidder. Close by the spot are Turkish monuments of a sepulchral order, erected over the heads of the famous Albanian rebel, Ali Pacha, of Janina, and his sons and grandsons, decapitated in the days of Sultan Mahmoud II., father of the present Sultan.

There is no more picturesque drive than that along the old walls of Stamboul. They are much out of repair, it is true, and it is even said that a company has proposed to pull them down and sell the materials for the more modern purpose of paving the streets of the city. The British Ambassador has, however, begged the Sultan to allow them to remain as a fitting monument of the past. At their extremity, near the Golden Horn, are the remains of the palace of the later Greek Emperors, called the Blacquen, familiar to the readers of the "Crusades" of Walter Scott, and the prison, called the Anema, in which it was usual to confine the uncles, nephews, &c., of the reigning Emperor, often putting out their eyes and emasculating them! Sad sight for General Sherman, Colonel Audenried and Lieutenant Grant, and a lesson for all aspirants to high executive offices!

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVII.....No. 132

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—LONDON ASSURANCE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 729 Broadway.—THE GOLD DEMON. Matinee at 2.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty fourth street.—ARTICLE 47. Matinee at 1½.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—Afternoon and evening—HONEYMOON—CONCERT, &c.

ST. JAMES THEATRE Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—MACEVOY'S NEW HIBERNICON. Matinee.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—FRENCH SPY.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—FLYING DUTCHMAN—F. WOODLEIGH. Matinee at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY. Matinee at 2.

STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery.—GERMAN OPERA—THE PROPHET.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth av.—RICHARD III. Matinee at 1½.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—THE VOKES FAMILY—BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, &c.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE—ARTICLE 47.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—ON HAND

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISMS, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &c. Matinee at 2½.

SAN FRANCISCO HALL, 585 Broadway.—VARIETY PERFORMANCES. Matinee at 2½.

PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway, near Fourth st.—GRAND CONCERT.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, May 11, 1872.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.
1—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.
3—The State Capital: Managers of the Impeachment of Barnard Appointed; The Articles of Impeachment Presented; Passage of the Palmer Charter—Political—News from Washington.
4—Inside the Convention: How Belmont, Hastead and Wells Spoiled Adams; How the Washington *Patriot* and Its Congressmen Killed David Davis; The Accidental Choice the Best—Greeley versus Grant—Russia: Baron D'Offenberg's Career in Roumania—Foreign Orders: General Sheridan to Be Decorated by the Czar of Russia.
5—Croton Water: Alarming Impurities of the People's Beverage; An Analysis Ordered; The Rivers and Resources of the City's Reservoirs; What the People Drink—The Sultry Cycle—Methodist General Conference—Sherman at Stamboul: Continued Hospitality of the Sultan to His American Guests—A Happy Family—Metropolitan Museum of Art—New York Athletic Club.
6—Editorials: Leading Article, "Our Relations with Spain and England—The Mismanagement of Our Foreign Affairs"—Amusement Announcements.
7—Editorial (Continued from Sixth Page)—The War in Mexico—Cable Telegrams from Spain, England and Greece—Another Mysterious Murder—The French Arms Fizzle—Personal Intelligence—Amusements—Business Notices.
8—Proceedings in Congress—Howard Mission Anniversary—Aquatic Notes—Music and the Drama—Trotting at Fleetwood—Another Plague Spot—Fire in Brooklyn—Disastrous Conflagration—Those Dishonest Hackmen—Proceedings in the Courts—The Threatened Jail Delivery—The Newark Jewelry Burglary—The Sheddon Forgery Case—Floating Telegraph Apparatus.
9—Financial and Commercial: Gold Advancing; Stock Market Still Weak; Government Securities Strong—Medical Science: Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association at Philadelphia—Sad Case of Malpractice—Affairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard—Wife Butchery—The Emigration Head Money—Marriages and Deaths.
10—A Piebald Presidency: The New Party of "Human Rights" Nominate Victoria C. Woodhull (White) for the Presidency and Frederick Douglass (Black) for the Vice Presidency: A "Dark" Prospect for Mr. Greeley and His White Hat; The Woodhull Nominated by Acclamation at Apollo Hall: Vic Says "I Will Stump the States with Tennie C."—Lady Reformers on the Alert—Obituary—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
11—The Dredging of the Harbor—Education of Crime—Highwaymen at Work—Charged with Receiving Stolen Goods—Advertisements.
12—Advertisements.

THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT AGAINST JUDGE BARNARD have been filed and the Assembly has appointed its managers to act before the Senate which forms the High Court of Impeachment. Let us now have a speedy and fair trial, with an honest verdict, unbiassed by political motives.

SPANISH MINISTRIES have notoriously a short-lived existence. According to our special despatch from Madrid the Sagasta Cabinet will soon share the fate of its predecessors and be numbered among the things of the past. Marshal Serrano, fresh from the laurels gained in the alleged suppression of the Carlist rising, is designated for the author and President of a new Ministry.

THE BALTIMORE *Sun* (independent) arouses from its accustomed political lethargy and welcomes the democrats to their National Sanhedrim, to be held in that city on the 9th of next July.

THE REPUBLICAN CHARTER passed the Senate yesterday by a strict party vote, and now goes to the Governor for his signature or veto. The Senate Conference Committee made a struggle against the sectarian appropriation clause, but without effect, the Assembly standing stubbornly by its position. As a consequence, the Senate yielded, with the result above stated.

EX-GOVERNOR HAWLEY has been squarely nominated by a republican caucus for the position of United States Senator from Connecticut. The republicans have a majority in the Legislature, and unless they belie party usages Hawley will be elected to fill the seat shortly to become vacant.

THE CZAR'S APPRECIATION OF AMERICAN KINDNESS TO ALEXIS.—Our St. Petersburg correspondent tells us that so gratified is the Czar with the treatment of Prince Alexis during his visit to the United States that he feels bound to make some acknowledgment of his appreciation of American hospitality. He is, therefore, about to honor, if he has not done so already, a number of the many gentlemen who have helped to make his son's visit to this country the pleasant one it has been. Decorations are to be tendered to them. General Sheridan's name is particularly mentioned in this connection. We fancy that many of those who were most assiduous in their attentions to the gallant young Prince will, on reception of this news, become very anxious to know who will be the lucky ones.

THE MILWAUKEE *Wisconsin* thinks that the "Greeley-Brown nomination is seriously disorganizing the democratic party." It is not a very hard matter to assist in disorganizing a party that has not had a very compact organization for the past twelve or fifteen years.

Our Relations with Spain and England—The Mismanagement of Our Foreign Affairs.

A rumor is again afloat on the air of a probable war with Spain. We are told that orders have been issued to put such of our iron-clads as are fit for service in sea-going condition; that work is to be done, if necessary, day and night, in our navy yards; that bills for the construction of new vessels and for the improvement of our coast defences are to be pushed through Congress, and, in short, that the administration has suddenly become sensible of the fact that in case of a war crisis we are in a very indifferent condition either to act on the offensive or to oppose an invasion of our coast and the destruction of our seaboard cities. The whisper comes from Washington that "our relations with Spain are of such a character as to suggest preparations, not necessarily looking to war, but to the protection of the rights of citizens of the United States." It is even thrown out as a hint, darkly and mysteriously, that our Minister at Madrid, who is on his way back to his post after a protracted leave of absence, carries with him in his pocket instructions of a belligerent character, and may find it necessary to present his letter of recall if the demands of his government should not be at once complied with; although an anchor is cast to windward by the suggestion that a formal exchange of civil farewells and expressions of regret may take place between the American representative and the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, which, however, will be well understood at Washington to be "nothing less than diplomatic lying." The immediate cause of this foreshadowed imbroglio is represented to be the delay in the action of the United States and Spanish Claims Commission and the case of Dr. Houard, in connection with other questions which may "cause further irritation and give occasion for a more determined policy towards Spain."

We have already got into hot weather, and it would present no very pleasant prospect if we were seriously in danger of getting into hot water at the same time. Our citizens will, however, bear in mind that these rumors of war originate at Washington, and that we are now within six months of a Presidential election. Secretary Fish is by no means lacking in tact as a politician at home, if he does make a clumsy and blundering diplomat abroad. He is aware that popular sentiment disapproves the policy he has heretofore pursued in regard to our relations with the Spanish government, and that the original lack of judgment and subsequent want of firmness manifested by him in the conduct of the Alabama negotiations are condemned by a large majority of the American people. It would be by no means a bad stroke of policy if Secretary Fish could manage to divert public attention from the unfortunate condition of the English difficulty by a war agitation, which would at the same time seem to make atonement for our frigid treatment of the Cuban question. But the people will be disposed to ask why should we go to war with Spain at this time? American sympathy has been with the Cubans from the commencement of their struggle for liberty, and our citizens would have rejoiced at an American policy that would have afforded hope to the patriots of the suffering island. But the administration thought fit to exercise unusual vigilance in the enforcement of our neutral obligations so far as the Cuban revolutionists were concerned, although the sense of our national obligations was not so keen when the Spanish government desired to send out from our ports a fleet of gunboats to be used against the rebels. The flush of indignation burned on every American cheek when the atrocities of the Spanish cutthroats became known and it was found that American citizens, as well as insurgent Cubans, were made the victims of their ruffianism. But the administration discovered no cause for the intermeddling of the United States government, and was as bland and courteous as ever in its intercourse with Spain. Many of our people temporarily resident in Cuba sustained losses through the rebellion, but their cases were referred by mutual consent to a Joint Claims Commission, and thus put in the way of an amicable settlement. What are our complaints against the Spaniards now? Where now can we find a *casus belli* against them? If the Claims Commission is slow about its work the reason is to be satisfactorily found in the unavoidable difficulty of procuring proofs while the island is in a state of insurrection. Dr. Houard is only one of hundreds who have suffered, and suffered probably unjustly, at the hands of the brutalized Spanish regulars and volunteers, and there is every probability that, whether the question of his American citizenship be doubtful or not, his release will be accorded at the request of our government. There does not appear to be a single reasonable cause for plunging into a war with Spain at the present time.

We regard this Spanish rumor, then, as a political expedient to divert public attention from the Alabama Treaty difficulty and to save Mr. Fish, and we presume that it originates in the office of the Secretary of State at Washington. There is now but little doubt that the Geneva Conference will be abandoned, and that the treaty under which the tribunal was created will be destroyed. The failure of this attempt to settle our differences with England will occasion some disappointment. The treaty is a valuable one, especially to England, and our people naturally feel indignant at the blundering diplomacy by which its overthrow has been brought about. But at the same time they regard it as immaterial whether our claims against the British government are wiped out at once by the judgment of the Geneva arbitrators or whether they shall be left for settlement in the future. The question of money has never entered into their minds in any thought they have given to the subject, and they would rather forego than collect indirect damages if they were entitled to them by the decision of the conference. But the claim having been made and maintained by argument as a part of our case, in accordance, as we believe, with our strict rights, if not with good taste and sound judgment, we have refused and will continue to refuse to withdraw it at the peremptory and at first discourteous demand of England. There is an entire misunderstanding among Englishmen of the sentiments of our citizens on this subject. We condemn the blundering diplomacy of Secretary Fish in introducing a claim for money compensation for the indirect damages inflicted upon the nation through the acts or growing out of the acts of the Anglo-Confederate privateers, and England supposes that we are ready to abandon our case, and that General Grant will be defeated unless he obeys the popular voice. On the contrary, while condemning Secretary Fish for his first blunder, the American people censure him yet more severely for not standing firmly by our case, and its abandonment by General Grant would be fatal to his prospects of re-election. There is a misunderstanding at Washington, also, of popular sentiment in regard to the treaty. The people demand the removal of Secretary Fish for his share in the destruction of the treaty, and the politicians imagine that the country deplores its failure. On the contrary, while condemning an incompetent Cabinet Minister, our citizens, with whom the treaty was never popular, are quite willing that the Alabama claims shall be left an open question, to be settled with England at some future and probably not far distant day. They are willing that the Treaty of Washington shall become waste paper tomorrow. In this sentiment they are in accord with President Grant. They admire the firmness with which he resists all attempts to induce a direct or indirect abandonment of our case as first presented to the conference, and they agree with him that the United States can afford to wait for a settlement of their claims against the British government.

This false cry of war does not originate with the President or his friends, but with those who are striving to save Secretary Fish. It will fail for the reason that its object is transparent. If we had any quarrel with the Spaniard it would be scarcely becoming the strength and dignity, and it certainly would not be the policy, of the United States to press it at this time. Spain, distracted and crippled at home; ruled over by a foreigner seated on a tottering throne; torn by factions; with insurrections breaking out in all directions, and suppressed to-day only to gain new life to-morrow; with Cuba in revolution—a revolution never to be overcome—Spain would not be "a foeman worthy of our steel." Yet, even a rupture with the Spaniards would be undesirable, inasmuch as it would be likely to further embarrass our relations with England. The experience of our rebellion does not encourage us to hope that the British government would be any less arrogant in its tone, or any less insolent in its demands, when it found us engaged in war with another nation. At present there is no prospect of a disturbance of the peace between the United States and England. The breach of treaty obligations will be on the part of England if she should refuse to abide the judgment of the Geneva Tribunal; but we should not declare war against her on that account, being satisfied to tear up the Treaty of Washington and return to the position we occupied before the English government sued for and was conceded the Joint High Commission for a settlement of our international differences. England certainly could not make her own bad faith and broken pledge a reason for declaring war against us; but who shall say what might be her next position if we should be engaged in a difficulty with another Power? Even this Spanish canard may encourage Mr. Gladstone to persevere in his apparent determination to break up the Geneva Conference, and thus may defeat the object of those who originated it. One thing is certain: we shall have no war either with England or Spain, and the people of the United States do not want war. They are willing to wait until the time arrives when our government will adopt a warmer and more American policy towards Cuba, and they are entirely indifferent as to the fate of the Treaty of Washington. They do not object to postpone a settlement of the Alabama claims; the debtor is solvent, the security is good, and principal and interest are certain to be paid at last. All they ask of President Grant is such a reformation of his Cabinet as will insure a more statesmanlike and a more American management of our dealing with foreign nations in the future. This will be far more satisfactory to the people than any attempt to divert their attention from the blunders and failures of the past by raising a Washington warwhoop against poor, enfeebled Spain.

THE TROY *Press* mentions the name of Clarkson N. Potter, member of Congress from the Tenth New York district (Westchester county, &c.), as a suitable one for the democracy to sustain as their candidate for the Presidency. Suppose they try to make him Governor first.

The Alabama Claims Negotiations.

A London evening journal published a statement in its issue yesterday to the effect that a rumor was then current in trustworthy circles in the city alleging that the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain relative to the question of indirect damages in the Alabama claims case were suddenly broken off during the forenoon. As the press which gave shape and form to the report is supposed to enjoy a sort of news inspiration from Downing street, its announcement may have had a foundation in fact somewhat more substantial than the writer chose to disclose at the moment. There may, indeed, have been something of reality in it; for we observe, in the same cable despatch, that Her Majesty's Ministers promised the Parliament during the evening that the Cabinet would state the condition of the Alabama negotiations to the Legislature next Monday, whether the papers were received or not. The concluding words of the despatch lead us to infer that the Crown has resolved to act on the subject, and that at an early moment. As Saturday is, at this season of the year particularly, a sort of *dies non* in English Parliamentary work, the American people must wait patiently till Monday.

THE CHICAGO *Tribune* repeats what it has already stated, that "the election of Horace Greeley in no way depends upon any action which the Democratic Committee may take." Perhaps the action of the Democratic National Convention may interfere somewhat with the little arrangements of the happy family that now seems to surround the venerable philosopher of Chappaqua.

GRATZ BROWN declares that there is no unfriendliness between himself and Schurz, and that Greeley ought to make a good President because he knows how to run a newspaper. Gratz is entitled to the congratulations of journalists.

Are We Threatened with a National Water Famine?

The intelligence which reaches us from various parts of the world seems to invest this question with present and paramount importance. In a recent article we commented on the exceptional and phenomenal cold of the past winter, and showed that it might, perhaps, be attributable to the periodic return of what eminent meteorologists have called "the cold wave" through which our planet is supposed to pass once in every ten or fifteen years. The Astronomer Royal of Scotland, in common with other able and cautious physicists, predicted last year such an event, and sought to explain it on broad cosmical principles. Whether correct or not in their reasonings there can be no doubt now that the prediction was verified in fact. The diminution of our annual heat supply derived from solar radiation, it is easy to see, will be marked by a diminution in the amount of water evaporated from the billows of the ocean and delivered to the winds to be transported over the great continental masses of the globe for their irrigation and refreshment. The rainfall statistics and returns for the present year, so far as received, appear to bear out the natural inference from the above facts, and give us timely warning to be prepared for great scarcity of water during the coming summer. We already know, by experience, that the rains of the season have fallen short of their usual abundance this spring in the United States, although the condensation of this past week has been considerable. The returns from England, carefully collated by Mr. Glaisher, give a general average of only twenty-two inches for the past year, while the proper mean rainfall of England is thirty inches. The deficiency of eight inches of the usual fall may be roughly estimated at over a million gallons of water for every square mile of British territory, and should be carefully noted. In the tropics, where the atmospheric machinery takes up the greatest amount of moisture from the sea for terrestrial distribution, we find similar results. From the returns of the Windward West Indies the official figures for last December show a deficiency greater than has been known in the twenty-four years preceding; and the average of the year 1871 was twenty-eight per cent, or more than one-fourth below that of the preceding twenty-four years. For the month of January, 1872, the returns are still more discouraging, the average falling short of that for the same month of the twenty-five preceding years by thirty-five per cent, or more than one-third.

Taking these facts in connection with the widespread and terrible ravages of the great Northwestern fires and forest conflagrations, which denuded so many districts of country last fall, and remembering the climatic deterioration usually observed to follow the clearing of the soil and felling of trees, we see good reason for calling the attention of the whole country to the most frugal husbanding of the precious water supply distilled from the clouds. It may not now be too late to warn agriculturists to prepare for any emergency by the construction of ponds and reservoirs for the irrigation of the soil. But the warning is certainly opportune and of vital importance in all the cities and towns of the land to economize the water, that in case of blighting droughts and epidemic disease the terrors of water famine may not have to be endured. The proposed action of Congress in providing for or encouraging the planting and preservation of trees on the public lands is a step in the right direction. The danger now apprehended by this means, by the early sinking of artesian wells and other precautions, may be materially averted and lessened.

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS must take immediate steps to secure the city from the horrors of a water famine during the approaching summer months.

ALARMING INCREASE IN FIRES.—The records of the Fire Marshal's office and our news columns exhibit an alarming increase in the number of conflagrations which have lately taken place in this city, as compared with other seasons. Scarcely a day passes now without the services of the Fire Department being called into requisition. Business men cannot be too careful now, in the full tide of the spring and summer trade, lest the discipline and vigilance necessary in every large establishment should be relaxed in this regard. In the immense rush of business people are too apt to forget what a deadly foe lurks in their well-stocked houses and stores, ready to take advantage of the slightest carelessness or neglect. In the country districts the parched condition of the land is seen in the numerous forest fires that seem to have raged in every direction, with but a winter's intermission, since the destruction of Chicago and the woods of Wisconsin and Michigan.

"WHITE HAT CLUBS" (Greeley and Brown) are now the rage in Kentucky. It is not expected that any of the members will show the white feather.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S STAY IN STAMBOUL was prolonged at the request of the Sultan. From the time the American travellers entered the Golden Horn until their departure from the Turkish capital their visit was rendered as pleasing as the lavish hospitality of their imperial host could make it. Nothing that could be done to entertain the republican visitors was neglected. On the land and on the water, in the town and in the country, it was one continuous *fête* wherever they went. The impressions which Old Tecumseh and his young companions will bring away with them from the East will serve in days to come to cheer the camp fires or, dearer still, brighten the home circle with the recital of the incidents of these travels in the distant lands across the seas.

BALTIMORE IS AN UNLUCKY PLACE for the democracy. It was there Cass was nominated, to be defeated by Zach Taylor, in 1848, and it was there the treachery and treason of the Charleston conspirators against the democratic party culminated in 1861.

WHAT ABOUT OUR WATER SUPPLY THE COMING SUMMER?—With the thermometer ranging up among the nineties in the early part of May; with the parched country districts in Ulster and other counties (contiguous to the fountainhead of the water supply for this great city) at the mercy of the fire fiend, we may well call upon the authorities to see to it in time that the metropolis be not scant of the element so conducive to health, comfort and cleanliness in the approaching midsummer.

The Revolution in Mexico.

The news from Mexico is incoherent and contradictory to a distressing degree. According to our special despatch from Camargo the revolutionists under Treviño have left that place, and abandoned the whole line of the Rio Grande. Their retreat brings all Northern Mexico back under the control of the Juarez government. The same despatch mentions a report, emanating from a revolutionary source, to the effect that a disastrous blow has fallen upon the army of General Rocha. Three of his battalions, it is stated, have revolted and killed their chiefs. Another despatch tells an entirely different story of Rocha's troops and their movements. Instead of the reported disaster a detachment of his army is credited with a victory over the revolutionists, while the main body was marching on Camargo to effect a junction with the government troops from Matamoros. General Cevallos, the commander of the latter, has started in pursuit of General Treviño, who, according to the same report, has given himself up to drink ever since the collapse of his force near Matamoros.

In a conversation with the HERALD correspondent at Camargo General Treviño said that all the revolutionary forces were soon to be concentrated for a combined movement against the city of Mexico. This is too bold a plan to have taken birth in the brains of a man who is constantly in a state of intoxication, and, to judge from the account of our correspondent, the report of his despair and drunkenness is probably a Juarista fabrication. General Porfirio Diaz, whose death has been so often announced and contradicted, is once more said to be in the land of the living and to be organizing for another campaign against Juarez.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT—The majority of our exchanges, democratic and otherwise, go for Greeley and Brown.

Civil Rights and Amnesty in the Senate.

It is difficult to understand upon what principles politicians base their actions. Certainly the struggle which has just terminated in the defeat of the amnesty measure by the Senate reflects no credit on the great parties that divide the State. Both are loud in their professions of love of fair play and equal justice to all, and each puts itself forward as the champion of the oppressed. Yet when the crucial test is applied the gilding of pretentious justness falls off and reveals the worthless brass beneath. The democrats and some republicans who are anxious to establish a reputation for liberality demand that those people in the South who are debarred from the full exercise of their rights as citizens on account of complicity in the rebellion should be restored to the exercise of those rights. There is in the hearts of millions of loyal men a desire that this amnesty should be extended, if only the objects of it will give proof by their respect for the rights of others that they accept the issue of the war. Advocates of the Southern cause constantly assure us that there is no longer any desire among their friends to limit the rights of any citizen. These professions are, however, just as regularly belied whenever an opportunity offers. On the other hand, the love professed by the radicals for the colored population when tested by practical results is found to be hollow and delusive. And the best proof that it is so is furnished by the way in which they have treated Sumner's Civil Rights bill.

It is useless in view of the facts occurring every day to deny that there is a strong necessity for such protection to the colored citizens as this bill affords. It is not enough that the law accords to this class of the citizens equal rights; it must go further, and see that the boon which it offers is not made illusive by the action of any party in the State. No law will be able to compel one man to regard another as his equal, but it can and ought to force respect for the rights of every citizen. If the republican party were sincerely anxious for the settlement of this question they have had the power to pass Sumner's bill into law, but they have never made a hearty effort to do so. The more violent party men are content to see it remain in the background, to be used at the proper moment against their opponents, as it was used in Thursday's debate in the Senate to kill amnesty. No doubt the tactics are very clever, but we look for something more than questionable smartness at the hands of our legislators. There is a weighty and important question of principle involved which we should like to see fought out on its merits. Either the dominant party believe that the colored race should be secured in the enjoyment of their full rights or they do not. In the latter case they are infinitely less respectable than their opponents, who at least have the courage to boldly express their opinions. But the Southern people and their advocates have to make up their minds that, disagreeable as it may be to them, they will have to respect the rights of the colored race before they can reasonably assert their own. The defeat of two most important measures by the stupid obstinacy of men who refuse to accept the inevitable will be regarded with regret by all who desire to see the sectional differences which resulted from the war healed up.

We admire the constancy of Sumner in insisting that the Civil Rights bill shall not be ignored by the Senate, but regret that he should be compelled to interfere with another desirable measure to achieve his aim. He has done good service in exposing the hollowness of radical professions, but he ought to go one step further. It only requires a majority vote to pass the Civil Rights bill, and if the republicans are in earnest they can push it through in spite of their opponents. This would leave the field clear for the introduction of the Amnesty bill and probably secure the adoption of both measures. At this crisis neither party can afford to offend the colored citizens, upon the disposition of whose votes to a great extent must depend the future government of the country; and it was not a wise proceeding on the part of the democratic members to display such a marked hostility to a measure which aims only at securing citizens from insult in places of public resort. Unless the laws do this the citizenship which America has conferred on the colored population "is a mockery, a delusion and a snare."

THE INDIANAPOLIS *Sentinel* (democratic) hoists the names of Greeley for President and Brown for Vice, subject to the decision of the Indiana Democratic State Convention, to meet June 12, 1872.

Germany and France—The Prospect of an Early Termination of the German Occupation.

The London *Times* of yesterday morning, according to our cable news, made a strong and positive statement to the effect that the government of Germany is willing to negotiate with the government of France with the view of accelerating the evacuation of the French territory now occupied by the German troops. This statement alone was necessary to secure success to the loan which President Thiers and his Finance Minister, with the consent of the Assembly, contemplate putting on the London and other markets, for the purpose of raising sufficient money to pay off at once all that remains of the war indemnity. We are likely now to hear that the loan movement has been heartily gone into; and the presumption is that it will be a complete and immediate success. The French people themselves will raise a large portion of it.

The French people, under the Presidency of M. Thiers and under the shadow of the republic, are really doing well. The Committee on Capitulation is really doing good work. When blame is due, blame is given; and when praise is due, praise is ungrudgingly bestowed. And while the public mind of France is occupied with the doings of the Committee on Capitulation and the approaching courts-martial, a revolution is quietly progressing which promises not only to make the republic a permanent success, but to place Gambetta at its head. The recent exposures have seriously damaged the empire, and the peasantry of France, formerly so much attached to the House of Bonaparte because of the prosperity which the empire brought them, are now, because of their growing prosperity under the republic, quite prepared, it is said, to send up when called upon a republican Assembly. M. Thiers no longer shuns and despises Gambetta; on the contrary, he has become reconciled to him, declaring, what many regard as truth, that the ex-Dictator's "policy is as moderate as his language is inflated." Gambetta has quite recently made a tour of the French provinces, and everywhere he has been received with enthusiasm. Not only is he a favorite with the mob in the large cities and with the peasant farmers in the rural districts, but also with the middle class men who can give "dinners of six hundred covers." It will not be at all wonderful if in a short space of time the name of Gambetta, like that of Napoleon, or Garibaldi, or O'Connell in Ireland, be a name to conjure with. If France succeeds in raising sufficient money to wipe out with one bold stroke the entire war indemnity there will be an end of the Bordeaux "pact," and it will be necessary to dissolve the Assembly and let France decide at the polling urns what is to be the future form of government. All present appearances are in favor of the continuance of the republic, and the age of M. Thiers, viewed in connection with the youth and energy and growing popularity of Gambetta, encourages us in the belief that the ex-Dictator may yet have the honor to preside over the destinies of France. We know no reason why this should not be so. Gambetta, although unable to save France when the German hosts invaded her territory, taught France and the world that the humiliation which Germany inflicted upon her was the result of the gross mismanagement which prevailed under the empire. According to Gambetta Frenchmen have not deteriorated, but Frenchmen have been badly ruled. We shall not be sorry if Gambetta has yet the opportunity to give satisfactory proof of his theory. It is gratifying to all good Americans to know that there is strong presumptive proof that the French republic is likely to endure.

THE BALTIMORE *Gazette* (democratic) is waking up to the fact that there is still a democratic party, and that the National Convention of the same is to be held in its own blessed Monumental City. July the 9th is likely to be a very hot day in Baltimore.

SPAIN AND FRANCE.—It appears that with the collapse of the Carlist movement in Spain large numbers of the Carlists have succeeded in crossing the frontier and finding safety in France. The Spanish government is angry, and it is said that there is a determination to question the Versailles government in the premises. It is not unnatural that the Spanish government should feel sore; but, all things considered, the Spanish government has no real ground of complaint. President Thiers has done all that could be reasonably done by any government influenced by an honest desire to act fairly by its neighbor. It is not easy to guard a whole frontier so large as that which separates France from Spain. The government of Amadeus will do well not to complain too much.

"TWIN RELICS."—The Boston *Advertiser* (administration) compares the Cincinnati Convention to the Cleveland Convention in 1864, which nominated Fremont against Lincoln—a proceeding that ended in a *fiasco*. Perhaps the "later twin" may have better luck.

The Heated Term—Its Probable Influence on the Streets, the Water Supply and Public Health.

After a prolonged and remarkably inclement season, which, in addition to a fair allowance of rain, snow, frost and other pleasant features of winter, had also the merit of possessing more than feminine fickleness, the most intense summer heat has come upon us without a note of warning, and the thermometer has suddenly jumped into the nineties. The last few days seem to have taken New Yorkers by surprise. Even sunstrokes may now be looked for, as such heat has not been known at this season for many years in this city. The indications are that we shall have a summer of unwonted heat, and that those who remain in the city may expect a taste of more than tropical fierceness during the dog days. Even the welcome little shower that came as a messenger of relief yesterday afternoon—an *avant courrier* of cheerful visitants and celestial watering carts—can produce but a temporary change, and will give the sun an opportunity to come out with redoubled power and fierceness. We may, then, look out for a summer which will give a practical realization of the torrid zone.

With this conviction in view precautions of various kinds should be seriously considered by all. Individual or personal measures in regard to cleanliness, diet, the avoidance of hurtful stimulants and a constant watch against the evil effects of tropical heat ought to engage the attention of every citizen. In the absorbing whirlpool of business our people are too apt to forget the most ordinary laws of

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

hygiene, and to sacrifice health and life in the blind pursuit of wealth. Now, more than ever, should attention be paid to these laws, on the fulfilment of which such vital results depend. Since our unfortunate city seems to be abandoned by the authorities, a helpless prey to epidemic, filth and disease, the natural instinct of self-preservation should inspire each one to gird himself in hygienic armor for the coming ordeal.

In its general results what can be more fearful to contemplate than the effect of the heat upon our thoroughfares in their present disgraceful and intolerable condition? We have persistently and earnestly urged upon the authorities the grave necessity of taking immediate action in this matter, and of wresting from the hands of an unprincipled contractor the fatal power he wields over the health and life of a great city. The question is of too great importance to be met with vain excuses, shifting of responsibility or allusions to legal proceedings. The well-being of an entire city is at stake, and nothing but immediate action can save us from the inevitable consequences of opening a Pandora's box in the middle of a burning summer. We propose to agitate this subject until some definite results are reached and until our city shall look less like the favored home of smallpox and cholera. Already the Legislature has taken some initiatory steps towards abating the nuisance by the passage yesterday of a bill in the Assembly empowering the Police Board to assume control of the Street Cleaning Department.

The next serious question which occurs in connection with the heated term is in respect to our water supply. The city has experienced before to some extent the miseries of a water famine and the insufficiency of our present supply in the event of a long continued summer drought. This is a formidable evil which it would be well for the Legislature to take precautions against, and to adopt all feasible measures to supply the metropolis with an abundance of pure water during the summer months. A little timely economy on the part of the people themselves would do much towards warding off that much dreaded evil in a great city, a water famine.

THE RICHMOND *Enquirer* (democratic) thinks the Democratic National Committee have acted with greater precipitancy than, in its opinion, the occasion required—that is, in calling a national convention. It was only a few weeks ago that the Southern democratic press were howling because the committee were so dilatory in their action.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commodore Rogers, of the United States Navy, is at the Astor House.

Ex-Congressman C. V. Culver, of Pennsylvania, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General J. A. Potter, of the United States Army, has quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General H. G. Worthington, of Columbia, S. C., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Colonel J. J. Patterson, of Charleston, S. C., is stopping at the Grand Central Hotel.

Paymaster W. C. McGowan, of the United States Navy, has quarters at the Hoffman House.

General W. B. Bates, of Tennessee, has arrived at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Congressman F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel E. L. Boudinot, one of the chiefs of the Cherokee Nation, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mr. Hamilton E. Towle, of this city, will sail for Europe to-day on the steamer City of Brooklyn. It was this gentleman who, by the invention of a temporary steering apparatus to replace that which had been broken away during a storm, saved the steamship Great Eastern from dire disaster.

Mr. T. Buchanan Read yet remains in a doubtful state. Although much more comfortable last evening than for several previous days, his improvement is not of a nature to allow of predicting ultimate recovery.

AMUSEMENTS.

Wallack's Theatre.

The announcement that a new actress was about to make her début in the character of Grace Harkaway, in "London Assurance," caused a small sensation at Wallack's on Thursday evening. The débutante, Mrs. Fanny Foster, has the advantage of a prepossessing appearance, graceful carriage and an expressive face, with a certain *naïveté* of manner which lends much charm to her acting. These qualifications, with the help of a little histrionic talent, are enough to secure a pleasing impersonation of the good-hearted but somewhat cynical country maiden. The *rôle* is by no means an exacting one; and is therefore well suited to the exigencies of a first appearance; still there is sufficient room for the display of dramatic ability. From what we have seen of Mrs. Foster we are inclined to think that with a little more experience she will prove a most desirable addition to the number of our actresses. Her début was marked by some of the faults that seem inseparable from first appearances on the stage. There was wanting that repose and reliance on her own power which contribute so much to the success of older artists. Her nervousness was betrayed especially in excess of action, but these are blemishes that will disappear as she becomes more familiar with the stage business. The *timbre* of her voice is not strong, and she will require some practice to make herself more audible. During the first representation, there were moments when it was difficult to catch the meaning of her words. Mrs. Foster's advent strengthens considerably the cast at Wallack's and just in the point, too, where it was weakest. Never perhaps in the history of New York was a comedy presented with such a strong combination, and the public seem to fully appreciate the good things prepared for them; for in spite of the hot weather the little temple of high dramatic art is nightly crowded with worshippers. We advise those who have not seen "London Assurance" to go and see it at once.

Benefit for the Niblo's Garden Sufferers.

Two musical and dramatic performances of unusual attractions will be given this afternoon and evening at the Grand Opera House for the benefit of the sufferers by the fire at Niblo's Garden. A vast number of well-known artists in every line of the theatrical and musical professions have volunteered their services.

Matinees To-day.

The following theatres announce afternoon performances for this day:—Booth's, "Richard III;" Fifth Avenue, "Article 47;" Olympic, "Humpty Dumpty;" Lina Edwin's, "Gold Demon;" Bowery, "Woodleigh;" Union Square, Vokes family; Comique, "Blue Monday;" Tony Pastor's.

EXTRAORDINARY SPEED.

The Stallion Startle Trots a Mile in 2:19 3-4.

Mr. Bonner gave his young stallion, Startle, a trial on Prospect Park yesterday afternoon, when he trotted a mile in the remarkable time of 2:19¾. This is the fastest time ever made by any stallion of any age, and yet Startle is not yet five years old. He will be five on the 14th instant. Mr. Bonner selected Commodore Dodge, Robert Fletcher and the veteran horseman, Simeon Hoagland, to act as judges. They gave out the time as follows:—First quarter, 34½ seconds; half mile, 1:09; three-quarters, 1:43½, and the full mile in 2:19¾. Mr. Hoagland remarked that Startle is the most wonderful trotter the world has ever seen. Startle is a brother in blood to the renowned Dexter.

GENERAL HOWARD AND THE APACHES.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10, 1872.

Advices from Arizona represent General Howard as pursuing a wholly different course from that adopted by Mr. Colyer. He consults freely with the citizens and seeks to give entire satisfaction to all parties. He will endeavor to have the chiefs of the Pimas, Papagoes and Maricopas, all of whom are friendly to the whites and hostile to the Apaches, accompany him to Washington.

The Apaches have murdered a Mexican herdsman in Sonoita Valley, near Camp Crittenden; also killed John Walleman and wounded his wife with lances, near Tucson, on April 25.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from Camargo.

The Revolutionists Under Trevino Retreating from the Rio Grande.

DIAZ ALIVE AND ORGANIZING.

Reported Terrible Disaster to Rocha's Army.

RISING OF THE LERDISTAS.

All the Rebel Forces to March Against the Capital.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The HERALD correspondent with the revolutionary forces in Northern Mexico has forwarded us the following special despatch:—

CAMARGO, Mexico, May 8,
Via BROWNSVILLE, Texas, May 10, 1872.

General Treviño, with his entire force, left this morning for the interior, abandoning the line of the Rio Grande. He moves towards Linares for the purpose of opposing the Juarista General Corella, who is marching at the head of a considerable force on that place, with the object of operating in conjunction with General Cevallo's government troops from Matamoros. The revolutionary chief Aguiere and staff have joined Treviño.

Before leaving General Treviño received the following despatch from Saltillo:—

"Porfirio Diaz is in Jalisco, rapidly organizing a large force of revolutionists."

REPORTED DISASTER TO ROCHA.

The revolutionary General Donato Guerra reports officially that General Rocha, the Commander-in-Chief of the government troops, has suffered a terrible blow. Three of his battalions have pronounced in the mountains of Durango, killing their chiefs and capturing the greater part of the provisions and munitions belonging to the Juarez government.

General Orellano has arrived at Saltillo on an important mission.

REBEL MOVEMENT AGAINST THE CAPITAL.

General Treviño has informed your correspondent that an important movement was on foot to concentrate all the revolutionary forces for a march on the capital (city of Mexico).

The revolutionary Governor of Nuevo Leon recently visited José Maria Coricajal, who is now living in Texas, and offered him an important command in that State.

The Lerdistas are reported to be preparing for a grand rising against Juarez throughout the country.

General Cevallos in Pursuit of the Revolutionists under Trevino—Rocha and Cevallos to Form a Junction near Camargo—Trevino Constantly Intoxicated—Northern Mexico Abandoned by the Revolutionists.

MATAMOROS, May 9, 1872.

Generals Cevallos, Palacios and Ayala marched out at daylight this morning with about ten thousand troops, infantry and cavalry, with twelve field pieces, in pursuit of General Treviño's forces, now reported at Camargo.

Last night a special courier reached this city with despatches to General Cevallos from General Rocha, who was to leave Monterey to-day with 4,000 men to attack Treviño wherever found. General Cevallos intends to form a junction with Rocha near Camargo. The towns of Linares, Mordes and Lamate, in Northern Nuevo Leon, have pronounced against Treviño, and are raising men to aid the government to put him down.

The revolutionists under General Naranjo have been again defeated by Colonel Munoza's command at Tampico, in conjunction with a regiment from Rocha's forces under Colonel Lejeda, with considerable loss in men and arms.

General Treviño is said to be in a constant state of intoxication since his recent disasters, and that his forces are completely demoralized, being without food and clothing.

It is evident that the revolution in Northern Mexico is exhausted, and the entire country will be under the control of the government in a few weeks and open to commerce. This city is garrisoned by the national guard under Colonel Chiesto, and is perfectly quiet, although still under martial law.

ENGLAND.

The Visiting Empress and Invalided Ex-Empress—A New Councillor of State—Free Travel to France.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 10, 1872.

The visit of the Empress Augusta will terminate next Tuesday, when Her Majesty will leave on her return to Germany.

The convalescence of the ex-Empress Eugénie is progressing satisfactorily.

"OF HER MAJESTY'S COUNCIL."

Mr. John George Dodson was sworn in to-day as a Privy Councillor. Mr. Dodson represents East Sussex in the House of Commons. He has served as Deputy Speaker of the House, chairman of Ways and Means and of referees committees. He is a writer of ability, a liberal in politics, an advocate of treasury economy and an opponent to all grants for the support of religious denominations. He has originated many useful Parliamentary measures—the repeal of the hop duties, the University Voting Papers act abolition, the Oxford University Tests Abolition bill and a Voters' Registration bill.

FREE TRAVEL TO FRANCE.

Passengers from England now land in France without going through the usual formalities.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

Seven thousand one hundred and thirteen bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool to-day.

GREECE.

Fatal Results by Explosion of Most Dangerous Materials.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ATHENS, May 10, 1872.

Information of an explosion of petroleum and gunpowder in Tripolitza, whereby a number of lives were lost, has been received in this city. Twenty persons were instantly killed and many received injuries, some of which are of a very severe character. It is feared that some of the wounded will die.

SPAIN.

Herald Special Report from Madrid via London.

Unpopularity and Expected Retirement of the Sagasta Ministry.

A NEW CABINET UNDER SERRANO.

Carlist and French Reports of Insurgent Concentration and a Royalist Defeat.

Don Carlos Said To Be Among His Adherents.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The HERALD correspondent in Madrid has forwarded us the following special despatch via London:—

LONDON, May 10, 1872.

The downfall of the Sagasta Ministry is imminent. The apparent want of vigor and the reactionary tendencies of Señor Sagasta have made him unpopular with all parties, and a strong influence has been set to work with the King to effect his removal.

With him all his present colleagues will go out, to give place to a new Ministerial combination under the leadership of Marshal Serrano. As soon as the Carlist revolt is suppressed Marshal Serrano will return to Madrid and choose the members of the new Cabinet, of which he will be the Minister President.

Carlist Reports of Insurgent Concentration in Biscay—French Account of a Royalist Defeat Near Bilbao.

PARIS, May 10, 1872.

The Carlists report that their greatest strength in Spain is in the province of Biscay, and the news of an attack on Bilbao is expected daily.

The *Temps* has a despatch stating that a column of Spanish troops which marched out of Bilbao was attacked and driven back by the insurgents.

THE BATTLE OF OROQUIETA FROM ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW.

The *Temps* also says:—"Trustworthy descriptions of the affair at Oroquieta show that the official accounts greatly exaggerated its importance. Only the rear of the Carlist forces, 1,200 men, was engaged, and the prisoners taken by the government troops were nearly all inhabitants of Oroquieta, suspected of sympathizing with the insurrection. Of the Carlists actually in the fight 200 were put *hors de combat.*"

DON CARLOS.

Don Carlos has succeeded in joining his partisans.

POLITICAL AND PROVINCIAL AGITATION.

The republicans are as yet quiet.

There are 1,200 insurgents in the province of Gerona and 400 in that of Lerida.

General Surrender of Demoralized Carlists—Did the French Republic Maintain its Neutrality?

MADRID, May 10, 1872.

Despatches from all the provinces which are infested by Carlist bands state that the insurgents are coming in and surrendering to the government troops.

THE QUESTION OF FRENCH NEUTRALITY.

It is reported that the Spanish Cabinet is displeased at the action of France in allowing retreating Carlists to escape into French territory, and that the government of Versailles will be questioned relative thereto.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Diplomatic Difficulty on the Question of Indirect Damages—Report of a Sudden Rupture of the Negotiations—British Cabinet Statement.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 10, 1872.

The *Globe*, newspaper, in its issue this evening, says it is rumored in trustworthy circles that the negotiations between the British and American governments with regard to the indirect claims were suddenly broken off to-day.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

In Parliament, to-night, Earl Granville in the House of Lords and Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons promised that a statement of the condition of the negotiations would be made on Monday next, whether the papers were received or not.

THE TREATY IN WASHINGTON.

Acknowledged Failure of the Treaty—England Declines to Let Arbitration Go On—A New Basis for Diplomatic Action.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1872.

The Geneva arbitration is now acknowledged to be at an end, the British government having replied to the suggestions of Secretary Fish in a way which precludes any further action by the tribunal with the consent of Great Britain. The answer was received to-day in terms sufficiently explicit to show that the treaty has failed and that all hopes of a settlement are past. In effect, our government is advised that the United States, having presented as its ultimatum that the question concerning consequential damages must be disposed of by the Geneva tribunal, and having rejected the proposition of Her Majesty's government that the principle contended for might be established in a supplemental treaty, Earl Granville has replied that it is impossible for his government to consent to arbitration upon a question which it positively declares is not within the scope of the treaty, and therefore not a proper subject for consideration by the tribunal appointed under the treaty.

It is understood that the entire correspondence will now be sent to Congress, and that the administration will take no further steps in the matter without action on the part of that body.

If the question is again reached through negotiation the President will insist that the duty of neutrals shall be defined, and that it shall be expressly agreed that neutral nations shall apprehend all vessels escaping from their ports to assist belligerents in time of war. This, it is believed, would either prevent the escape or secure the capture of semi-pirates like the Alabama.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

Prussian Disposition to Release the War Bond.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 10, 1872.

The London *Times* this morning says the government of Germany is willing to negotiate with the government of France with the view of accelerating the evacuation of the French territory now occupied by the German troops.

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

A Sixth Avenue Jeweller Shot and Mortally Wounded by a Burglar—Desperate Encounter with the Murderer—He Makes His Escape, Leaving His Hat Behind Him.

At fifteen minutes to nine o'clock last night Charles H. Phelps, a jeweller, doing business at the corner of Sixth avenue and Thirty-ninth street, was shot in his own house by a burglar and mortally wounded, the bullet entering his left breast about half an inch below the left nipple in the region of the heart.

A representative of the HERALD last night, calling at the house of Mr. Phelps, who occupies the upper portion of the store as a dwelling house, ascertained from John E. Palmer, a young man who occupied a furnished room in the house, that a few minutes before nine o'clock he was about proceeding to his room, the entrance to the dwelling house being on Thirty-ninth street. As he was about entering the door he saw two suspicious-looking characters standing in the doorway of the adjoining house, and heard them exclaim, "100, 102 and 104!" Upon placing his latchkey in the door he found it to be unlocked, and, surmising all was not right, stepped from the hallway to the store on the ground floor, facing on Sixth avenue, and communicated his suspicions to Mr. Phelps, who was seated in the rear of the store conversing with a friend named A. M. Coffin, of the Clifford House. Mr. Phelps, in company with young Palmer, proceeded up the stairs, which are very narrow, the latter passing up to his room on the third floor, front.

As Mr. Phelps was proceeding along the hallway to the front of the house on the second floor, facing Sixth avenue, he discovered two men hid behind a projection that led from the hall under the stairway leading up stairs. One was a small and the other a large one. Both were hugging the wall in order to escape observation, as there was no light burning in the hallway on that floor. He no sooner discovered the burglars than the smallest one of them rushed from his place of concealment and seized hold of Mr. Phelps. A short struggle ensued, during which the burglar succeeded in getting away from Mr. Phelps, and, making his way down stairs, glided into the street and made his escape.

As the larger one of the two emerged from his place of concealment Mr. Phelps grabbed him, but the former, pulling a revolver from his pocket, fired one shot at Mr. Phelps, the ball penetrating his body as described above.

Young Palmer, who had entered his room on the floor above, hearing the scuffling and the report of the pistol, ran down stairs in the wake of the burglar, who was making rapid headway down the first flight of stairs. As the burglar reached the hallway on the ground floor he turned round and fired a shot at Palmer, who was nearly up to him. The ball however, missed its intended victim and lodged in the stairway.

As the burglar was leaving the door on the Thirty-ninth street side Palmer tripped him, and they both fell on the pavement, Palmer landing on top. While in this position the burglar again cocked his revolver and fired one shot, without its taking effect. By some unaccountable means the burglar, who is described as a powerfully built man, succeeded in regaining his feet, and started on a run towards Broadway, leaving his hat, which had fallen off his head during the scuffle, on the pavement. A man named Kelly, employed as a coachman for Mr. Kelly, being near the place, entered the house, but was unable to render any assistance, as the thieves had made their escape.

Officer Morgan, of the Mounted Squad of Police, being in the neighborhood, hearing the cry of "Stop thief!" and seeing the burglar running in his bare head, gave chase and followed him as far as the corner of Madison avenue and Forty-second street, where he lost track of him. Roundsman Curtis, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, also joined in the chase, but was unable to capture the burglar and murderer.

Mr. Phelps, after being shot, rushed down stairs, and was met at his shop door by his clerk, Mr. Bendick, who, noticing his excited and weak condition, led him to a chair, in which he sank down, exclaiming, "I'm shot; I'm killed." He was subsequently removed to his bedroom on the second floor and physicians summoned, who probed for the ball, but were unable to find it. They expressed it as their opinion that he would not live through the night, owing to internal hemorrhage. About midnight Coroner Young was sent for to take the ante-mortem statement of the dying man, who was engaged in making his will at the time the HERALD representative left the house, as he believed he was about to die. Mrs. Phelps, who was on a visit to Syracuse at the time, was telegraphed for and will probably arrive here to-day.

Their only child, a young lady, about seventeen years of age, who was absent at boarding school was sent for, and deeply deplored the sad misfortune her father had met with. Mr. Phelps was about forty-four years of age, and had been in business on the same block where he is now located for the past ten years. He formerly kept a jewelry store on Sixth avenue, near Fourteenth street, and is one of the oldest dealers in the city. He was born in Bristol, R. I.

Captain Burden and Sergeant Taylor, upon hearing of the shooting, took possession of the house and will endeavor, if possible, to find the guilty parties, although neither Mr. Phelps nor Mr. Palmer is able to give any description of the parties, the former not being able to tell whether they were white or black men. The hat left by the burglar, a stiff-crowned felt one, is in the possession of Captain Burden, of the Thirtieth street station house. At an early hour this morning the wounded man was sinking rapidly, although still retaining his consciousness.

THE SEARCH FOR DR. LIVINGSTONE.

[From the Springfield (Ill.) State Journal, May 8.]

The NEW YORK HERALD published a despatch from London, stating that news had been received, via Bombay, to the effect that Dr. Livingstone was safe at Zanzibar, on the eastern coast of Africa, in company with Stanley, the chief of the HERALD expedition of search. Dr. Livingstone left England in 1865 on a grand tour of African exploration. Letters were received from him at different times up to July, 1868, the date of his last communication. Indirect intelligence was received concerning his movements up to June, 1871, when letters were received from two Arab traders, announcing that Dr. Livingstone was at Manakoso, in Menama, during October and November, 1870, in a helpless condition, without means or followers. In 1871 the NEW YORK HERALD organized a special expedition to search for Dr. Livingstone, at the head of which was Mr. Stanley, who, in spite of almost incredible hardships, has prosecuted his mission with a noble determination and a happy result, which has just been made known. The latest communication from Mr. Stanley was dated September, 1871. If this despatch be authentic, the anxiety of the civilized world for the safety of the heroic explorer is now at rest.

[From the Boston Pilot, May 5.]

News has been received that the great African explorer, Dr. Livingstone, has reached Zanzibar, on the east coast of the continent, in company with Mr. Stanley, the chief of the NEW YORK HERALD's expedition. Dr. Livingstone left England for Africa in January, 1865, since which time he has wandered through the great unknown. An expedition left England last February in search of Dr. Livingstone, but failed to reach him, as did also the numerous supplies sent for his use from England. It remained for American enterprise and pluck to do what English incapacity failed to do. It is to be hoped that Dr. Livingstone will be bound over to let Africa alone for the future, at least until he has written a book of his experiences during those strange seven years.

[From the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Herald, May 8.]

About a year ago the NEW YORK HERALD sent out an expedition to search for Dr. Livingstone, the great African explorer, and now the news comes by way of Bombay and a vessel from Zanzibar, that the HERALD correspondent has met Dr. Livingstone in the interior and both are safe. The HERALD, for undertaking so meritorious an expedition, which the British government in all its bounty has failed to do, deserves very great praise.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, May 10—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93 for money and 93⅝ for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 92¾; 1865, old, 93¾; 1867, 92½; ten-forties, 89⅞.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, May 10.—Rentes 54f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 10—5 P. M.—The cotton market closed heavy; middling uplands, 10⅝d. a 10¾d.; middling Orleans, 11d. a 11⅛d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,500 for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 55,000 bales, of which 7,000 were taken for export and 5,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 912,000 bales, including 349,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 126,000 bales, including 39,000 American. Actual export, 15,000 bales. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is 412,000 bales, including 147,000 American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 10—Noon.—Corn, 29s. 9d. per quarter. The market is firmer. Wheat, 12s. 6d. a 12s. per cental for California white, 11s. 6d. a 11s. 10d. for red Western spring and 12s. 4d. for red winter. Flour, 28s. a 28s. 6d. per bbl for Western canal. The receipts for the past three days have been 22,500 quarters, including 27,500 American.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 10.—Bacon, 33s. per cwt. for short rib middles.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 10—P. M.—Clover seed, 42s. a 45s. per cwt. for American. Red spirits turpentine, 54s. per cwt.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, May 10.—Petroleum, 45f. for fine pale American.

THE FRENCH ARMS FIZZLE.

Report of the Senate Committee.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT EXONERATED.

Stinging Rebuke to Sumner and Schurz.

The Costly Investigation Gotten Up to Further Chambrun's Intrigues—The Charges Based on a Falsehood, a Misapprehension and an Unfounded Suspicion—Neither Our Neutrality nor Defensive Capacity Compromised.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1872.

The Senate Arms Committee held their final meeting to-day, and agreed upon their report, which will be made to-morrow.

They commenced their investigations on the 6th of March, and

HELD THIRTY-ONE MEETINGS,

concluding on the 23d of April. Much of the testimony is only hearsay, and some of it is not sworn to, even at second hand; but in an investigation of charges so seriously affecting the honor of the country and the character of high officers of the government the committee desired to receive everything that might possibly shed light on the subject.

All the witnesses before the committee fully answered the questions put to them,

EXCEPT SENATORS SCHURZ AND SUMNER,

each of whom refused to answer certain questions, the nature of which the testimony shows.

The committee in reviewing the protest of Senator Sumner, say that the resolution raising the committee directed an inquiry into the conduct of Senators touching the subject matter of investigation. This subject is regulated, not by the rules of the respective Houses, but by the acts of Congress, which make no exceptions in favor of Senators or others testifying before any committee of either House of Congress. To exempt a Senator from the effect of the statute, it must be maintained that

HE IS ABOVE THE LAW;

that a Senator may do what the law declares no person shall do, or that a Senator need not do what the law declares every person shall do.

The committee cannot refrain from expressing astonishment that a Senator should seek to clothe himself with the immunities which pertained in ancient times to persons of certain rank or caste, since it has been the purpose of the legislation of Congress for the past ten years to abolish caste, and to make all citizens, without regard to station, color or previous condition of servitude, equal before the law, and equally amenable to its operations. For a Senator now to invoke the

ARTIFICIAL AND ARBITRARY IMMUNITIES

belonging to feudal days and resting upon monarchical principles and the existence of caste in society, is to ignore the fundamental idea of a republic, that the officer is the servant of the people, and responsible to the law equally with other citizens. The law is the voice of the people, and no person, high or low, black or white, in public or in private station, can set up exemption from its provisions. If the law is to bind any one it certainly ought to bind those who made it. They are not only bound but estopped. Disobedience to any constitutional act of Congress is a crime; but

WHEN COMMITTED BY A SENATOR

it involves also a contempt of the body of which he is a member.

Therefore, notwithstanding the protest of Senator Sumner, to which they have given due consideration, the committee cannot doubt that a subpœna was properly issued to him, and that he was bound to obey it and to testify before the committee, and that his refusal to answer the questions which were put to him cannot be justified.

IN REGARD TO THE SALES

of ordnance stores by the government of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, the amount, kind and description sold; the purchasers thereof, the dates of delivery, the price for which sold, the amount received and the date of the authority of sale are fully shown by the exhibit, by which it appears that the net balance received was $9,409,307, all of which has been paid into the Treasury. The committee were also directed to inquire into the circumstances under which these sales were made. In determining what was intended by this requirement of the resolution they were guided by the debate which took place in the Senate pending the resolution, and considered the following questions:—

THE QUESTION OF CONSPIRACY.

First—Were the sales authorized by law?

Second—Were they made with a view to the best interests of the government?

Third—Were they made without preference to any purchaser or class of purchasers?

Fourth—Were the sales made under such circumstances as to violate the obligations of the United States as a neutral Power pending the war between France and Germany?

Fifth—Whether any officer of the government of the United States has shared any profits or advantages from such sales, or derived any benefits therefrom.

The committee, duly jealous of the honor of our country and the reputation of the officers of our government, have great satisfaction in being able, after the most thorough and impartial investigation, to say that there is nothing in these transactions which reflects dishonor upon either.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT BLAMELESS.

The committee say they find that the sales were made according to the settled construction of the statute in the War Department, with results exceedingly favorable to the government. Therefore they find nothing in the conduct of the Secretary of War or his subordinates deserving censure in this respect. There is no doubt they all proceeded in the full belief that they were acting in strict conformity with the law. The right to sell the stores cannot be questioned. The manner of sale, at the worst, was

A MERE ERROR OR IRREGULARITY

in the details of the execution of an undoubted power; and in the result there was no sacrifice of any interest of the government. The sales were conducted openly and fairly, and the prices received by the government were higher than could have been expected and much higher than the same stores now command. To this effect is the testimony of every competent witness upon the subject. The sales were considered on the part of the officers in charge with a single view to procuring the highest possible price for the government, and without the least pretence to purchasers, either as to opportunities or conditions of purchase, except that persons were excluded from the opportunity to purchase who were

SUSPECTED OF BEING AGENTS OF FRANCE,

then at war with Germany.

The committee then proceed to discuss the question "Were the sales made under such circumstances as to violate the obligations of the United States as a neutral Power, pending the war between France and Germany?" After quoting the principles of international law they say that Congress, by the act of 1868, directed the Secretary of War to dispose of these arms and stores, and the government, being engaged in such sales prior to the war between France and Germany, had a right to continue the same during the war, and might, in the city of Washington, have sold and delivered any amount of such stores

TO FREDERICK WILLIAM OR LOUIS NAPOLEON

in person without violating the obligations of neutrality, provided such sales were made in good faith, not for the purpose of influencing the strife, but in the execution of the lawful purpose of the government to sell its surplus arms and stores.

The United States, therefore, having a perfect right to sell these arms, the committee proceed to consider what was, in fact, done by the government in the premises, coming to the conclusion, without hesitation, that the sales of arms and military stores during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, were not made under such circumstances as to violate the obligations of our government as a neutral Power, and this, to recapitulate, for three reasons:—

WHY THE GOVERNMENT IS BLAMELESS.

First—The Remingtons were not, in fact, agents of France during the time when sales were made to them.

Second—If they were such agents such fact was neither known nor suspected by our government at the time the sales were made.

Third—If they had been such agents, and if that fact had been known to our government, or if, instead of sending agents, Louis Napoleon or Frederick William had personally appeared at the War Department to purchase arms, it would have been lawful for us to sell to either of them, in pursuance of a national policy adopted by the United States prior to the commencement of hostilities. There is not the slightest foundation for even a suspicion that any officer of the War Department or of the government derived any advantage from these sales.

THE NAME OF GENERAL RUFUS INGALLS

having been mentioned in this connection, and he having been subjected to some criticism, the committee feel bound, as a mere act of justice, to say that he is fully exonerated. His only connection with this transaction was the execution of an unofficial friendly office in delivering a message to and making an inquiry of the French Minister at Washington, for which he neither received nor expected to receive the slightest consideration or advantage; and the committee believe the conduct of the Secretary of War and his subordinates in these transactions entirely blameless, resulting in great advantage to the government; and inasmuch as

THE REMINGTONS HAVE ALSO BEEN MENTIONED

in this connection, justice requires at the hand of the committee the remark that this investigation has not resulted in impeaching the high character which they have so long sustained for enterprise and business integrity. Our country may justly be proud of such citizens.

The committee, in conclusion, say an examination of the testimony cannot fail to produce the impression that

THE MARQUIS DE CHAMBRUN

is the source of all the aspersions which have been thrown upon our government and the suspicions which have been cast upon its officials. His connection with the Legation of France, from which he sometimes emerges and under which at other times he shelters himself, leaves in doubt

WHAT WAS HIS REAL PURPOSE

in all this matter. At times he seems to have been intriguing in the interest of the French government, to establish claims or causes of complaint against American citizens; at other times he seems to have been acting as the agent or friend of his relative, the former Consul General of France at New York, M. Place. It is impossible to determine from the testimony precisely where the official character ended and his personal efforts commenced, or precisely what was the purpose for which he desired this investigation; but it is certain that he labored constantly and finally with success to accomplish it. Having failed to procure an investigation by our government, by which he hoped to obtain proof

TO AFFECT THE TRIAL OF HIS FRIEND

and relative, M. Place, in France, by applying to Senator Patterson and Secretary Belknap, both friends of the administration of our government, the Marquis next applied to Senators Schurz and Sumner. He furnished to Senator Sumner the copy of the letter from Mr. Remington to Le Cesne, although, in a subsequent conversation with Secretary Boutwell, he

DENIED HE HAD DONE SO,

and charged upon Senator Patterson that he (Chambrun) had given the letter to him to be shown to the President, and that Senator Patterson had just given it, or a copy of it, to Senator Sumner. This letter was one of the principal inducements to the introduction by Senator Sumner of the resolution for investigation. Another inducement was the

SUPPOSED DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE ACCOUNTS

of the War and the Treasury Departments in regard to these sales, which turns out not to have existed; and yet another was a pretended resolution of the French Assembly, or some committee thereof, which, it appears, never was passed.

Had Senators Sumner and Schurz applied to the Treasury and War Departments for information on this subject, with the slight inconvenience of five minutes' walk, but which they omitted to do, they would have learned all the material facts which it has

COST THE GOVERNMENT THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

to ascertain by this investigation. They would have learned that there was no discrepancy between the accounts of the two departments, and that there was no fraud nor violation of the law of nations in these sales; but in that case Mr. Chambrun would have failed in his efforts to use the Senate as an instrumentality for obtaining testimony to vindicate his friend, M. Place, and the opportunity would have been lost to cast suspicion upon and raise a scandal against the executive administration of our government.

TO VEST THE CASE

this investigation was moved—first, upon a statement that a certain resolution had been adopted in France; second, upon misapprehension as to the state of accounts between two executive departments of our government; and third, on a totally unfounded suspicion as to the conduct of the War Department in making the sales. It is now ascertained that such supposed resolution never was passed; that the other two grounds had no existence in fact, as might easily have been discovered by the Senators who moved and supported this resolution of inquiry. In yet other words, this resolution was based upon

ONE FALSEHOOD, ONE MISAPPREHENSION AND ONE UNFOUNDED SUSPICION,

and would not have been moved at all had other Senators imitated the wisdom and prudence which marked the course of Senator Patterson. The committee also inquired whether the breech-loading muskets or other muskets capable of being transformed into breech-loaders were not sold by the War Department in such large numbers as seriously to impair

THE DEFENSIVE CAPACITY OF THE COUNTRY

in time of war, and, after quoting testimony upon the subject, say there can be no doubt that the government could arm a million of men as fast as they could be raised and organized to receive arms. The committee, therefore, report that the sales under consideration have not seriously impaired the defensive capacity of the country in time of war.

Senator Stevenson will present his dissenting views.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, May 10, 1872.

Sugar market firm. Exchange generally buoyant; on United States excited. Sixty days currency, 2 a 2¾ discount; short sight; par a ½ discount; sixty days gold, 11¾ a 11¾ premium; short sight, 13¾ a 13¾ premium; on London, 24 a 24¾ premium; on Paris, 9¾ a 9¾ premium.

Died.

MULLIGAN.—On Friday, May 10, after a short illness, EDWARD, only son of James and Bridget Mulligan, aged 4 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectively invited to attend the funeral, from 127 Madison street, on Sunday, May 12, at two o'clock P. M. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

[*For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.*]

Believe No Human Being Who Tells you that the hair can be suddenly renewed. While there is life in the fibreless roots PHALON'S HAIR INVIGORATOR will develop it, and it is the only preparation that will. But it takes time. Prevention is best. Use the Invigorator daily, and we guarantee you a luxuriant head of hair up to threescore years and ten. Sold by all druggists.

A.—The Hat of the Period.—Knox Introduces to-day his "GREELEY HAT." All who intend to support the Cincinnati nominee must call at once at 212 Broadway and procure one of them.

A.—The Summer Fashion of Gentlemen's HATS will be introduced this day by ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES. 251 and 252 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A.—Gent's Silk Hats Seven Dollars; Felt HATS, moderate prices. WARNOCK & CO., 519 Broadway.

A.—Nestle's Lacteous Farina, the Mother's Milk Substitute. Recommended by eminent physicians.

A.—A.—A.—Horace Greeley for President; BURKE for your Hatter. Summer styles ready. BURKE, 210 Broadway, corner Fulton street.

A Dress Cassimere Hat, Broadway style, $5; made to order, same price, at HEBBERD'S, 419 Broadway, near Canal.

A Household Remedy.—Watts' Nervous ANTIDOTE, guaranteed cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica and all Nervous Disease, Pain or Debility.

A Singular Dream.—A Man Who Inhaled the gas and had a tooth extracted at the COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION on Thursday said he dreamed that Dr. COLTON accepted one of the $5,000 bets offered by John Morrissey that Horace Greeley would be elected President. Gas!

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Hat at popular prices go to DOUGAN'S, 102 Nassau, corner of Ann street.

Bloodshed In Paris was nothing compared to the war of extermination to be carried on with KNOWLES' AMERICAN INSECT DESTROYER against the brown Blood-Suckers and their big brothers, the Roaches, during the ensuing summer campaign. Depot No. 7 Sixth avenue.

Costar's Exterminators and Insect Powder kills rats, mice, roaches, cockroaches, bedbugs, moths. COSTAR CO., 237 Centre street.

Deane's French Ranges and Broilers.— BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., removed to 295 Water st.

Do Not Let Your Prejudice Stand Between your suffering child and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Electrical Treatment by Dr. Chamberlin at No. 7 West Fourteenth street.

Get Rid of a Cold at Once by Using Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a certain cure for all Pulmonary and Bronchial affections.

Havana Lottery.—Prices Reduced, and information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 196 Broadway, room 4.

Missiquoi Spring Water Gives Instantaneous relief in diseases of the kidneys and bladder. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College place.

My Wife Was Troubled with Female Weakness, and was entirely cured by taking the GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON. Rev. J. FLOWERS. GRAEFENBERG CO., 139 William st. Sold by druggists.

Royal Havana Lottery—Prices Reduced. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street. Post office box 4,685 New York.

The National (Elgin) Watch Company.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,
General Offices, 113 Broadway (up stairs),
New York, January 16, 1871.

GENTS—Since the 1st of June, 1870, I have carried one of your watches most of the time. Up to the 7th of November I have been living in the country twenty-four miles, two hours' ride from the city—travelling sometimes by rail and again by boat, and again remaining at home for days at a time. In this way, I consider, the time-keeping qualities of the watch have been pretty evenly tested, and from which I have no hesitation in recommending the work to all, particularly to those required to regulate their movements by steamboats and railroad trains. Yours truly, JAMES C. FARGO.

Trusses.—Seeley's Hard Rubber Trusses, 2½ ounces. Cool, cleanly, light, safe and comfortable; never rust, break, chafe nor soil; used in bathing. Establishments 737 Broadway, New York, and 1,347 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Large assortments Elastic Belts, Stockings, Bandages, &c. Careful and correct adjustment. Experienced lady in attendance.

Vergnes' (the Discoverer) Electro-Chemical BATHS. Best remedy for Rheumatism, Chronic and Nervous Disorders. 51 West Sixteenth street.

Visit E. Lord's New Cleaning and Dyeing office, 639 Broadway, near Bleecker street (late of Broome street); branch at 934 Broadway; dresses, shawls, sacques, laces, feathers, gloves, &c., beautifully cleaned; coats, pants and vests cleaned like new.

Window Shades of Every Description. Also improved Fixtures. G. L. KELTY & CO., 724 Broadway.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

CONGRESS.

Civil Rights Put on the Senate Calendar.

THE FIGHT FOR GOAT ISLAND.

Louisiana and the Presidential Election.

The Fortification Appropriations Passed.

PIG IRON'S CHAMPIONS

The Liberal Candidates' Friends in the Majority.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1872.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., Tuesday evening next was assigned for the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase a site in Fall River, Mass., for the United States public buildings, not to cost more than $200,000.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., introduced anew his supplementary Civil Rights bill and moved to have it placed on the calendar.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., moved to refer it to the Committee on the Judiciary.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill was ordered to be printed and placed on the calendar, subject to the motion to refer.

Mr. MORRILL by consent reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to urchase pa s.te for United States public buildings at Rockland, Me., and appropriating $25,000 for the object. Passed.

THE GOAT ISLAND JOB.

Mr. COLE, (rep.) of Cal., offered the following, and asked its immediate consideration:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to the Senate as soon as practicable any information now in his possession bearing upon the House bill relating to the use of Goat Island for railroad purposes, including any information relating to the expediency of reserving said island for military purposes exclusively; and also relating to the effect, if any, upon the harbor of San Francisco of approaching said island from the main land with railroad structures.

Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev., said that the information asked for was already before the Senate, and he objected to the consideration of the resolution unless the Senators from California would agree that the House bill should be referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

Mr. CASSERLY, (dem.) of Cal.—That is a singular bargain for the Senator to ask us to make.

The resolution went over.

INDIAN DEFENCE.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., called up the bill authorizing the issue of 1,000 breech-loading arms to the inhabitants of Montana for defence against the Indians. Passed.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTIONS.

Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of La., called up the Louisiana Election bill.

Mr. CASSERLY denounced it as one more step toward a general forcible Congressional control of the State elections, but forbore to discuss it at length knowing that its passage was forordained by the Senatorial caucus.

Mr. BAYARD questioned the constitutional power of Congress to pass the bill, and incidentally said that having examined the election laws of Louisiana he was satisfied that they were framed for the purpose of facilitating fraud in the interest of the dominant party.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., opposed the bill on the same ground.

Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis., denied that the bill had any other object than to save the expense and trouble of two elections.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., expressed the same view, and in reply to Mr. Bayard said that the election laws of Louisiana vested extraordinary powers in the Governor of the State, and that as the present Governor had now abandoned the republican party and joined its opponents, they were probably expecting to have those powers exercised for their benefit.

Mr. BAYARD said he would object just as strongly to giving such powers to a political friend as to an opponent.

Mr. MORTON read extracts from the report of the House Committee on the Louisiana riots to show the disturbed condition of that State prior to the last Presidential election, and argued that his bill was necessary to guard against similar outrages at the next election.

Mr. BLAIR, (dem.) of Mo., said that the report from which Mr. Morton read was a partisan document, and charged that the majority of the Ku Klux Committee appointed to investigate the condition of the South last year had overruled all attempts by the minority to investigate the state of affairs in Louisiana, because they were afraid to face the facts.

Messrs PRATT, (rep.) of Ind., and SCOTT (rep.) of Pa., denied this, and said that the reason the majority refused to investigate Louisiana was that they thought it their duty to do first what the committee was appointed to do—inquire into the Ku Klux outrages—and had not time to do more.

After a desultory political discussion the bill was passed.

The Senate then held a brief executive session, after which the open session was resumed and the bill to

AMEND THE ENFORCEMENT ACT

was taken up. The act provides for the appointment of supervisors of election at Congressional elections in each voting precinct, and where a request is made for such by two citizens.

In the discussion that ensued Mr. KELLOGG referred to State officials and other "liberal republicans" from Louisiana who attended the Cincinnati Convention as "thieves and rascals," who had oppressed and plundered the State, and said it was they, with "the rag, tag and bobtail" from other States, who turned the scale in that Convention.

Mr. CASSERLY—I wish the Senator would state whether these persons whom he denounces committed the outrage which he denounces before or after they became liberalized. (Laughter.)

Mr. KELLOGG—Before and after.

Mr. KELLOGG again intimated that many of the delegates to Cincinnati were no better than those from Louisiana, and called upon the Senators from Georgia and Texas to state who the men were that assumed to represent those States in the Convention.

Mr. HAMILTON, (rep.) of Texas—I can say for the delegates from Texas that there was not a carpetbagger among them. (Laughter.)

Mr. KELLOGG, at a quarter past five o'clock, yielded to a motion to adjourn, and without acting upon the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1872.

Mr. POTTER, (dem.) of N. Y., from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill taking away the Circuit Court jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern district of Georgia, and creating a Circuit Court in that district. Passed.

A large number of private bills were reported and acted on in the morning hour.

Mr. MOORE, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill to revise, consolidate and amend the laws relating to invalid pensions. The bill contains forty sections, covering twenty-eight printed pages, and is a mere codification of the existing pension laws, with some modifications.

After having disposed of three sections of the bill the House, at a quarter to one o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scofield in the chair, and took up

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

The bill appropriates $1,935,000, including the following items:—Forts in Portland harbor, Me., $135,000; in Boston harbor, $191,500; in Newport harbor, $85,000; in New York harbor, $267,500; Fort Mifflin, Philadelphia, $72,000; Fort Delaware, Delaware, $42,500; forts in Baltimore harbor, Md., $24,000; forts on the Potomac River, Maryland, $42,000; Fort Monroe, Virginia, $42,500; Forts Moultrie and Sumter, Charleston, $70,000; Forts Jackson and Pulaski, Savannah River, $46,000; Forts Taylor and Jefferson, Florida, $85,000; Forts Jackson and St Philip, Mississippi River, $108,500; forts in the harbor of San Francisco, $292,500; sea coast mortar batteries, $100,000; permanent platforms for large cannons, $50,000; contingencies of fortifications, $250,000; surveys for military defences, $150,000.

On motion of Mr. TOWNSEND, of New York, the appropriations for a new fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, New York harbor, was increased from $52,000 to $85,000.

Mr. NIBLACK, (dem.) of Ind., who had charge of the bill, stated in reply to objections by Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., as to the inutility of keeping up these forts, that a month ago a single iron-clad could have entered the port of Charleston and

LAID THAT CITY UNDER TRIBUTE.

Since attention had been called to it that condition of things had been changed through the energy of the War Department, but a similar condition of things existed at many other ports of very considerable importance on the seaboard, and should not be allowed to continue even in times of profound peace. The bill was then passed.

THE DUTY ON PIG IRON.

The committee then took up the Tariff and Tax bill.

Mr. BURCHARD, (rep.) of Ill., moved to insert the words "on pig iron $6 per ton."

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., called attention to the fact that the bill, as ordered to be reported to the House, contained these words.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., admitted that that was so; but stated that it was a clerical mistake. He asked that it be inserted, and then he moved that it be struck out, so as to bring it within the general reduction of ten per cent on the existing duties.

Mr. KERR, (dem.) of Ind., moved to reduce the duty on pig iron to $5 per ton, and argued in support of that motion, stating that the present rate was equivalent to forty-five and a half per cent ad valorem.

Mr. DICKEY, (rep.) of Pa., denied that it was even twelve and a half per cent.

Mr. KERR gave as authority for his assertion the statement of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, and gave his reasons why the duty should be reduced.

Mr. KELLEY, (rep.) of Pa., said he was sure that Mr. Kerr did not speak for

THE GREAT LEADER OF THE PROTECTIONISTS,

Horace Greeley; he did not speak for the revenue reformers, and he (Mr. Kelley) held in his hand a democratic paper of New Albany, Ind., showing that he did not speak for the democracy of Indiana.

In the course of a long and interesting discussion on the oppositing principles of protection and free trade Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass., pictured in a most ludicrous manner the state of uncertainty in which his mind was left by the debates on the tariff question, and by the difficulty in which he was placed by there being so many chairmen of the Committee of Ways and Means, and by that committee being divided into so many factions—a hundred, he thought. The speeches were very excellent, but what he complained of was that those who made them did not follow their own precepts, and he supposed they did not intend to. The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Kerr) had said that his people had nothing to gain from the tariff. He thought they had something to gain by it. They gained the money that defrayed the expenses of the government without having to pay it out of their own pockets. If they had to pay their proportion in the way of a direct tax there would not be a county or town or village or individual in Indiana who would not vote for a tariff system. There was no percentage in robbery. The tax of $5 a ton on pig iron, which the gentleman (Mr. Kerr) proposed was as much robbery as a tax of $50 a ton would be.

WHAT SORT OF A CHURCH

did that gentleman attend, and whose preaching did he listen to, if he could make that tax honest at $5, which at $6 would be piracy and robbery, rape and burglary? (Loud laughter.) These gentlemen confused and bothered him. (Laughter.) He was like the old man in one of the western counties of Massachusetts who, among the confusions of conventions gone and conventions coming and tergiversations in public opinion, said that he had lost faith even in the thing he sat on. (Roars of laughter.) He would not say that he (Mr. Banks) had no faith. He had as much confidence as he ever had; but his condition was illustrated by a story which he had heard in the city of New York, where one friend visiting another found that, in consequence perhaps of the high tariff, there was but one chair between them, and that chair the host was occupying. The host said to his friend,

"WHY DON'T YOU SIT DOWN?

Can't you find something to sit upon?" "Oh! yes," said the guest, "I have got enough to sit upon, but I don't see any place to put it." (Loud laughter.) So with himself; he had as much confidence as he ever had, but he did not see where to put it. (Laughter.) The gentleman from New York (Mr. E. H. Roberts) had made one of the best speeches made on the subject, except one which he himself (Mr. Banks) had made one Saturday, when there was nobody present to hear it. (Laughter.) The gentleman (Mr. Roberts) had so far defined his system of protection that he thought it better to follow the example of China and Japan, and yet, what was his (Mr. Banks') astonishment to find one of the first votes of that gentleman to be for

REDUCING THE DUTY ON COAL

1.20 per cent. What could a fellow do who did not know anything on this question? (Laughter.)

Mr. BURDETT, (rep.) of Mo., made a speech, showing the enormous growth in wealth and production which the State of Missouri had made within the last ten years, even under the system of robbery and spoliation which the free traders depicted her people as being subjected to. He held it as a principle that no country could spend more than it produced, and, therefore, he hoped that Congress would continue

THE SYSTEM THAT FAVORED PRODUCTION.

At length the vote was taken on Mr. Kerr's motion to reduce the duty on pig iron to $5 a ton, and it was rejected.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to reduce the duty to $3 50, and on that amendment the discussion was renewed and continued at considerable length. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BURDETT moved to make the duty $6 50.

Mr. ROOSEVELT, (dem.) of N. Y., after showing how the representatives of the East combined with the tobacco raisers of the South, said that the people of New York had no part or parcel in these robberies. Not only had they nothing to steal, but all the others stole from them. Some years ago the city of New York had a magnificent industry—the shipbuilding industry; now there was nothing left of it. They had been taunted with the remark that their wealth was on the ocean, and unstable as the element on which it rested. He reminded the gentlemen that the wealthiest nations of the world had been commercial nations, instancing the Venetian republic and Holland. They had also been taunted with the remark that it was their democratic friends in the South who, with Confederate cruisers, had destroyed their commerce. He would tell those gentlemen that

THE PIRACIES OF CONGRESS

were infinitely worse than the piracies of the rebels. When the protectionists stole $5 he felt that they were a little more merciful than when they stole $5 50.

Mr. DAWES remarked that placing pig iron under the ten per cent reduction clause would make the duty $6 30 a ton, which at the present cost of iron in England was only fourteen per cent ad valorem.

Mr. STEVENS, (dem.) of Ill., showed how Pennsylvania collects most of her revenue from special taxes on iron and coal corporations, and asked with what justice her Representatives came to Congress and demanded protection and bounties for coal and iron.

Mr. STORM, (dem.) of Pa., replied.

After further debate a motion by Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., to reduce the duty on pig iron to $5 25 per ton was rejected—71 to 81.

Mr. Burdett's amendment was also rejected.

The question recurred on Mr. Dawes' motion to strike out the line "On pig iron, $6," so as to let it come under

THE GENERAL TEN PER CENT REDUCTION CLAUSE,

which was agreed to—yeas 84, nays 82.

The committee then rose, after having disposed of but a single line.

Mr. DAWES made an effort to limit further debate on the first section of the bill, or rather on amendments that may be offered to it—for the committee has actually got through the first section—to ten minutes, but opposition was made to it by Mr. Kelley and others.

Mr. KELLEY moved an adjournment till Monday.

Mr. DAWES appealed to Mr. Kelley to stand by the bill, and abide by the will of the majority.

Mr. KELLEY, however, persevered in his motion, and the vote by tellers was 91 to 74.

The vote was then taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—Yeas 82, nays 89.

The House then, at a quarter to five, adjourned.

ANOTHER PLAGUE SPOT.

Thieves Nestling in a Mountain of Manure.

At an informal meeting of the Board of Health, held yesterday afternoon, a petition was presented from a number of citizens of the Nineteenth ward complaining of the manure heaps in that locality. The chairman of the committee informed the Board that the heap of manure at Forty-fifth and Forty-seventh streets was three stories high and covered an acre of ground. A number of thieves had burrow holes in the mass of filth, in which they lived, and sometimes carried on high pranks that sometimes made the neighborhood difficult to live in. The manure, the petitioners claimed, was destroying the health of the people living near it, and they feared that if some urgent measures were not quickly taken the pile of filth would most certainly bring an epidemic on the city. Commissioners Manierre and Barr have been endeavoring for some time past to get rid of these manure heaps, but there is evidently a hitch somewhere, for the manure is still lying in mountains in the city. Commissioner Manierre said openly in the Board of Health, at one of its recent meetings:—"If none of the Commissioners would interfere in this matter outside the manure could soon be got away from the city." Commissioner Barr is most anxious about the health of the city, and is trying by every means in his power to have the causes of so much danger removed. Some time ago he introduced a resolution at one of the meetings respecting the filthy condition of the street cars. The resolution, like a great many others, was considered a very wise and appropriate one at the time, was adopted and then referred to some pigeon hole in a corner of the "Circumlocution Office," where it has since remained. To be sure, the City Sanitary Inspector wrote a long report on the subject, but that has not improved the state of the cars, nor in any way abated the nuisance. Dr. Morris presented a report upon the ground belonging to the street contractor, at 38th street, into which all the offal of the city is being dumped, and which was complained of to the Board of Health at its last meeting by 1,100 inhabitants of the neighborhood. Dr. Stephen Smith seemed to scent the whitewash brush tinging the Inspector's report, but the paper will be given to the public one day next week, and the instrument can then speak for itself.

FLOATING TELEGRAPH APPARATUS.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 10, 1872.

The brig Venture, from Demerara, picked up adrift in the Gulf stream a buoy, attached to which were 700 fathoms of chain and about five hundred fathoms of telegraph cable. The buoy and attachments are supposed to belong to the company laying the cables to connect the West India islands.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD.

Match of One Thousand Dollars Between American Girl and Wm. H. Allen—American Girl an Easy Winner.

The announcement of this match to come off yesterday at Fleetwood Park drew together a large and very respectable assemblage, many of those present being the owners of fast horses, who had expected, from the known reputation of the trotters, to witness a well contested event, but in this they were disappointed. The agreement was that the match should be mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, for $1,000, the Girl carrying five pounds overweight and the horse his driver's weight only, which, being about 120 pounds, made the Girl's weight twenty-five pounds in excess of Allen's. Just before the horses were called to the score a thunder shower came up and continued throughout the first heat; but the rain was doubly welcomed, inasmuch as it laid the excessive dust of track and road, while it cooled the heated atmosphere for a time very pleasantly.

American Girl looked well, and the rumors that she had wintered to the satisfaction of her owner seemed perfectly justified by her performance, as it appeared an easy matter for her to trot away from Allen at her driver's will. The latter horse, on the contrary, seemed as if he had been overworked and was sore, fearing to extend himself. Really this must have been the cause of his failure yesterday, as it was publicly given out on the grounds that only a few days since he had shown 2:27 1-5.

In the pools the Girl had the call of about three to one, and for a while the excitement and speculation reminded the observer of Fleetwood's successful field days last season.

American Girl won the pole, and the horses in the first heat were given the word in the drenching shower. On the turn Allen left his feet, and at the half-mile pole the Girl was twelve lengths in advance and trotting without an exertion. She maintained this advantage up the ascent on the far side, and being pulled up on the stretch came home the winner by eight lengths. The quarter was made in thirty-six seconds, the half in 1:13½ and the mile in 2:39¾. The Girl now brought $200 to her competitor's $25. The second heat was much the same as the first, though Allen did trot very prettily up the stretch, yet he was easily beaten by two lengths in 2:35¼. The third heat was as the others. Rounding the turn American Girl took the lead and was never headed, jogging over the score two lengths to the front, in 2:33¼.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, MORRISANIA, May 10, 1872.—Match of $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, American Girl carrying five lbs. overweight and Allen carrying Manee's weight.

William Lovell named b. m. American Girl (B. Mace)	1	1	1
W. Bacon named b. s. William H. Allen (P. Manee)	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	36	1:13½	2:39¾
Second heat	38	1:17½	2:35¼
Third heat	38	1:15	2:33¼

AQUATIC NOTES.

The Xenia Boat Club, of Bay Ridge, L. I., held their annual meeting on the 15th ult., and elected the following officers for the ensuing season:—President, S. W. Thomas; Vice President, Otto Heinicke; Captain, Sherman Hoyt; Secretary, Thomas C. Hannah; Treasurer, William H. Thomas, Jr. The Xenia boys intend that this shall be their most successful season. It is an organization worthy of honorable mention at all times in the world of aquatics.

The Neptune Rowing Association was organized in October, 1863, and then styled the Neptune Boat Club of Port Richmond, S. I. Among those who formed it were Messrs. William R. Wemple, Thomas R. Duncan, William Coles, Jr., Henry Y. Wemple, Charles Messick, Abram La Forge, A. J. White and others. The club, which now ranks as one of the first boating organizations in American waters, had a very humble beginning, their roll numbering about a "baker's dozen," all told, and with two old-fashioned gunwale barges in their small boathouse—one built in Connecticut and the other purchased from the Atalanta Boat Club of this city. The contrast now presented to the lover of boating pastime, with its elegant house of more than one hundred feet in length by 60 wide, filled to overflowing with a fleet of racing and pleasure craft and a roll of seventy-five active and honorary members, is very pleasant. The Neptunes' rowing record is a series of victories, proving them to be most excellent amateur oarsmen, fully capable of adding to and maintaining their club's prestige and of keeping their colors in the van. Their first race was in four-oared gigs with the Bergen Point Boat Club; their second race, September, 1870, was in six-oared gigs, with the Argonauta Rowing Association, and their third, September, 1871, was also with the Argonautas, in six-oared gigs. The distance in all the races was three miles, and in each the Neptunes gallantly won. Their house is now open for the season, and the four oared crew commenced work three weeks ago. The Neptunes have accepted a challange from the Nassaus, and are willing to accommodate all their rowing brethren that want a race. The officers for the present year are:—President, George A. Twiddlebrook; Vice President, Wilbur R. Ladd; Recording Secretary, Thomas A. Whitman; Corresponding Secretary, John D. R. Wemple; Treasurer, Charles W. Durand; Captain, William R. Wemple.

The annual meeting of the Saratoga Boat Club, held on the 9th ult., elected the following officers:—President, E. R. Stevens, Jr.; Vice President, John B. Finlay; Captain, W. A. Hamilton; Secretary and Treasurer, W. A. Patterson; Trustees—C. F. Southgate, Washington I. Costar, and C. F. Fish. W. A. Hamilton reported on the location of a site for a boat house at Saratoga Lake. The matter was left in the hands of the same committee.

Charles Osborne and Samuel M. Clarke, members of the Atalanta Boat Club, are matched to row three miles in seventeen-foot race boats on the Passaic, at Newark, early in June. This will be an interesting race. Mr. Osborne has won several races and has had more experience than Mr. Clarke, who made his début only last season, rowing two matches, losing the first, but winning the second.

The annual Harvard scratch races took place on Saturday forenoon last, on the Charles River, the course being in front of the boat house, between the bridges. The races were three in number, for single sculls, double sculls and six oars, and the prizes were pewter cups. The first race was for single sculls, and there were three entries—Gould of '72, Devens of '74, and Low of the Scientific School. With a good send-off the men kept well together till opposite the boat house, when Gould ran ashore and Low was capsized, and after floating about for a minute or two was picked up by a passing barge. Devens went over the course at his own pace, winning the prize. The second race was for double sculls, Bryant and Daland, '72, having the inside position; Morse and Goodwin, '73, outside. The boats lapped all the way up the course, but on rounding the stake '73 gained a length or more, which was increased until at the finish they were three or four lengths ahead. The principal attraction was the race for six-oared boats, and for this there were three entries. The crews were chosen by lot from all the classes, and were made up as follows:—

First crew—A. L. Devens, bow; Eugene Treadwell, No. 2; W. C. Sanger, No. 3; M. H. Swett, No. 4; G. W. White, No. 5; F. S. Watson, stroke.

Second crew—Edward Gray, bow; W. A. Bell, No. 2; J. P. Bliss No. 3; D. Pickman, No. 4; G. H. Gould, No. 5; Wendell Goodwin, stroke.

Third crew—John Bryant bow; Chauncey E. Low, No. 2; Tucker Daland, No. 3; H. B. Stone, No. 4; F. S. Appleton, No. 5; Richard H. Dana, stroke.

The excitement of the race was spoiled by a tugboat, whose stupid helmsman steered directly in the line of the approaching shells, thereby causing considerable delay and nearly running over them. The first crew was the least impeded, and came home ahead, followed by the third crew.

Invitations to participate in and copies of the rules and conditions for the approaching national amateur regatta on the Schuylkill River, at Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Schuylkill Navy, have been forwarded to seventy-six clubs in the States. Any clubs that have been overlooked will be furnished promptly with copies of the rules and conditions by sending their addresses to the secretary of the Schuylkill Navy, Wm. A. Steel, 1,537 Coates street, Philadelphia. The regatta is to take place in the month of June, and those having the arrangements therefor in charge are using strenuous exertions to render its complete success assured. Let amateur boatmen everywhere cheerfully second their efforts.

T. J. Lynch, Secretary of the Shawmut Boat Club, of Boston, writes:—Our arrangements for the season have not yet been fully agreed upon, but the club will certainly be represented in the Charles River Regatta on the 4th of July by a four-oared crew, a double scull, and perhaps a single scull; the racing crews will soon be selected. Our membership cannot exceed twenty-five; and this year, more than ever before, the association is in a very flourishing condition. We have twelve boats, among them the shells Queen Victoria and England, and the shells in which the lamented Renforth and R. F. Clark astonished the aquatic world. Other boats are building for us. Our boathouse, erected two years ago, and now in splendid condition, is 55 feet long, 20 feet wide and 15 feet high. The officers of the Shawmut for the present year are as follows:—Captain, James Sullivan; Vice President, William McDonald; Treasurer, T. J. Flynn; Secretary, T. J. Lynch; Directors, George McDonald, F. Collerton and D. J. Kane.

The Laureate Boat Club, of Troy, held their annual meeting recently. During the year the club had elected forty-eight new members, seven of whom resigned and one lost by death—Mr. L. O. Hawson. At present there are seventy-five active members. The club boats consist of one four-oar, three double and four single. There are also in the house, belonging to members, twelve singles, three doubles and nine row boats. Power was given the Executive Committee to purchase a six-oared barge. A review will probably be held about the 1st of June. Two championship flags were ordered, one for single and the other for double sculls, to be contested for at the review, the winners to hold them for a year, subject to challenge, at thirty days' notice. The following officers were elected:—President, William G. Crossey; Captain, E. M. Green; Secretary and Treasurer, W. Stone Smith; Executive Committee, John L. Manning, H. M. Alden and R. H. Thompson.

HOWARD MISSION ANNIVERSARY.

The Little Wanderers of the Home at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music was thronged last evening by a benevolent audience, friends of the little wanderers of the Howard Mission. The juvenile beneficiaries of the institution occupied seats upon a raised platform on the stage, which latter was so arranged as to represent a forrest, wherein the boys and girls made the "welkin ring" with their cheerful voices as they performed their part of the programme, which was gone through in a manner highly creditable to those who have the control of the Mission House. Repeated encores were given, to which the children responded with alacrity and credit.

Mr. A. S. HATCH occupied the chair, and, after prayer by one of the ministers on the stage, the Treasurer's report was read, giving the following exhibit for the year ending May 1, 1872:—Receipts, $40,097; expenditures, $39,749; the whole number of children received since June, 1861, 11,609; sent to homes and situations, 1,633; during last year, 104; missionary visits, 4,476; daily average, 343; garments and pairs of shoes and boots, 9,590; meals eaten in the building, 105,176. Mr. Hatch, in introducing the exercises, said he believed that there was no occasion to offer any apology to Brooklyn for coming over here with this institution. Some people may think that there are enough of children to be cared for in your own city. That may be all very true. But as long as they were welcomed over here from year to year they intended to come over to the City City of Churches. You have enticed us to do so. Humanity and Christian charity is wider than Manhatten Island, or even the entire world. In England substantial aid had been given to the Howard Home Mission when its objects were stated there. The Home had taken many an English sapling from the streets and planted them in the great West, where they will grow up into great American oaks. The moral interest of New York and Brooklyn cannot be divided, any more than the atmosphere we breath can be divided. If sympathy and help were found across the ocean, surely the East River could not shut them off therefrom. He then stated that the object of the mission was temporary shelter and homes for the homeless. Since June, 1861, 11,609 have been received, and enjoyed for a longer or shorter period the benefits of the wardrobe, dining and school rooms, more than 1,600 of whom have been provided with homes and situations. From 300 to 400, sometimes over 600, are daily at the tables.

Mr. W. C. VAN METER was the next speaker, and made a strong appeal in behalf of the institution, with which he has been connected for many years. He held that vice was more abroad in New York now than it was when the institution was established, and therefore the people should see to it that the means were supplied by them for the purposes set forth, to carry on the Home work. He dwelt upon the necessity for Bible reading for the children, and pitched into such persons as objected to the Bible in the public schools. The Catholic Church was assailed in a characteristic harangue by the speaker, who was applauded at the conclusion of his remarks.

Mr. B. F. JACOBS also spoke upon the advantages of the institution, and held that it was the thought of the world to save the souls of the little wanderers. He believed that the men and women of Brooklyn were particularly blessed to-night in being able to contribute to the object in view.

A collection was taken up and a large amount was contributed.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Destruction of the Cuba Sugar Refinery—Loss $300,000.

The alarm of fire in district No. 62 was given at a quarter before eight o'clock last evening by the Brooklyn City Hall bell. The firemen lent a prompt response to the summons, and the light from the burning pile, which proved to be a seven story brick building at the foot of Gold street, attracted crowds of people from all directions to witness the work of destruction. The structure, which was known as the Cuba Sugar Refinery, was occupied or leased by Messrs. Wallace & Shoemaker, who had on hand a very valuable stock. The flames for a time threatened to destroy much valuable property adjacent and the second alarm was given, which brought out steam fire engines Nos. 6, 7, 5, 8, 10 and 4 and trucks Nos. 2 and 3. The fire originated, it is believed by the employes, on the fourth story of the building, which was used for bog washing. William Greer, of No. 322 Cherry street, New York, who was on the third floor of the refinery, where he found all the regular avenues of escape closed against him, jumped from the window, injuring himself seriously if not fatally. He was carried to the City Hospital. There were 590 barrels of sugar on the first floor, and $75,000 worth of syrup, all of which was consumed. Mr. Henry Steers, bookkeeper, estimates the loss on sugar at $100,000, and on machinery at $150,000. The whole was insured for about $250,000. The policies are held in the Star, Humbold, Phœnix and other companies.

The building, which was owned by Charles A. Coe, of New York, was entirely destroyed, involving a loss of $50,000; fully insured. The Japanese war vessel building on the stocks in Poillon's ship yard, foot of Bridge street, took fire from the sparks, which fell in showers, but the vessel was not much damaged, owing to the prompt exertions of the firemen. The police of the First, Second and Fourth precincts were on duty, and proved their efficiency in preserving order and keeping back the surging crowds from about the burning building.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.

A Great Portion of Somerset, Pa., Destroyed, Including the Business Stores and Public Buildings—The Loss Estimated at $1,000,000.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 10, 1872.

A special despatch says that the fire in Somerset, Pa., destroyed six squares in the heart of the town, embracing one-third of the area of the place and two-thirds of its entire value. The buildings destroyed included three hotels, every business house, store and shop but one, both banking houses, both printing offices, the lawyers' offices, the Post Office, the United States Assessor's office, two churches, the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Halls, the telegraph and express offices and over thirty private dwellings. Fifty families are rendered homeless.

The total of the losses is estimated at $1,000,000, the insurance $75,000.

A FIRE IN TULLY, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 10, 1872.

A fire in Tully, Onondaga county, on Thursday night destroyed the Tully Hotel and barns, three adjacent dwellings, Gardner's drug store, Wright's drug store and several offices and barns. The loss is $40,000; insured for $10,000.

THOSE DISHONEST HACKMEN.

Thursday night Alexander Herrman, a Polander, and a friend visited the Grand Central depot, for the purpose of going to Buffalo. While waiting at the depot they met a hackman, named Frederick Keppler, who induced them to enter his coach. The Polanders being emigrants, and unable to speak a word of English, and not knowing the value or denomination of paper money, allowed the hackman to take $30 out of their pocketbook—all the money they had. After receiving the money the hackman, as they allege, drove them to Madison square, and put them out. Officer Foley, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, hearing of the occurrence, arrested Keppler and conveyed him before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday morning. He denied the charge, but was locked up for trial. The complainant was sent to the House of Detention.

BROOKLYN COMMISSIONS.

The Republican General Committee has instructed, it is said, the appointing powers of the City Works Commission (Water Board) and Police Commission, Auditor Wilson Schaurman and Comptroller Frederick Schroder to appoint the following Commissioners:—Police Board, Captain O. B. Leich and General Jourdan; Board of City Work, Supervisor of Internal Revenue Silas B. Dutcher and Assemblyman Charles R. Morton. The appointments will probably be made to-day.

HAIL STORM IN THE WEST.

SENECA, Kan., May 9, 1872.

A very severe hail storm passed over a portion of Washington county yesterday afternoon. It is reported that the ground for a mile in breadth was covered with hailstones, some of which were as large as pigeons' eggs. Heavy rains have fallen over Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska during the past forty-eight hours and the streams are high. The Little Blue River is not fordable.

BASE BALL NOTES.

The Mutuals left this city for Boston yesterday, where they are to play the Red Stockings this afternoon.

The Troy nine play the Baltimores at Baltimore this afternoon. Pools on both of these games will be sold at Johnson's, corner of Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, commencing at half-past two o'clock.

THE COURTS.

Madame Fraloff's Laces—Important Bankruptcy Case—Charge of Counterfeiting—The Charge Against a Respectable Lady Dismissed—Business in the General Sessions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Madame Fraloff's Laces.

Before Judge Shipman.

In the case of Madame Fraloff vs. The New York Central Railroad Company—being an action to recover $100,000, value of a large quantity of valuable antique laces, alleged to have been stolen out of a trunk belonging to the plaintiff while she was travelling by the company's cars between Albany and Niagara Falls—further testimony was yesterday given in behalf of Madame Fraloff. A considerable part of the day was taken up with the examination of Mrs. Carter, an expert as to the value of antique laces. The case has not yet concluded.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Witnesses in Bankruptcy Suits—An Important Legal Point Settled.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, settled an important legal question yesterday—namely, the right of a State official to arrest a witness on his way to give evidence in a case in the federal Court. A man named John Prine was brought up before His Honor on a writ of habeas corpus, which was issued by Judge Blatchford. Prine had been summoned by subpœna to give evidence in a case which is now before the Register in Bankruptcy. On his way to the court he was arrested by a deputy sheriff and lodged in Ludlow Street Jail. A motion was then made before Judge Blatchford to issue a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that a State official had no right to arrest a person who was on his way to give evidence in a suit in the federal Courts.

Judge Blatchford decided that a State official had no such right, and Prine was immediately discharged from custody.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Charge of Counterfeiting Against Henry D. Cole.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Henry D. Cole.—Henry D. Cole, who was committed by Commissioner Shields on a charge of having counterfeit money in his possession, was brought down from Ludlow Street Jail yesterday morning to be examined, but at Cole's request the matter was put over for one week. Order of Arrest Clerk Jarvis, who took Cole into custody by virtue of a civil process when he was arrested by a deputy marshal, was present in company with Deputy Sheriff Keese. Cole makes a statement that he is anxious to remain in jail for the present, as he says he fears, if released, he might be arrested by the Sheriff or removed out of town in consequence of the evidence he gave on a former trial in the United States Court.

Charge of Passing Counterfeit Money.

The United States vs. Henry Welbrook.—The defendant, who is a peddler, was taken before Commissioner Shields yesterday morning to answer a charge of passing a counterfeit $2 bill on Jacob Bender on Tuesday last. The complainant met the defendant yesterday and accused him of having passed the bill upon him; a quarrel ensued and a policeman took both parties before Judge Dowling, who sent the case before Commissioner Shields. The Commissioner, however, decided that as there was no evidence showing that Welbrook knew the bill to be spurious, or intended to pass it as such, he was entitled to his discharge.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge William E. Curtis.

Little et al. vs. Hart.—Order granted.
Anderson et al. vs. Reilly.—Same.
Antwoode vs. Dinsmore.—Same.
Gale vs. Moore.—Same.
Brown vs. Moore.—Same.
Patterson et al. vs. Benvino.—Motion for reference granted.
Greggory vs. Greggory et al.—Motion denied, without costs. See report for counsel.
Miller vs. Graham.—Default taken.

By Judge Barlow.

Stephens vs. Howe et al.—Motion denied, with costs. See decision with clerk.

By Judge Freedman.

Fink et al. vs. New York Mutual Insurance Company.—Case ordered to be filed.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Alleged Perjury by a Respectable Lawyer—The Prosecution Abandon the Case and the Jury Promptly Acquit the Accused.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Most of yesterday's session was occupied in the trial of an indictment found against Joseph M. Dixon, a member of the late firm of Cheney & Dixon, lawyers, charging him with perjury. The bill was founded on the complaint of Ann Dailey and her sisters, Rosanna Murray and Catharine Dailey, who alleged that Ann Dailey was never served with a summons in a foreclosure mortgage case, in which they were defendants, on the 4th of April, 1871. Mr. Dixon was counsel for Emil Gabler, the purchaser of a house in Wyckoff street, Brooklyn, upon which were three mortgages, one of which was owned by Rosanna and Mary E. Murray, who transferred it to her sister. The women were witness for the prosecution, and swore that Mr. Dixon could not have personally served the summons upon Ann Dailey on the 4th of April, 1871, because she was in Albany on that day. A Mrs. Hempstead, from Albany, testified to the same effect, but on cross-examination she could not tell definitely when Ann was in Albany, while witness herself seemed to have been a person very familiar with police courts.

The other female witnesses when cross-examined denied important statements made in affidavits, which they admitted they had heretofore signed. For the defence Mr. Joseph M. Dixon gave a detailed statement of the transactions he had with the complainant and the manner in which he served the summons upon her on the 4th of April, 1871. His testimony was corroborated by Edgar Whitlock and W. J. Jacques, his clerks, who were present in the office when the complainant was there and served with the papers. William E. Osborn and Edward Z. Lawrence also gave testimony which contradicted the witnesses for the prosecution.

The case was suddenly brought to a close by Messrs. Blankman and Shafer, who stated that there were numerous witnesses in attendance to impeach the character of the complainant and her witnesses, and to prove the high standing of Mr. Dixon, the defendant. The testimony of these witnesses was deemed unnecessary, in view of the damaging record established virtually against the complainant.

Assistant District Attorney Fellows abandoned the prosecution, by stating that if he were on the jury, under the evidence adduced, he would render a verdict of not guilty. His Honor the Recorder said that he coincided with the District Attorney in his views, and the jury pronounced a verdict of acquittal without leaving their seats.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your issue of the 3d inst. wide circulation was given to a malicious and groundless accusation of perjury against me which, without any prejudice on your part, tended to injure my reputation. I made no reply at the time, believing that the vindication which would follow a full investigation upon the trial of the charge would be a better and more powerful response than any I could then make myself. That prompt investigation which I demanded has this day taken place, and the verdict of acquittal which was rendered by the jury in the Court of General Sessions without leaving their seats is the fullest vindication I can ask. Relying upon your sense of justice I request the insertion of this note in order that, as the charge itself was made public, so also may be its refutation. Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH M. DIXON.

A Housebreaker Sent to the State Prison for Fifteen Years by the Recorder—A Warning to Burglars.

Thomas McDonald pleaded guilty to burglary in the first degree. On the night of the 3d instant the prisoner was caught in the house of John Lobdell, 143 West Twenty-second street. He entered the premises by the basement, and was caught by Miss Lobdell in her bedroom. She gave the alarm, and her father pursued and finally caught him and handed him over to an officer. The burglar had possessed himself of $50 worth of jewelry. A "Jimmy" was afterwards found in the house, and he wore a pair of India-rubber shoes, showing that he was a professional housebreaker. He said that he was eighteen years old and came from England.

The Recorder told McDonald that he saved five years by pleading guilty, and sent him to the State prison for fifteen years at hard labor.

Burglars and Thieves Sent to Sing Sing.

John Carey and Peter Doyle, charged with stealing a roll of carpet on the 2d of May valued at $63, the property of Hiram Cohen, 75 Bowery, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny.

Charles Brown also pleaded guilty to the same grade of crime, the allegation being that on the 24th of April he stole $50 worth of wearing apparel from Louis Spiro.

John Sullivan pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, the indictment charging that on the 1st of May he broke into the grocery store of Joseph Cronicn, 73 Mulberry street, and stole $300 in money.

Edward and Thomas Miller, charged with burglariously entering the premises of Theodore Koeppen, 413 East Fourteenth street, and stealing $15 worth of property, also pleaded guilty to an attempt.

These prisoners were each sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Thomas Murphy, who on the 29th of April stole a case of sardines, valued at $15, the property of J. & C. Rosenstein, pleaded guilty and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Forgery of Allentown Bonds.

Frederick Sudlicker was charged with presenting to William Muir, of 113 Broadway, on the 28th of October, 1871, a number of $500 bonds purporting to be Allentown School District bonds of the State of Pennsylvania, which proved to be forgeries. He pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree and was remanded for sentence.

A Women Stabbing Case.

Roxanna Duse was tried for stabbing Fanny Palmer in the side with a knife, on the 4th of April. The women belonged to the "unfortunate" class of females and quarrelled about their men. The prisoner said that Fanny attempted to stab her with a dagger, and she protected herself by using a small pocket knife. The jury disagreed and were discharged.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—In Bankruptcy.—Nos. 3219, 3353, 3351, 3403, 3431, 3447, 3469, 3482, 3486, 3487, 3488, 3490, 3492, 3493. Argument calendar.—Nos. 2748, 3435.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

The following is the Commission of Appeals' day calendar for Saturday, May 11:—Nos. 338, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 350, 351, 352, 355, 356, 357.

THE THREATENED JAIL DELIVERY.

Retrial of Fifty-eight of the Old Offenders—They are Nearly All Resentenced and Sent Back to the Island.

Judges Hogan, Ledwith and Scott held an extra session of the Court of Special Sessions yesterday for the purpose of retrying the batch of prisoners recently brought down from the Island under the recent decision of Judge Brady in reference to the illegality of the Court by which they were first tried. There were fifty-eight cases set down on the calendar, all of which were disposed of in one way or another before the adjournment. Owing to the judicious management of some four or five of these by Counsellor Hummel the accused parties were either discharged or had sentence suspended, but the great majority of them were resentenced to the Penitentiary, not, however, without having from ten to twenty days taken off their original sentence.

The following are the names of the prisoners, together with the disposition of their cases:—

John Bennett, petit larceny, two months.
William Brady, assault and battery, discharged.
George Brown, assault and battery, discharged.
Ed. Behn, petit larceny, two months.
William Christie, petit larceny, sentence suspended.
James Ryan, petit larceny, remanded.
Jeremiah Calden, petit larceny, one month.
David Clancy, petit larceny, one month.
Alonzo Carter, petit larceny, three months.
Cornelius Crane, petit larceny, discharged.
Peter Drake, assault and battery, six months.
Daniel Dempsey, petit larceny, discharged.
Thomas Egan, assault and battery, remanded.
Mary Fay, petit larceny, remanded.
Patrick Franly, petit larceny, sentence suspended.
Charles A. Hamilton, petit larceny, remanded.
Edward Herman, petit larceny, two months.
Solomon Jacobs, petit larceny, remanded.
Ed. Jones, petit larceny, two months.
James Johnson, petit larceny, six months.
Richard Keesler, petit larceny, remanded.
Charles King, assault and battery, two months.
James Kiernan, petit larceny, remanded.
John Jones, petit larceny, remanded.
William Mullen, petit larceny, four months.
James McDonald, petit larceny, three months.
Charles Murphy, petit larceny, six months.
Patrick Mathew, petit larceny, three months.
John Morris, petit larceny, two months.
William Myers, assault and battery, sentence suspended.
Michael McCabe, petit larceny, two months.
James Nolan, petit larceny, one month.
John O'Neal, assault and battery, remanded.
James Perry, petit larceny, ten days.
Archibald Creed, petit larceny, discharged.
Julius Rodriguez, petit larceny, three months.
John Russel, assault and battery, discharged.
Peter Reynolds, assault and battery, sentence suspended.
Ann Reilly, petit larceny, remanded.
Louisa Goodwin, petit larceny, remanded.
Francis Reaber, petit larceny, two months.
Jacob Stevens, petit larceny, two months.
George Smith, petit larceny, two months.
William Stevens, assault and battery, discharged.
Daniel Sullivan, assault and battery, sentence suspended.
Bartholomew Sullivan, assault and battery, one month.
Charles Simmons, petit larceny, two months.
Thomas C. Smith, petit larceny, two months.
Daniel Thompson, assault and battery, six months.
Abe Ulner, petit larceny, two months.
Morris Cohen, petit larceny, remanded.
Adam Webber, petit larceny, remanded.
John Williams, petit larceny, sentence suspended.
Martin Waters, assault and battery, remanded.
John White, petit larceny, two months.
William H. Williams, assault and battery, two months.

THE NEWARK JEWELRY BURGLARY.

Clever Capture by the Newark Detectives—A Brother of "General" Greenthal Among the Captives.

As reported in yesterday's HERALD the Newark detectives captured in New York on Thursday several persons believed to have entered and robbed the jewelry factory of Messrs. Krementz & Co., of Olive street, Newark. The particulars of the capture reveal a series of facts no less exciting than interesting. Detectives McManus and Becker were detailed to ferret out the burglars. After a careful examination of the place robbed the officers were satisfied that the burglars were no novices, but experienced hands, probably from New York. Thither they went, and, after considerable "piping," succeeded in "shadowing" a man who answered the description of one who had been observed in Newark on the night of the burglary. They next spotted a woman coming from the same house wearing a showy set of the stolen jewelry. They next fastened on one Bill Porter, who had on his person some of the stolen watch chains. Last Tuesday a requisition was procured from

GOVERNOR PARKER ON GOVERNOR HOFFMAN,

and on Thursday the Newark force in New York was increased to ten men and the Chief of Police. Mary Ann Johnson, alias Mrs. Cully, of Bleecker street, was the first arrested. At her place was found a cameo set, worth $65. The next person arrested was Hersch Harris, alias Greenthal, a brother of the notorious "General" Greenthal, and reputed the largest receiver of "swag" in the metropolis. While searching his house two of his daughters, aged eighteen and twenty-two, confronted the officers and knowingly remarked, "Surely you don't think we're green enough to have any of the 'swag' here?" In a hardware store on Third avenue William O'Brien, alias Billy Porter, was arrested while in the act of purchasing a set of burglar's tools. An attempt was made to rescue the prisoner by his pals, but the Newark officers, revolver in hand, kept their ground and their man. Among the crowd of rescuers was one Michael Kenatz, alias Sleecay Mike. The officers captured him also amid the menaces of the crowd. While crossing to Jersey Porter tried to relieve himself of a chain, but Becker was too sharp. He secured watch and all. The chain has been identified by Krementz as their property. Porter is said to be

A NOTED NEW YORK "CRACKSMAN,"

and Mrs. Johnson has two husbands in State Prison. Yesterday the two Harris girls visited their father in the Newark City Prison. They were handsomely dressed and not without a fair amount of good looks. They secured for their father the services of one of the best lawyers in Newark, and it seems clear that a large sum of money is on hand necessary to get Harris out of the meshes of Jersey law. The prisoners were all locked up to await examination.

THE SHEDDON FORGERY CASE.

On Wednesday last Elijah P. Sheddon, a young man dealing in grain and flour in West street, was arrested by Detective Reilly, of the Central Office, and locked up by Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, upon complaint of Horace Dennett, superintendent of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, charging him with forging Elijah Sheddon's (his uncle's) name to a note for $1,500, on which he obtained the latter amount from him in exchange for the note. The note, upon being presented to the uncle in Washington, N. J., was declared a forgery. The uncle appeared before Justice Cox on Wednesday and testified he had never signed the check, and that it had been forged by some person. At the examination held yesterday afternoon the uncle, being placed on the stand, for cross-examination, testified that during the month of October or November last he signed his name to a blank check and gave it to his nephew to get discounted. He also testified he did not stipulate the amount the check was to be filled out for. He admitted the signature to the check was his and he had given it to his nephew. Justice Cox, upon hearing the testimony, dismissed the complaint of forgery against the nephew and entertained a complaint of perjury against the uncle. He was held for examination.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

GOLD ADVANCING---PREMIUM 114 1-2.

STOCK MARKET STILL WEAK.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES STRONG.

WALL STREET, }
FRIDAY, May 10—6 P. M. }

Another advance in flour has taken place, all grades being up from five to ten cents. Wheat is also better in price from three to five cents. Cotton remains the same.

GOLD—HIGHEST, 114½; LOWEST, 113⅞.

The gold market is strong, with a slight advancing tendency in the premium. The fluctuations for a week past, although the movement has been upward, have hardly been worthy of note; in fact, it has looked as if the dealers had screwed certain figures and fractions forming the premium to their counters, and had made up their minds to let them stay there. The opening price was 114, from which it fell to 113⅞, and then advanced to 114½. Not much money has been recently lost or won in the Gold Exchange. A change is needed in these hot and dusty days, if nothing more than for the sake of a change. The bears should settle the Alabama question in Wall street and knock gold down to 110, and not permit it to get above that for the balance of the summer.

MONEY MARKET.

Money has been easier to-day, and the rate of interest is down to five and six per cent. There is no evidence sufficient to warrant the belief, however, that it will remain in that condition for any great length of time. Money is now plenty in this market, but a demand is soon expected from the West that will reduce the total very considerably.

MONEY MARKET IN OTHER CITIES.

The condition of the Boston money market is thus referred to by the *Journal* of that city of Thursday afternoon:—

The reports concerning the money situation are rather favorable. Call loans are certainly more easily attainable at the going rate, seven per cent. Some few of the banks are getting easier and working into a better position than they were on the last return day, which was certainly very needful if they intended to come up to the legal requirement. Some banks are yet hard pushed by their customers, and find it very difficult to hold back from discounting. These last do not see any improvement in the market.

In Cincinnati on the 8th inst., as we are informed by the *Gazette*, the demand for money was quite active, and in some quarters exceeded the income from maturing paper, but as a rule the banks were able to discount to the extent of the applications of depositors, although there were some exceptions, and rather more good business paper than usual was thrown upon the open market. The applications for loans were confined to no one interest, but appeared to be more generally distributed through all branches of trade than customary at this season of the year, and while the market could not be called stringent it was several degrees removed from ease.

From the Chicago papers of the 7th we learn that

The money market was quiet and an easier feeling prevailed; the inquiry for loans was not so urgent and bankers generally reported the market easy. Borrowers experienced little difficulty in obtaining all the favors they desired. The inquiry was more equally distributed, lumber dealers, wholesale merchants and speculators in grain and provisions all making moderate requests. On the street there was only a fair business doing, as bankers were inclined to accept offerings more freely. The shipments of currency to the country were comparatively light, while the receipts were fair.

THE SHARE MARKET.

There was nothing remarkable in the stock market to-day, except perhaps that Erie opened at 70 and ran down to 68, which were the highest and lowest figures; the sales having mostly been made on the fractions above 68. Nearly all the other stocks on the list exhibited weakness, and maintained with the greatest difficulty the lower quotations of yesterday. New York Central and Hudson River started at 97⅞, but did not fall below 96⅞; Pacific Mail reached 75⅞, the highest, and at no time got below 74⅞; the same may be said of Western Union; Northwestern fluctuated between 75 and 76; Lake Shore between 94 and 95; Ohio and Mississippi stuck at 46 and 45⅞; Boston, Hartford and Erie sold up to 9⅞, and was about the only stock that struck above the highest price of yesterday; Union Pacific could not reach over 38⅞; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central went down from 36⅞ to 35⅞; Rock Island held very well between 111⅞ and 111⅛; not much was done in St. Paul, which stood at 58⅞. A sale was made of Pacific Mail at 74, seller fifteen days. The following table compares the highest and lowest quotations of stocks to-day with those of yesterday:—

	—Friday.—		—Thursday.—	
	High-est.	Low-est.	High-est.	Low-est.
N. Y. Cen. and Hud. River	97⅞	96⅞	97⅞	96⅞
N. Y. C. and Hud. R. scrip	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91
Harlem	125⅞	124⅞	126	124
Erie	70	68	69⅞	67⅞
Lake Shore	95	94⅞	95⅞	94⅞
Northwestern	75⅞	74⅞	76	74⅞
Northwestern pref	93	93	93⅞	91⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅞	45	46⅞	45⅞
Boston, Hartford and Erie	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
New Jersey Central	110	109⅞	109⅞	109
Union Pacific	39	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
Col., Chic. and Ind. Cen	36⅞	35⅞	36⅞	35⅞
Panama	116	114	116	114
Western Union Telegraph	75⅞	74⅞	75⅞	74⅞
Pacific Mail	75⅞	74⅞	76	74⅞
Quicksilver Mining	42	41⅞	41⅞	41
Quicksilver Mining pref	51⅞	51	53⅞	50
Pittsburg	93	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
Rock Island	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	110⅞
St. Paul	58⅞	58⅞	59	58⅞
St. Paul pref	79⅞	78⅞	79⅞	78⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph	43	42	43⅞	42⅞

EARLY CLOSING.

There is a proposition to close the Stock Exchange at four o'clock during the summer months and at three o'clock on Saturdays. As it seems to meet with very little opposition there is no doubt of its adoption.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

The highest quotations for government coupon bonds to-day compare with the prices of last Friday as follows:—

	May 10.	May 3.
United States sixes, 1881	115⅞	118⅞
United States fives, 1881	111⅞	111⅞
United States five-twenties, 1862	113⅞	112⅞
United States five-twenties, 1864	113⅞	112⅞
United States five-twenties, 1865	115⅞	114⅞
United States five-twenties, 1867	115⅞	115⅞
United States five-twenties, 1868	115⅞	115⅞
United States ten-forties	110⅞	110⅞
United States currency sixes	116½	116½

FOREIGN QUOTATIONS.

At the London Stock Exchange this afternoon consols were quoted at 92⅞ a 93; American bonds of 1867, 92⅞ a 92⅞; new fives, 89; American Erie shares, 55⅞; protected Erie shares, 55⅞ a 55⅞.

EXCHANGE

was steady at 110½ for short sights and 109½ a 109⅞ for sixty-day bills.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, May 10—10:15 A. M.

$30000 US 6's, '81, c	115⅞	$500 US 5-20, c, '67	115⅞
7000 US 6's, '81, r ... b c	116⅞	5000 do ... s3	115⅞
2300 US 5-20, r, '62	113	5000 do ... b3	115⅞
1500 US 5-20, c, '62 ... c	112	2500 US 5's, 10-40, r, b c.s3	110⅞
3000 US 5-20, c, '64 ... c	113	2000 US 5's, '81, c ... b c	111⅞
7000 US 5-20, c, '65	113⅞		

10 A. M.—Before Call.

400 shs West Un Tel	75⅞	200 shs Chic & N W RR	75⅞
700 do	75⅞	300 do ... s3	75⅞
200 do	75⅞	900 do ... b10	75⅞
300 N Y C & H RR ... s3	97⅞	200 do	75⅞
100 do	97⅞	400 do	75⅞
3000 Erie RR	70	300 do ... s3	75⅞
1100 do	69⅞	100 do ... b3	75⅞
300 do	69⅞	300 do ... s15	75⅞
700 do	69⅞	500 do	75⅞
2200 do	69⅞	100 do	76⅞
500 do	69⅞	200 do	76⅞
200 do	69⅞	100 do	75⅞
500 Pac M SS Co	75⅞	300 Chic & R I RR	111⅞
500 do	75⅞	100 do	111⅞
300 do ... b3	75⅞	1400 do	111⅞
100 do	74⅞	300 do	111⅞
200 do	74⅞	100 C, C & I C RR	36⅞
400 do	74⅞	400 do	36⅞
100 do	74⅞	400 do	36
300 do	74⅞	400 do	35⅞
300 do	75	400 do ... b3	36
500 do	74⅞	500 do	36⅞
200 do ... c	74⅞	300 do ... s3	36
200 do ... s3	74⅞	200 do ... c	36⅞
100 L S & M S RR ... b3	95	800 do	35⅞
100 do ... b3	94⅞	400 Bost, H & E	9⅞
800 do ... s3	94⅞	100 do ... b3	9⅞
500 do	94⅞	200 do	9⅞
400 do ... c	94⅞	300 Ohio & Miss RR	46⅞
400 do	94⅞	400 do	46⅞
200 do ... b3	94⅞	200 do ... c	46⅞
500 Un Pac RR	38⅞	200 do	46⅞
200 do	38⅞	200 do ... c	46⅞
500 do	38⅞	1200 do	46
100 do ... b3	38⅞	3600 do	45⅞
200 do	38⅞	400 do ... c	46
200 do	38⅞	100 do	46⅞

First Board—10:30 A. M.

$3000 Va 6's, old	51
3000 Georgia 7's	90
1000 N C 6's, old bds	30
2000 Missouri 6's ... b3	95
10000 Alabama 8's	90
1600 Erie 2d m	90½
1000 Hud R 2d, s f bds	100½
1000 Alb & Sus 2d m	98
6000 Cen Pac gld bds	102¾
2000 do	102⅞
1000 Un Pac RR 1st	92⅞
10000 Un Pac 10's, inc	87
3000 do	87¼
5000 Chic & NW, con	95
2000 Del, Lac & W 2d	98
5000 Tol & W 1st, St L div	92
1000 Tol & Wab 2d	94
1000 do	93½
2000 Tol, P & W 1st m, W D	92⅞
10000 West U Tel 7's b	96
2000 Gt West 1s m, '88	96½
3500 Mor & Ex 1st m	102½
500 Pitts, Ft W & C 1st	105
5000 M & St P 1st, Io div	89¾
5000 Mil & St Paul 1st	91½
10000 B, H & E 1st m ... s3	45
2000 C & RI & Pac 7's	103¼
10 shs Man & Mer's Bk	100
5 Central Nat Bank	102½
30 Del & H Canal	120½
100 Md Coal Co	21½
100 do	21½
100 do	21½
100 West Un Tel .. b c.s3	75¼
500 do	75½
500 do ... b3	75¾
2000 do	75¾
100 do	75¼
100 do ... s3	75¼
500 do ... b10	75½
100 Bruns City L'd .. b c	7
100 Mariposa Min pref	3½
200 Pac M S S Co ... s3	74⅞
200 do ... s15	73⅞
400 do	75
300 do ... b c	75¼
400 do	75¼
300 do	75⅜
700 do	75¼
500 do	75⅜
1300 do	75⅜
1200 do	75¼
100 do ... s3	75¼
600 do ... b3	75½
600 do	75¾
300 do	75¼
60 Adams Ex Co	93½
100 do	93
78 Am M Un Ex Co	74¾
300 U S Express Co	78
100 N Y C & H R	97¼
1100 do ... b c	97⅞

200 shs N Y C & H R ... b3	97¾
1800 do	97⅞
800 do	97⅞
10000 N Y C & H ct'fs	91⅞
2000 do ... b c	91⅞
700 Erie RR	69⅞
200 do ... b c	69
500 do	69⅝
200 do ... b3	69¼
400 do	69
200 Erie RR pf	83½
258 do	82½
500 Panama RR	116
600 do ... b c	115
60 L S & M S RR	95
800 do ... b c	94½
200 do ... c	94⅝
100 do	94½
700 do	94⅜
700 Un Pac RR ... b c	38⅝
100 do	38½
400 do ... c	38⅜
200 do ... s3	38⅞
100 do	38⅜
43 Clev & Pitts, gtd	91
100 Mil & St P pf .. b c.b3	79
100 Chic & N W .. b c.b3	75¾
100 do	75⅞
200 do	75⅝
100 do	75⅞
500 do	75⅝
1500 do	76
100 do ... b3	76
100 do	75¾
100 do ... b3	75⅞
500 do	75½
22 N J Cen RR ... opg	110
200 do ... b c	109½
100 Chic & R I RR .b c.b3	111¾
400 do	111⅞
200 Bos, H & Erie.b c.b3	9⅞
100 do	9⅞
400 Del, Lack & W	108
78 do	108¼
200 Ohio & Miss RR ... c	46⅞
700 do ... b c	46
100 do ... b3	46½
400 do ... s3	46⅜
700 do	46⅜
600 Mor & Es RR	94⅞
200 Han & St Jo RR	43¾
300 C, C & I C RR.b c.b3	36⅝
300 do	36⅜
100 do ... b10	36½
100 do ... b3	36½
100 do ... s3	36⅝
100 do	36½
200 do	36½
800 do ... b3	36⅜
100 do ... b15	36⅝
300 do	36⅜
500 do	36⅜

12:15 and 2:15 P. M.

$10000 US 6's, '81, c	118⅞	$1000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	115⅞
92000 US 5-20, c, '64 ... s3	113½	10000 U S 5-20, c, '67 ... b3	115⅞
2000 US 5-20, c, '65	113½	20000 US 5's, '81, c ... s3	111¼
8000 do	113⅞	20000 do ... s3	111⅞
6000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	115⅞		

12:30 P. M.—Before Call.

400 shs Pac M SS Co	75½	200 shs Chic & N W RR	75⅞
500 do	75⅞	100 L S & M S RR	94⅞
1,100 do	75⅞	200 Chic & R I RR	111⅞
500 do ... s15	74	200 do	111⅞
100 do ... b3	75½	200 O & Miss RR ... b3	46⅞
500 do	75⅜	700 do	46⅜
100 West Un Tel ... s3	75⅞	300 do	46⅜
500 Erie RR ... s3	68⅞	600 do	46⅜
600 Union Pac RR	38⅞	100 do	46
200 Chic & N W RR	75⅞	400 do	46⅜
500 do	75⅜	400 C, C & I C RR	36⅞
900 do	75⅞	200 Tol, W & W RR	75⅞
200 do	75½	200 do ... s3	75⅞

Second Board—1 P. M.

$1000 N C 6's, spec tax	14½
2000 Erie 4th m	93
6000 U Pac 10's, inc	87¼
15000 B, H & Erie 1st m	45
50,0 Cen Pa Ri gd bs	103
250 shs West U Tel	75½
1400 do	75
100 Con Coal Md .. b c.b3	42
100 U S Ex Co	78½
100 do ... b c	78½
5 Am Mer U Exp	74½
700 Atlantic M S S Co	37½
200 do	37½
200 Pac M SS Co ... b3	75⅞
500 do ... b c.b3	75⅞
600 do	75⅞
1000 do	75⅞
200 do ... b3	75½
100 do ... s3	75½
200 do	75¾
100 do	75⅞
100 do ... b3	75⅞
100 do	75½
200 do	75¾
1000 do	75
200 do ... b3	75½
400 do	76
100 N Y C & H R RR	97⅞
15 do	97⅞
1000 do ... b c	97
200 do	97½
300 do	97⅞
2000 N Y C & H cert	91⅞
10000 do ... b c	91½
200 Erie RR	68⅞

50 shs Erie RR	68⅞
100 do ... b c.b3	68⅞
500 do	68⅞
500 do	68⅞
200 L S & M S RR	94⅞
100 do ... b c.b3	94⅞
200 do	94⅞
700 do	94⅞
200 do	94⅞
500 do	94⅞
100 Un Pac RR ... b c	38⅞
400 do ... s3	38⅞
500 do	38⅞
100 Clev & P, gtd	92⅞
20 do	93
100 C & N W RR .. b c.s3	75½
400 do	75⅞
800 do	75⅞
200 do	75⅞
100 Panama RR	115½
50 N J Cen RR	110
12 Chic & RI RR	111
200 do ... b c.s3	111½
100 do	111
50 N Y & N H RR	145½
100 Ohio & Miss ... b3	46⅞
400 do ... b c	46
700 do	46⅜
2000 do	46
50 Ohio & Miss RR pf	75
200 Han & St Jo RR pf	64
100 C, C & I C RR	36⅞
100 do ... b c.b3	36⅞
200 do	36⅞
1000 do	35

CLOSING PRICES—5 O'CLOCK P. M.

New York Central	97	Rock Island	111⅞
Erie	68¾	Ohio & Miss	46⅜
Pacific Mail	75	Col. Chi & Ind Cen	36⅜
Western Union	74¾	Union Pacific	38⅜
Northwestern	75⅜	Hanibal & St Jo	42⅜

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton Market Quiet and Easy; Receipts at the Ports, 1,929 Bales—Flour Firmer—Wheat Excited and Decidedly Higher—Corn Better—Pork Firmer—Petroleum Closed Active and Firmer—Spirits Turpentine Easy—Hay and Straw Higher—Metals Quiet—Whiskey Steady.

FRIDAY, May 10—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Receipts since our last, 106 packages. The market remained without noteworthy change, either in regard to the demand or prices. Sales of pots were made at $7 75 a $8 25, but pearls were nominal.

BUILDING MATERIAL.—The market for brick was rather in buyers' favor, owing principally to increased supplies and only a moderate demand. We quote:—Cargoes pale, $7 a $8; Jersey, $9 a $9 50; North River, $9 75 a $11; Croton, $12 a $15, and Philadelphia front, from yard, $40 a $45. Lime was only in moderate demand, dealers purchasing sparingly to supply their immediate requirements; quoted at $1 50 for Rockland common, and $2 for do. lump. Cements remained dull at $1 60 for Rosendale. Laths were in demand, but at lower prices. Eastern spruce sold at $2 25.

CANDLES.—The market generally remained quiet and unchanged. Small sales were made at 33c. for sperm, 43c. a 44c. for patent do., 28c. a 29c. for stearic, 25c. a 26c. for paraffine and 18½c. a 19½c. for adamantine.

COFFEE.—The market shows but little life, still holders are firm and demand current prices. We hear of sales of 2,990 bags Santos, per Countess of Kelly, on private terms. We quote:—Cargoes Rio ordinary, 14c. a 14½c.; do. fair, 14½c. a 15c.; do. good, 15½c. a 16c.; do. prime, 16½c. a 16¾c., gold, in bond, sixty days; Maracaibo, 15c. a 19½c.; Laguayra, 15c. a 20c.; St. Domingo, in bond, 15c.; Java, 22c. a 23c., gold, duty paid.

COTTON on the spot was in rather better demand, but at somewhat easier prices. The subjoined quotations may be regarded as quite nominal, and extreme being only obtainable for very small parcels well up in grade. Average lines of any considerable magnitude could not command quotations, there being absolutely no demand from exporters. For future delivery the market was quiet and rather in buyers' favor. The sales foot up as follows:—

	To-Day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Consumption	309	55	364
Speculation	276	—	276
In transit	190	—	190
Total	775	55	830

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Sales last evening, after three o'clock—May, 600 at 23⅛c.; June, 100 at 23⅛c., 300 at 23 9-16c., 200 at 23⅛c., 200 at 23 9-16c.; July, 200 at 23⅛c.; September, 200 at 21⅛c.; October, 500 at 20. Total, 2,300 bales. Sales to-day, up to three o'clock P. M.—May, 200 at 23⅛c., 600 at 23⅛c., 600 at 23 3-16c.; June, 1,700 at 23⅛c., 1,100 at 23 7-16c., 1,000 at 23⅛c., 700 at 23 9-16c., 600 at 23⅛c., 200 at 23 7-16c., 400 at 23⅛c.; July, 300 at 23⅛c.; August, 100 at 23 9-16c., 100 at 23⅛c.; September, 300 at 21⅛c.; October, 400 at 20c.; November, 100 at 19⅛c.; December, 100 at 18⅛c. Exchanged—1⅛c. paid to exchange 100 September for 100 August. Total, 9,300 bales. Grand total, 11,600 bales. The total receipts at the ports sum up as follows:—Galveston, estimated 130 bales; New Orleans, 671; Mobile, 159; Savannah, 110; Charleston, 302; Wilmington, 47; Norfolk, 195; Baltimore, 256; New York, 3; Boston, 76. Total, 1,929 bales; this day last week, 2,152 bales; this day last year, 8,500 bales. Rates on cotton to foreign ports closed nominal as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, ⅜d.; by sail, 3-16d. To Havre, by steam, ⅞c., gold; sail, ⅞c. To Hamburg, by steam, ⅜d., compressed; ⅞c., sail. To Bremen, by steam, ⅞c., gold, compressed; sail, ⅞c. To Baltic ports, by sail, ⅞c. a 1c., gold. To Mediterranean ports, by steam, 1c. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19½	19½	20	20⅛
Good ordinary	22	22⅛	22¼	22⅜
Low middling	23	23⅛	23½	23½
Middling	23⅞	23⅞	24⅛	24⅛
Good middling	24⅛	24⅛	24⅜	25

—The quotations are based on cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts:—Flour, 5,352 bbls.; wheat, 200 bushels; Corn, 47,500 bushels; corn meal, 300 bbls. and 330 bags; oats, 10,475 bushels. The flour market was fairly active and decidedly firmer. Sales were made of 20,000 bbls., of which 1,850 bbls. were Southern and 230 bbls. rye, generally at the outside prices of our quotations. Corn meal was also in good demand and firm. We hear of sales of 700 bbls. Western yellow, at $3 35 on the dock and $3 70 a $3 75 for do. delivered. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$5 50 a $6 35
Superfine State	6 75 a 7 25
Extra State	7 50 a 8 00
Choice State	8 00 a 8 75
Superfine Western	6 75 a 7 25
Extra Western	7 50 a 8 00
Extra Minnesota	8 00 a 10 75
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	7 75 a 8 25
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	8 50 a 9 50
Family	10 00 a 11 00
St. Louis low extra	8 50 a 9 00
St. Louis straight extra	9 50 a 11 00
St. Louis choice double extra	10 50 a 11 50
St. Louis choice family	11 50 a 13 00
Rye flour	5 00 a 5 75
Southern No. 2	5 75 a 6 75
Southern superfine	6 85 a 7 25
Southern extra	8 00 a 11 00
Southern family	11 00 a 13 50
Corn meal, Western	3 65 a 3 75
Corn meal, Jersey	3 65 a 3 75
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 00 f. o. b.
Baltimore	4 00 f. o. b.
Caloric	3 65 a 3 85
Puncheons	19 50 f. o. b.

—The wheat market was excited and decidedly higher, owing to an advance in Liverpool, at the receipt of which a large portion of the offerings were withdrawn and held at the advance. The sales were about 100,000 bushels at $1 75 a $1 76 for Chicago spring on canal, $1 77 a $1 78½ for No. 2 Milwaukee spring in store, $2 a $2 06 for Western red winter, $2 12 a $2 25 for white winter, including Canada in bond and Michigan; $2 a $2 12 for amber Michigan in store. The market closed firm, but with few buyers at the advance. Corn was firmer and fairly active, both for spot and future. The sales aggregate about 276,000 bushels at 76c. a 77½c. a 77c. for mixed, closing at 76c. a 76½c.; 71c. for first half of June, 70c. for all June; 75c. a 76c. for next week; 80c. for round yellow state and 78c. a 78½c. for Western yellow. Oats were quiet at 54½c. a 55c. for No. 2 Chicago in store, 57c. for Western, afloat, and 59c. for choice white, afloat; sales about 12,000 bushels, within the range. Rye continued in fair demand and firm at yesterday's improvements. Sales 15,000 bushels Canada, to arrive, at $1, in bond, and 4,500 do. State at $1 08; Western held above the views of buyers; $1 01 was bid and refused. Barley was dull and nominal at 87c. a 78c. for State, 70c. a 75c. for Western and $1 05 a $1 10 for Canada.

FREIGHTS.—There has been a trifle more inquiry to-day, particularly for berth room for grain, for which a shade higher rates were paid. Rates on other goods were about steady. There was considerable call for vessels for charter, in good part for grain, petroleum and general cargo, and those closed were at full former rates. The engagements to-day were as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, 81,500 bushels grain at 4d. a 4½d. a 4⅜d.; 60 tierces beef, 2s. 6d., and 300 bbls. rosin, 1s. 9d. To London, by steam, 100 bbls. rosin, 2s. 6d., and by sail 7,500 bushels corn at 5d. To Glasgow, by steam, 7,000 bushels grain, for next week, at 4½d. The charters comprise:—A British schooner to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom, 1,400 quarters grain at 6s. 6d., or 3d. off if direct; a British schooner, 1,500 quarters grain, same voyage and rate; a Norwegian bark, 2,800 quarters grain, same voyage, at 6s., long lay days; an Italian bark (now at Boston), from Baltimore to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom, 3,000 quarters corn, at 6s. 3d., and 3d. off if to a direct port; a British ship, 1,012 tons, hence to Bristol, general cargo, lump sum; a British bark, 343 tons, to Buenos Ayres, general cargo, lump sum; a British bark, 625 tons, from Duboy's or Savannah to Antwerp, lumber, 41s. 6d.; a British bark, 380 tons, from South Carolina to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom, full cargo naval stores, on private terms; a Norwegian bark (to arrive) hence to a continental port, 2,600 bbls. crude petroleum, on private terms; an American brig, hence to the Mediterranean, 1,200 cases and 500 bbls. refined petroleum on private terms; an American bark, 350,000 feet lumber, from Darien to River Plate, $22, and 5 per cent primage; a brig from Satilla River to north side Cuba, lumber, $12; a British bark, 371 tons, to north side Cuba and back, sugar, $6 25, and molasses, $4. Cargo out free.

GUNNIES.—Trade in this market continues small and unimportant, and quotations must be considered more or less nominal. We quote:—Bags, 16c. a 17c.; cloth, 14½c. a 15½c. for Calcutta, and 16½c. a 16¾c. for domestic.

HEMP AND JUTE.—For hemp the market was a shade firmer, but entirely nominal. Jute was also dull but unchanged. Jute butts were only in limited demand and at unchanged prices. We hear of sales of 1,000 bales at 3⅜c. currency. We quote:—Dressed American, $220 a $260 per ton; undressed do., $140 a $150 per ton; Manila, 11½c., gold; Sisal, 10¾c. a 10½c., do.; Tampico, 7½c. a 7¾c., do., in bond; jute, 5½c. a 7c., gold, and jute butts, 3¼c. a 3⅜c., currency.

HAY AND STRAW.—The receipts are insufficient to meet the demand, and as a natural result prices are decidedly higher on all qualities. We quote:—Shipping, $1 60 a $1 70; retail qualities, $1 75 a $2; clover, $1 10 a $1 20; salt, 70c. a 85c.; long rye straw, $1 15 a $1 20; short do., 90c. a $1; oat, 80c. a 90c., and wheat, 55c. a 75c.

HOPS.—Business in this market continues very light. Small lots are changing hands all the time, but nothing of importance has transpired since our last. Desirable qualities are yet scarce, and holders insist on full former prices.

METALS.—The market for copper remained quiet, but about steady. Small sales of lake were made at 38c. a 39c. Best selected English quoted at 33½c. a 34c. Tin was also quiet. Pig quoted at 39½c. a 40c., gold, for English and Straits. For plate former prices were current. Spelter quiet; quoted at 7¼c., gold, for Silesian.

MOLASSES.—Trade in this market continued small and of not much importance. Sales of 125 bbls. New Orleans were reported at 60c. a 69c., and small lots of foreign at former prices. We quote:—

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	19c. a 20c.	— a —
Clayed	22c. a 25c.	33c. a 35c.
Muscovado, refining	23c. a 30c.	34c. a 36c.
Muscovado, grocery	30c. a 35c.	35c. a 38c.
Porto Rico	25c. a 40c.	35c. a 60c.
English Islands	— a —	25c. a 35c.
New Orleans	30c. a 45c.	40c. a 73c.

NAVAL STORES.—For spirits turpentine the market continued moderately active and closed a trifle easier. Sales, 100 bbls. at 55½c., 230 bbls. at 56c., and 37 bbls. at 55½c., closing at 56c. Rosin continued quiet but steady. We have only to note sales of 5.0 bbls. strained at $3 60, delivered, and 400 bbls. No. 2 at $3 80. Tar remained dull and nominal at former figures.

OILS.—Linseed continued in fair demand from crushers' hands, and sales were made at steady prices. Quoted at 92c. in casks and 93c. in bbls. Crude whale was quiet and steady at 72c. a 78c., and natural winter do. at 72½c. a 80c. Crude sperm was moderately sought after, and remained steady at $1 58 a $1 62½, and natural winter do. at $1 75 a $1 78. Menhaden was a shade firmer but quiet. Quoted at 60c. for choice light. Crude cottonseed quoted at 53c. a 54c.

PETROLEUM.—On 'Change to-day the market for refined showed a moderate degree of animation, still there was but little accomplished, owing in part to the firmness of holders, who demanded full former prices. Sales were reported of 2,000 bbls. standard white, buyer's option, last half of month, at 23½c. and 2,000 bbls. rumored, for same delivery, at 22⅞c.; quoted for spot at 24⅞c. a 23⅞c. Crude in bulk was very firm, but buyers were few at present prices; quoted at 13⅞c. a 13⅞c. Case oil was steady, although nominal at former prices; quoted at 29c. a 29½c. Naphtha was in moderate demand, but generally held above the views of buyers; held at 9c. in bulk, and 13½c. a 14c. in shipping order. At the creek the market remained quiet but very firm; quoted at $3 95 a $4 on both roads. The Philadelphia market was also quiet, but prices about steady. Refined held at 23⅞c. a 23⅞c. for spot or balance of month. Later we hear of sales of 1,000 bbls. standard white, buyer's option, last half of month, at 23⅞c., and in New York 2,000 bbls. do., seller's option, first half of June, at 3⅞c.; 5,000 bbls., same delivery and option, at 3⅞c.; 5,000 bbls., last half of June, buyer's option, at 23⅞c.; and 5,000 bbls., same delivery and option, at 3⅞c. Also 1,000 bbls. crude, in bulk, at 13⅞c., the market for refined closing decidedly firmer.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 688 bbls.; cutmeats, 1,051 packages; lard, 1,610 bbls. and tierces. The market for mess pork was quiet and, if anything, a trifle firmer, but the transactions were unimportant; quoted at $13 70 a $13 75, cash; $13 85 for June and $14 for July. In jobbing lots 650 bbls. sold at $13 75 a $13 80 for mess; $11 a $11 25 for extra prime do. and $11 for old prime mess. Bacon was freely offered at former prices, but buyers were few; quoted at 7⅞c. for long clear and 8c. a 8⅞c. for short do. Dressed hogs were again easier, and sold slow at the decline; quoted at 5⅞c. a 5⅞c. for extremes. Beef continued quiet and without change in price. Sales in lots were made of 50 bbls. at $8 a $11 for mess, $10 a $12 for extra mess, $15 a $18 for prime mess tierces; and $15 a $20 for India mess tierces. Beef hams were neglected and more or less nominal at $23 a $27 for Western. Cutmeats were quiet and unchanged. We quote:—smoked hams, 10c. a 12c.; do. shoulders, 6c. a 6⅞c.; pickled hams, 8⅞c. a 1c.; do. shoulders, 5c. a 5⅞c.; do. bellies, 7c. a 8c. for box or loose. Lard—The market for Western was steady under a moderate demand; cash lots quoted at 9⅞c.; sales 5,000 tierces for export, a special brand, at 9⅞c.; 550 tierces, for May, at 9⅞c. a 95-16c.; and 1,500 tierces for June (part last evening) at 9⅞c. City lard was in demand but weak; sales 200 tierces at 8⅞c.

RICE.—There has been a little more inquiry to-day for Carolina, and the market is steadier. Foreign was also in improved demand and firm. Sales 100 tierces Carolina at 8⅞c. a 9⅞c., 150 bags Patna at 7⅞c. a 7⅞c., 200 bags do. in bond at 4c. gold, and 300 bags Rangoon at 6⅞c. a 7⅞c.

SUGAR.—The demand continued fair from refiners, and the market was very firm but not quotably higher. Sales 1,700 hhds., chiefly fair to good refining, on the basis of 8⅞c. a 8⅞c.; 300 hhds. Porto Rico at 8⅞c. a 9c., and 650 hhds. port Cubas at 9c. for strictly good. Refined was in good demand and a shade firmer, quoted at 11⅞c. a 11⅞c. for A, and 12⅞c. a 12⅞c. for hards. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 7⅞c. a 8⅞c.; fair to good fair refining, 8⅞c. a 8⅞c.; good to prime refining, 8⅞c. a 9c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅞c. a 9⅞c.; prime to choice grocery, 9⅞c. a 9⅞c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9⅞c. a 10⅞c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7⅞c. a 8⅞c.; melado, 4⅞c. a 6⅞c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8c. a 8⅞c.; do. 10 to 12, 9c. a 9⅞c.; do., 13 to 15, 9⅞c. a 10⅞c.; do., 16 to 18, 10⅞c. a 11⅞c.; do. 19 to 20, 11⅞c. a 12c.; do., white, 11⅞c. a 12c. Porto Rico—Common to prime refining, 8c. a 9c.; fair to choice grocery, 9⅞c. a 10c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7⅞c. a 9c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9c. a 9⅞c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7⅞c. a 8⅞c.

TOBACCO.—Kentucky was quiet but steady. Other kinds were in fair demand at full prices. Sales 100 hhds. Kentucky at 8c. a 14⅞c.; 100 cases old crop seed leaf, 20c. a 40c.; 70 cases do. Ohio, 21c.; 115 cases do. Connecticut, at auction, 7⅞c. a 26⅞c.; 200 cases new crop Connecticut at 13c. a 16c. for fillers, and 27c. a 29⅞c. for seconds; 100 cases new crop State, 10⅞c. a 11c.; 500 cases do. Pennsylvania, 12c. a 18c.; 1,709 cases do. Ohio, 10c. a 12⅞c.; 100 cases do. Wisconsin, 9c. a 10c.; 300 bales Havana, 95c. a $1 15, and 200 bales Yara on private terms.

TALLOW was firmer and in good demand. Sales 100,000 lbs. at 9 9-16c.

WOOL.—The market during the past three days has shown a trifle more life; still, on the whole, trade has been comparatively light. Prices are rather easier, but do not show any decided or general change, but in order to move large lines, sellers would have to make slight concessions. We hear of sales of 20,000 lbs. Rio Grande at 32c.; 10,000 lbs. pullee, 75c. a 80c.; 10,000 lbs. washed Turkey, 70c.; 10,000 lbs. unwashed Missouri, 57c.; 7,000 lbs. washed East India, 60c.; 5,000 lbs. inferior super, 75c.; 5,000 lbs. Donskoi, 40c. a 42c.; 3,000 lbs. Scutari lambs, 52⅞c.; 20,000 lbs. Cape, 45c.; 2,500 lbs. black wool, 50c.; 2,500 lbs. Georgia, 55c. a 75c.; 20,000 lbs. Montevideo, 52c.; 15,000 lbs. unwashed fleece, 19½; bales Donskoi, 150 bales Australian, 30 bales East India, and 40 bales Mestiza, all on private terms.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 566 bbls. The market was moderately active and steady. Sales 200 bbls. at 88c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10, 1872.

Cotton quiet; middlings, 22⅞c. Net receipts, 671 bales; gross, 681. Sales, 1,400. Stock, 60,275. Weekly—Net receipts, 6,192; gross, 6,495. Exports—To Liverpool, 10,604; to Havre, 3,563; to Narva, 2,100; coastwise, 2,553. Sales, 7,500.

MOBILE, May 10, 1872.

Cotton dull; middlings, 22⅞. Net receipts, 159 bales. Sales, 150. Stock, 17,035. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,773. Exports—Coastwise, 1,629; to the Continent, 630. Sales, 1,300.

SAVANNAH, May 10, 1872.

Cotton quiet; holders firm; middlings, 22⅞c. Net receipts, 110 bales. Exports coastwise, 535. Sales, 500. Stock, 17,554. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,185. Exports coastwise, 2,190. Sales, 2,250.

CHARLESTON, May 10, 1872.

Cotton quiet; middlings, 22⅞. Net receipts, 302 bales. Exports coastwise, 267. Sales, 300. Stock, 14,222. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,086; gross, 2,086. Exports coastwise, 2,505. Sales, 1,400.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 10, 1872.

Flour active, and advanced 25c. on all grades; sales of 3,500 bbls., closing at $8 75 for No. 1 spring, $9 75 for amber winter, $10 25 for white winter. $10 50 for double extra. Wheat firm: sales of 20,000 bushels white Canada on private terms. Corn dull: sales of 2,100 bushels at 66c. for low mixed; 67c. a 68c. for high mixed. Barley quiet. Rye in good demand: sales of 13,000 bushels Canada at 90c. in bond, 800 do. Western at 95c. Corn meal—$1 60 for bolted, $1 50 for unbolted, per cwt. Mill feed steady: sales of shorts at $23; shipstuffs, $24 a $25; middlings, $25 a $26, per ton. Highwines, 86c. Railroad freights—Flour, to Boston, 60c.; to New York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. Receipts by lake—52,900 bushels wheat, 37,500 do. corn, 3,400 do. peas, 1,040,900 feet of lumber.

BUFFALO, May 10, 1872.

Lake imports—Corn, 27,000 bushels; no shipments. Flour firm: sales 300 bbls. at $7 63 a $7 75 for spring. Wheat in good inquiry; sales 8,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee club at $1 65, 4,000 bushels Duluth spring at $1 73. Corn in moderate demand: sales 5,000 bushels Western (to arrive) at 57⅞c. 15,000 bushels do. (on spot) on private terms, 8,000 bushels do. in lots at 57⅞c. a 58c. Oats quiet; Western nominally 45c.; sales 12,000 bushels Toledo (to arrive) on private terms. Rye inactive. Barley—More inquiry; sales three cars Western at 70c., 2,500 bushels do. on private terms, one car Canada at 80c. on the track. Seeds in fair demand at unchanged rates; sales 600 bushels. Pork, lard and highwines unchanged.

CHICAGO, May 10, 1872.

Flour in good demand. Wheat firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 2 spring at $1 54⅞ a $1 55, spot; $1 56 a $1 56⅞, seller June; No. 3, $1 42. Corn excited, prices higher; sales of No. 2 mixed at 49⅞c., spot; 46⅞c., seller June; rejected, 42c. a 42⅞c. Oats advanced and in fair demand at 37⅞c. a 37⅞c. for No. 2. Rye in good demand at 80c. a 83c. for Nos. 1 and 2. Barley firm and in fair demand. Provisions quiet and unchanged; scarcely anything doing. Live hogs steady at $3 50 a $4 30. Cattle firm at $5 75 a $6 50 for good to choice shipping. Receipts—7,000 bbls. flour, 5,000 bushels wheat, 154,000 do. corn, 20,000 do. oats, 1,000 do. rye, 4,000 do. barley and 3,000 hogs. Shipments—5,000 bbls. flour, 7,000 bushels wheat, 200,000 do. corn, 30,000 do. oats, 6,000 do. rye, 1,300 do. barley and 5,000 hogs.

Cotton Receipts.

NEW YORK, May 10, 1872.

The following is the total receipts of cotton since September 1, 1871:—

New Orleans	937,436	City Point	22,832
Galveston	171,305	Baltimore	42,696
Mobile	281,527	Philadelphia	26,409
Savannah	443,829	New York	116,376
Charleston	259,351	Providence	8,426
Wilmington	28,457	Boston	40,552
Norfolk	327,272		
Grand total			2,606,548

WIFE BUTCHERY.

Patrick Smith, of 139 Goerck street, arrived at his home about ten o'clock Thursday night, and after upbraiding his wife deliberately proceeded to dissect her, making no less than seven incisions in the body of the unfortunate woman. Luckily, he struck no vital part. He was taken before Justice Scott, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and committed to await the result of the injuries.

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association at Philadelphia—Proposed Reforms—Shall Women Be Admitted to the Society?—A New Yorker Receives the First Prize for the Best Essay.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 9, 1872.

The delegates representing the American Medical Association, about three hundred in number, are now in session in this city. While the gentlemen comprising this delegation do not represent all classes of medicinal practice that have been developed the past quarter of a century they do represent the best talent in the country, and among them may be mentioned the celebrated names of Gross, Francis Gurney Smith, Pancoast, Rogers, Stillé and other leading Philadelphia names, together with Dr. Chancelor, of Virginia; Dr. Davis, of Chicago; Dr. Yandell, President of the Association; Dr. Bronson, of Massachusetts; Davis, of Chicago; Logan, of California; Dr. Woodward, United States Army; Noyes, Hodge, McDowell and many others of distinction. Up to the present time the association has given its attention mainly to the discussion of routine business, reading of reports and business of that nature. During yesterday's session the question of admitting ladies to the society was warmly discussed, and one gentleman, in the course of his remarks, paid the highest compliment to the mental attainments of women, their delicacy and refinement, their adaptability and talent, and closed by indulging the hope that, notwithstanding all these facts, "it was his belief that no lady would embarrass the Convention by asking a seat on the floor of the house." It is plain, however, that the association desire to testify to the talent in women. It is equally plain that it is the wish of the body that no lady be admitted to the society as a member. The question is not as yet definitely and finally settled, nor will it be without a long and determined struggle on the part of those desiring the companionship of women in their deliberations. The association has been discussing the question for two years past; but it stands to-day where it did in the beginning, except that each succeeding year makes it more difficult of adjustment. The ladies in the profession in this city have successfully fought for admission to the hospital clinics, but pure audacity and a determined purpose had more to do with the successful issue of the fight than any inherent or constitutional rights they may have had in the premises. They have gone into the present fight with a determination to conquer, and it is not impossible they will succeed.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

The Committee on Medical Education, in view of the great rivalry that exists among the medical colleges throughout the country, and to guard against the perpetration of such unblushing frauds as recently characterized two medical colleges in this city—colleges whose charters have recently been rescinded by the Legislature on account of the publications in the HERALD and other papers—recommend that no more charters be granted to colleges that do not adopt that plan of education laid down by the American Medical Association. The present competition has materially reduced the price of diplomas and diploma fees, rendering the gross cost of a medical education merely nominal. It is also recommended that the State Legislature be requested to ask for the surrender of the charters of colleges already in operation that do not adopt the plan of education laid down by the association. It is a question upon which many will disagree that reducing the price of diplomas militates to the disadvantage of the student. If a medical student is anxious to become an educated physician he will study just as hard for the possession of a diploma that costs $50 as he will for one that costs $100. A genuine diploma, emanating from a college of good standing, represents the acquisition of certain knowledge. Unless the faculty, in their haste to get rich, award the diploma for the sake of the money alone, there can be nothing urged against the reduction in price. The truth is, there are a certain class of old institutions whose prices have always been high, the faculty of which desire to keep up their prices still. With the present competition this is no easy matter.

THE PRIZE ESSAYS

presented for the consideration of the committee having the matter in charge were three in number, one of which was withdrawn. The committee decided that that of Dr. Samuel R. Percy, of New York, entitled "What Physiological Value has Phosphorus as an Organismal Element?" was entitled to the first prize. It was a very able paper, and has attracted the marked notice of the ablest gentlemen in the society.

A NATIONAL MEDICAL LIBRARY.

Dr. George Sutton, of Indiana, read a paper on "Comparative Pathology." In the course of his remarks he strongly urged the establishment of a national medical library. Dr. Parvin, of Indiana, chairman of the Committee on Medical Literature, in his report strongly urged the establishment of such a library, and the preparation of a compendium of the medical literature published in America. Drs. Gross, Hodge and Pancoast, of Philadelphia, were highly complimented for the production of some recent works on physiology. The establishment of a national medical journal is also advised. American physicians should purchase American works, for the theories set forth and practice reported in these works compare favorably with anything of foreign extraction. Dr. Parvin was listened to attentively and frequently applauded.

The Association will adjourn to-morrow.

SAD CASE OF MALPRACTICE.

A Young Lady from New Jersey the Victim—No Clue to the Perpetrator.

Late yesterday afternoon Coroner Young received information that Miss Mary E. Jones, a young lady, eighteen years of age, accomplished and quite prepossessing in personal appearance, had died at the house of Mrs. Andrews, 10 Bond street, under suspicious circumstances. An investigation showed that about three weeks ago Miss Jones, who lived in Lodi, N. J., came to this city to visit Mrs. Andrews, who was a very particular friend. Subsequently Mrs. Andrews, who is a highly respectable lady, made certain discoveries in regard to her guest which induced her to believe she was suffering from disease of some kind, and finally asked Mary about it. She denied that anything was the matter, but Mrs. Andrews, who seemed very persistent, renewed her inquiries, and a few days ago Mary reluctantly confessed that she had taken a great deal of medicine with the view of causing a miscarriage, but failing in that had had an instrumental operation performed; but when, where or by whom the unfortunate girl utterly refused to tell. Upon Mrs. Andrews threatening Mary to inform her parents and have her taken home she implored her not to do so, at the same time saying she would rather jump overboard and drown herself than to have her parents and friends know of her shame. Mary seemed to get along very well without a physician, which she refused to have, till Thursday night, when she grew suddenly worse, and died early yesterday morning.

Yesterday afternoon Deputy Coroner Marsh made a post-mortem examination of the body and found unmistakable evidence of the use of instruments, and in his judgment the fatal operation was performed about ten days ago, the deceased at that time having been about six months advanced in pregnancy. Death was due to metro-peritonitis, the result of an abortion.

Coroner Young gave a certificate of death and last evening the relations of Miss Jones removed her remains to New Jersey for interment. In the meantime Captain Byrnes, of the Fifteenth precinct, who has the case in charge, is making strenuous efforts to learn by whom the crime was committed, but owing to the reticence of Miss Jones he has not the least clue to work upon. It is believed by some that, inasmuch as deceased was almost an entire stranger in this city, the deed may have been performed in New Jersey. Coroner Young will do nothing further in the case till Captain Byrnes completes his investigation.

AFFAIRS AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard never presented a more quiet appearance than it does at the present time. Recent discharges has left the workshops almost vacant, and the ring of the hammers upon the anvils, the clatter in the various departments and the strokes of the ship-carpenters upon the timbers is rarely heard.

The appearance on every hand is peaceful, but how long it will remain so it is difficult to say. It is an old adage, "In time of peace prepare for war," and it may be possible that in a few days the yard will present quite a different aspect from what it did yesterday. The authorities at Washington may deem it advisable to fit up what vessels are now at the yard for active service. A budget of orders from the department at Washington would not create a great deal of surprise among the officers at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and would be hailed with joy by the thousands of mechanics who are now out of employment.

There is a war cloud in the horizon, and it might possibly be deemed advisable on the part of the government to fit out the vessels-of-war as a precautionary measure, if not an actual necessity. New life could soon be infused in all the departments, but the fitting out of vessels is not the work of a day or week. There are two or three vessels which have been on the stocks for the last seven years and now have an infection known as the "dry rot," and if the proper remedies are not applied soon the places they have occupied for so long a time will know them no more. Were they to be put in the water now they would leak like sieves.

The iron-clads exist at the present time only as skeletons, not a plate of iron being upon them. They lie in the ship houses.

The Hartford, a second rate steam sloop-of-war, twenty-one guns, might be got ready for active service in three months.

The Minnesota, a first rate steam frigate, forty-three guns, has been hauled off and now lies in the stream.

The Roanoke, iron clad, three turrets, first rate, six guns, might be put in order in three or four months.

But it is impossible to say when work will be commenced on these vessels. Retrenchment has been the order so long that any departure from it would at once give rise to the supposition that there was at last a necessity for it.

THE EMIGRATION HEAD MONEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Your editorial imputing swindling by the Commissioners of Emigration does them a great injustice as regards the head money. The Commissioners themselves had it reduced from $2 50 to $1 50, in the hope of benefiting the emigrants by a corresponding reduction in the price of passage, which the ship owners promised. After a year's trial there has been no reduction made by the ship owners, and the Commissioners find that the expense of supporting the emigrants actually costs $1 85 per capita, and they only ask for an increase of fifty cents. In the matter of suggesting an expert to examine the accounts of the Commissioners you also do them injustice, for even the fault-seeking committee from Albany did not insinuate this.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BOUGHTON—THOMPSON.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, May 9, by the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, DANIEL K. BOUGHTON to LIDA THOMPSON.

PERRY—MAYHER.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday, May 9, by the Rev. Eaton W. Maxcy, WILLIAM H. PERRY, Esq., of Bridgeport, Conn., to Mrs. HARRIETT A. MAYHER, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOTTON—CARR.—On Wednesday, May 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, JAMES A. WOTTON, Jr., to MARY ELLA, eldest daughter of David Carr, Esq.

Died.

ALLEN.—On Thursday, May 9, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, BLANCHE, youngest daughter of Dr. Charles C. and Mary Allen, of Greenwich, Conn.

ANDERSON.—On Thursday, May 9, Dr. HENRY C. J. ANDERSON, of pneumonia, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from 240 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 12, at two o'clock.

ATKINSON.—On Thursday, May 9, BRIDGET ATKINSON, a native of Chanrock, county Louth, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, May 12, at two o'clock, from her residence, No. 324 East Thirty-third street, New York.

BEVANS.—On Thursday, May 9, 1872, MARY BEVANS, a native of Ballynairy, parish of Ballymachugh, county Cavan, Ireland, aged 23 years.

Her remains will be removed for interment to Calvary Cemetery, on Saturday, the 11th inst., at one o'clock P. M., from No. 35 Willett street.

BILL.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, May 9, 1872, KATE, wife of Patrick Bill, in the 31st year of her age.

The friends of the family and those of her brothers, James and Patrick Sullivan, are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, May 11, at two o'clock, from Cortlandt street ferry, to Calvary Cemetery.

BISCHOFF.—On Tuesday, May 7, 1872, EMMA E., the beloved wife of Henry Bischoff, aged 55 years, 2 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, May 12, 1872, at half-past one o'clock, from her late residence, 443 West Twenty-fourth street. The brethren of Harmony Lodge, 199 F. and A. M., Ancient Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M., and Columbian Commandery, K. T., No. 1, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

BOYLE.—At his residence, in Fourteenth street, on Thursday, May 9, EDWARD BOYLE, a native of Donegal, Ireland, aged 28 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from 419 East Fourteenth street, on Sunday, May 12, at half-past one o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—On sixth day, May 10, of pneumonia, after a short illness, DAVID S. BROWN, in the 87th year of his age.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, 715 East Thirty-sixth street, on second day afternoon, 13th inst. at four o'clock. Relatives and friends cordially invited to attend. Remains will be taken to Nine Partners for interment.

BRYANT.—On Friday, May 10, SMITH BRYANT, suddenly, at his residence, 613 Hudson street, of heart disease.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURNS.—On Friday, May 10, CATHERINE, widow of Timothy Burns, in the 48th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CADMUS.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Friday morning, May 10, RICHARD L., son of John and Sarah Cadmus, aged 4 years, 10 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Americus Lodge, 535, F. and A. M., and Americus Chapter, 215, R. A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Richard Latty, 931 Layfayette avenue, Monday afternoon, at two o'clock.

CASTRO.—CITY LODGE 408.—BRETHREN—You are hereby summoned to attend the funeral of our late brother, D. T. Castro, at 2,149 Second avenue, on Sunday, at ten A. M. sharp. By order of

C. H. BASS, Secretary. ALEX. MACK, M.

CHRISTIAN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, May 9, Mrs. ABBIE CHRISTIAN, widow of Andrew Christian, in her 44th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 231 South Fifth street, to the Church of St. Peter and St Paul, Second street, Brooklyn, E. D., where a high requim mass will be celebrated, on Saturday May 11, at ten o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

CLANCEY.—On Friday morning, May 10, HANNAH CLANCEY, wife of David Clancey.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 237 West Fifteenth street, on Sunday afternoon, May 12, at one o'clock.

COLLINS.—On Friday morning, May 10, Mrs. ANNE COLLINS, a native of Gort, county Galway, Ireland.

The friends of the family and those of her sons, George and Bryan Gibbs, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday next, at two o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 52 Spring street. Her remains will be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery.

COYLE.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, May 9, MARY, wife of John Coyle, aged 31 years, 3 months and 24 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, May 11, at half-past nine o'clock, from St. Peter's church, corner Van Vorst and Grand streets, where a solemn requiem mass will be held for the repose of her soul.

DUNN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, May 10, CHARLOTTE A., widow of George A. Dunn, aged 38 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 18 Forrest street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Philadelphia and California papers please copy.

DWYER.—On Friday, May 10, MARGARET, beloved wife of John Dwyer, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends, also those of her son, John Carroll, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 551 West Forty-ninth street, near Eleventh avenue, on Sunday, 12th inst. at one P. M.

Brooklyn papers please copy.

FLANAGAN.—On Thursday, May 9, ELIZABETH M. FLANAGAN, widow of James Flanagan, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street, on Saturday, May 11, at one o'clock P. M.

FORSELL.—On Thursday morning, May 9, WILLIAM FORSELL, aged 80 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Middle Village, L. I., on Saturday, the 11th inst., at two o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will leave the Grand street ferry, Brooklyn, at half-past one o'clock.

FRY.—On Friday, May 10, FRANK STERRY, son of Sterry and Susan A. Fry, aged 7 years and 3 months.

The interment will take place at Foster, R. I., on Monday, May 13.

GAFFNEY.—In Brooklyn, May 10, MICHAEL GAFFNEY, a native of the parish of Street, county Westmeath Ireland, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his son, 307 Furman street, near Joralemon.

GALLAHER.—At Orange Mountain, N. J., on Tuesday, April 23, 1872, LIZZIE BARNES, only daughter of Benjamin D. and M. A. Gallagher. Also, at same place, on Thursday, May 9, 1872, GEORGE EDWIN, only son of the above.

Funeral from Christ church, Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., this day (Saturday), at two o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

GOETT.—At Astoria, L. I., on Friday, May 10, 1872, MAX GOETT, in the 43d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Bethlehem and Easton (Pa.) papers please copy.

HAMMAN.—CHARLES HAMMAN, in his 39th year.

Funeral will take place from his residence, 271 Degraw street, Brooklyn, Sunday, May 12, at 2 P. M.

HERNAN.—On Thursday, May 9, ELVIRA HERNAN, wife of Thomas Hernan, daughter of the late Nathan and Menervia Carey, of New Haven, Connecticut, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 1,116 Third avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, at 10 A. M., Saturday, May 11. Her remains will be taken to New Haven, Conn., for interment.

HUYLER.—On Thursday, May 9, MARY J., wife of James S. Huyler.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 107 East Twenty-seventh street, on Sunday, 12th inst., at half-past one o'clock.

JEWETT.—Mrs. ELLEN P. JEWETT, wife of Captain Albert Jewett, aged 61 years.

Funeral to be held from her late residence, 185 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, on May 12, at two o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

New Orleans (La.) and Portland (Me.) papers please copy.

JONES.—In this city, on Friday, May 10, 1872, MARY E. JONES, youngest daughter of Mr. Adam C. Jones, Lodi, N. J., aged 18 years and 5 months.

Funeral will take place to-day (Saturday), May 11, at two o'clock P. M., from the house of Mr. D. Pearson, 139 Newark avenue, Jersey City.

KANE.—On Friday, May 10, MARGARET KANE, in the 65th year of her age; born in county Galway, Ireland.

The friends and relatives of the family, and also the friends of her son-in-law, James Russell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from St. Teresa's church, where a solemn requiem mass will be held at ten o'clock Monday morning.

KEANE.—On Friday, May 10, JAMES KEANE, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 118 East Thirty-fourth street, at nine o'clock on Monday morning, 13th inst.; thence to St. Francis Xavier's church, West Sixteenth street, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered at ten o'clock.

KENNEDY.—On Wednesday, May 8, ELIZABETH, wife of Michael Kennedy, in the 22th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at ten o'clock, from the Church of the Assumption, corner York and Jay streets, Brooklyn, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

KENT.—On Thursday, May 9, WILLIAM KENT, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the members of the Police Department, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 31 Spring street, on Sunday afternoon, May 12, at one o'clock.

LEEDS.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, May 8, JOSEPH L. LEEDS, in the 35th year of his age.

Funeral service at St. John's church, Stamford, on Saturday afternoon, 11th inst., at two o'clock. Masonic services will be held immediately after. Trains leave Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue at 12:15; return 3:32 P. M.

LEO.—On Friday, May 10, after a long and severe illness, ELLEN, wife of Michael Leo, native of Charleville, county Cork, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her sons, John and Thomas, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 242 East Twenty-eighth street, on Sunday, 12th inst., at one o'clock P. M. precisely.

LEWIS.—On Thursday, May 9, CHARLES HERBERT, youngest son of George G. and Eliza Lewis, aged 3 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Forty-third street Methodist Episcopal church, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at half-past four o'clock P. M.

LINDHEIM.—After a short illness, ISAAC LINDHEIM, in his 75th year.

The funeral will take place on Sunday morning, May 12, 1872, at ten o'clock, from his late residence, 333 West Fiftieth street. Friends of the family are invited.

LIVINGSTON.—On Thursday, May 9, at Oak Hill, Mr. HERMAN LIVINGSTON, in the 80th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Monday, May 13. The friends can arrive in time by taking the eight o'clock A. M. train of the Hudson River Railroad from Forty-second street depot.

MARSH.—In London, England, on Tuesday, April 16, JOHN ALSTON MARSH, son of Stewart C. Marsh, Esq., aged 40 years.

MINNS.—On Thursday, May 9, VIRGINA SOWDON, wife of W. Wheelright Minns, 26 years of age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Saviour, Twenty-fifth street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Boston papers please copy.

MULHALLON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 8, after a long and protracted illness, Dr. WILLIAM E. MULHALLON, in the fifty-third year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Medical Society of King's county, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Lafayette avenue (Rev. Dr. Cuyler's) Presbyterian church, corner of Lafayette avenue and Oxford street, on Saturday, May 11, at twelve o'clock.

The Medical Society of King's county will meet at the house 111 South Oxford street, at half-past eleven o'clock sharp.

MUNS.—On Thursday, May 9, MARY ANNA AGNES, eldest daughter of Mary and Charles Muns, aged 2 years, 7 months and 20 days.

Relatives and friends will please attend the funeral, from 204 Conover street, South Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 12, at half-past one o'clock, to Lutheran Cemetery.

MCMAHON.—On Thursday, May 9, ANN FOGARTY, wife of Thomas McMahon, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brothers John and William Keenan Fogarty, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 20 East Twelfth street, on Saturday, the 11th inst, at half-past one o'clock. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

MCNESPIC.—On Wednesday, May 8, 1872, JAMES MCNESPIC, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 154 East Nineteenth street, on Saturday, May 11, at one o'clock P. M.

O'MALLEY.—On Thursday, May 9, 1872, MARGARET C. O'MALLEY, daughter of John and Mary O'Malley, aged 13 years, 4 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Peter O'Malley, 204 East Thirty-sixth street, at half-past one P. M.

REMSEN.—At Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday, May 8, ELIZABETH, widow of Abraham Remsen, in the 92d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her family, are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence at Astoria, on Saturday, May 11, at two o'clock P. M. Boat leaves Peck slip at one o'clock and Fulton slip at a quarter past one.

RIGER.—On Thursday, May 9, after a long illness, JOHN RIGER, aged 35 years, 11 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, May 12, from his late residence, 738 Sixth street.

ROBINSON.—At Kingston, R. I., on Wednesday, May 8, GEORGE B. ROBINSON, in the 76th year of his age.

SACKMANN.—At East New York, on Thursday morning, May 9, JACOB H. SACKMANN, aged 68 years and 1 month.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, from the German Lutheran church, on Liberty avenue, East New York, where funeral services will be held at half-past two o'clock, and which all friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SCHAFFNER.—On Thursday, May 9, LOUIS, son of Charles and Christina D. Schaffner, aged 9 years, 3 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 677 Lexington avenue, on Sunday, May 12, at two o'clock.

SEAMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 10, 1872, SARAH, wife of Lewis W. Seaman, aged 50 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 33 Stanton street, on Sunday, May 12, at three o'clock P. M.

SEELEY.—In Danbury, Conn., on Friday, May 10, AARON SEELEY, in the 31st year of his age.

Funeral services from his late residence, on Monday, May 13, at two o'clock P. M. Trains leave Twenty-seventh street at seven o'clock A. M. Returning, leave Danbury at twenty minutes past four o'clock P. M.

SEXTON.—On Friday, May 10, after a short illness, PATRICK SEXTON, a native of Rathkeale, county Limerick, Ireland.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Nineteenth street and avenue B, on Sunday, May 12.

SEYMOUR.—On Thursday, May 9, ARTHUR, son of Charles T. and Mary A. Seymour, aged 9 months and 4 days.

The funeral will take place from 240 Harrison street, Brooklyn, this (Saturday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

SMITH.—On Friday, May 10, JAMES A. SMITH, only son of James and Mary Smith, aged 4 years, 7 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 405 West Fifty-third street, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at two o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On Thursday, May 9, 1872, ALICE TAYLOR, aged 46 years.

May she rest in peace. Amen.

Funeral will take place from 218 Mott street, New York, on Sunday morning, May 12, at eleven o'clock, to Flatbush Cemetery.

TILDEN.—In Jersey City, on Friday, May 10, 1872, REBECCA, wife of Royston S. Tilden and daughter of J. Carothers, of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAUGHAN.—On Thursday, May 9, 1872, WILLIAM E. VAUGHAN, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, York Lodge, 197, F. and A. M., and Amity Lodge, 323, F. and A. M. (his brother's), are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, May 12, 1872, at two P. M., from his late residence, 136 Bowery. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

San Francisco papers please copy.

SUMMONS.—YORK LODGE, No. 197, F. AND A. M.—Brethren, you are hereby summoned to attend a special communication, to be held at the lodge rooms, corner of Bleecker and Morton streets, on Sunday, May 12, 1872, at half-past twelve o'clock P. M. sharp, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, William E. Vaughan. The fraternity in general are respectfully invited.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Master.

JACOB RITSCHY, Secretary.

WALLACE.—Suddenly, at his residence, 119 Papelyea street, South Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 9, WILLIAM WALLACE, in his 72d year.

His relatives and friends, also those of his son, Henry S. Wallace, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First place Methodist Episcopal church, corner First place and Summit street, on Sunday, May 12, at half-past one o'clock P. M.

WEIJES.—On Friday, May 10, J. H. WEIJES, aged 47 years, 1 month and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Herman Lodge, No. 251, F. and A. M., and New York Schuetzen Corps are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 261 Broadway, corner Eighth street, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock.

WRIGHT.—On Friday morning, May 10, MARIA LOUISE, only child of Stephen M. and Kate A. Wright, aged 4 years.

Funeral services at the residence of its parents, 159 East Sixty-third street, on Sunday afternoon, at five o'clock. Interment at Greenwood the following morning.

ZABRISKIE.—On Friday, May 10, 1872, at the residence of his uncle, Judge Monell, Fishkill, on the Hudson, Dr. SAMUEL M. ZABRISKIE, of this city, in the 25th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in the evening papers of Saturday.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A PIEBALD PRESIDENCY

The New Party of "Human Rights" Nominate Victoria C. Woodhull (White) for the Presidency and Frederick Douglass (Black) for the Vice Presidency.

A "Dark" Prospect for Mr. Greeley and His White Hat.

The Convention Full of Green Cotton Umbrellas and "Humanity."

The Woodhull Nominated by Acclamation at Apollo Hall.

The Cady Stanton-Anthony-Stone Faction Overthrown.

Vic Says "I Will Stump the States with Tennie C."

A Profound and Pragmatical Platform.

At last the great row between the two woman's rights factions, so long threatened and so often promised, has begun, and no one living may prophesy where it will end.

For some time past a quarrel has been brewing between the moderate and conservative wings of the female shriekers, led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, the impregnable; Lucretia Mott, the venerated, and Lucy Stone, the stainless, on one hand, and the rebels, led by Victoria Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin, on the other side.

On the free love question the Woodhull is bold beyond precedent, and is fearless enough to speak her mind plainly in the faces of immense audiences, while on the other hand the "moderate" opposition who have been the leaders of this woman's movement from the beginning are fast learning that a dyke once opened cannot be so easily closed, and the torrent may possibly sweep them along in this new stampede of the rank and file to the side of the Woodhull. It is even hinted that many of the most prominent among the dwindling Stanton-Anthony faction are secretly inclined to favor the free love doctrines, but dare not do so openly as they are unfortunately saddled with husbands, fathers and brothers who might kick at the further spread of this terrible heresy.

Apollo Hall, where the radical wing of the female shriekers met yesterday, is situated at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, and is a large, well-ventilated and handsomely frescoed hall. About six hundred delegates (male and female) had assembled at the bidding of The Woodhull to join a new "People's Party," and to nominate a President and Vice President, to be elected in November next, to rule this sorely-ridden nation. About three hundred and fifty of the delegates were women and the other two hundred and fifty belonged to the sex of the "horrid monster, man." Of the three hundred and fifty women about three hundred and ten were more homely in the face than as many nutmeg graters, while here and there a beautiful and fascinating creature, with serious countenance and wavy figure encased in Dolly Varden costume, walked through the aisles, the observed of all observers. The old faces that are usually attendant on women's conventions did not show up on this occasion, and many strange looking people, with green cotton umbrellas, and satchels containing large and healthy lunches on their knees, were observable in different parts of the hall. The belle who bore off the honors of the Convention was a medium sized young lady, a delegate, with brown eyes, and dark chestnut hair, done up in thick braids, and wearing a heavy black silk dress. The victorious Woodhull, also attired in black silk, with an overskirt and having at her throat a blue silk necktie, came in late in the day, with a smile on her lip, and her sister, Tennie C. Claflin, similarly attired, on her arm. Wherever these two amazons went crowds of the delegates clustered around them, and many ladies embraced and kissed Mrs. Woodhull. Tennie Claflin objects to kissing, and would not have it. On each side of the platform were blue silken banners, with the following inscription blazoned in letters of gold:—

"What lack I yet? Jesus said unto him, go sell all thou hast, and give to the poor."

"Neither said any of them that aught of the things which he possessed was his own; but they said all things common. The Acts. iv., 32."

The animus of the convention may be gathered from the inscriptions on large forked tail banners of a red color that hung around the sides of the hall, as follows:—"Government Protection and Provision from the Cradle to the Grave;" "The Unemployed Demand Work of Government;" "Naturalization of Land, Labor, Education and Insurance;" "The World Our Country, to do Good Our Religion;" "Equal Rights, Opportunities and Compensation;" "The Laws Must be Submitted to the People;" "Public Employment a Remedy for Strikes;" "Products of the Past Should be an Equal Inheritance to the Living Generation."

Banks the Internationalist, a tall, good-looking young fellow, with sharp eyes and a fine shock of hair; Judge Carter, of Ohio, and Judge Reymert, of New York, a second edition of George Francis Train, were two leading spirits in the Convention, and with Tennie C. Claflin (who made $350 in stocks yesterday while the Convention was in session) "put up all the jobs." A white-headed and white-bearded old fellow named Swackhouser tried to rise to the surface several times, but the Convention sat on him and squelched his shining intellect shamefully. A man in a gray suit, with thin features and a fidgety body, named C[...]man, from Philadelphia, who, whenever the speakers became pumped out, made it his business to run to the side of the tribune and expound Darwinian theories to the disgust of the audience and to his own extreme delight. The old man said that he had walked all the way from Topeka, Kansas, and "never skipped a tie." Every delegate had to pay his or her own expenses.

The hall began to fill after ten o'clock and a couple of hours were spent in examining credentials of delegates and transacting the usual preliminaries of organization.

A very plain looking old lady named Martin ran upon the stage and cried out in a hysterical way:—"I vote that while we are waiting some one sings 'Hail, Columbia.'"

A VOICE—Give us the "Wearing of the Green!"

MRS. MARTIN—Let us have "Hail, Columbia," and let the audience all jine in.

The audience then sang the hymn in a very straggling way, several pretty girls in the gallery giggling at the old maids below in the body of the hall and stuffing handkerchiefs in their mouths the while. Some malicious delegate whispered that there was a person in the hall afflicted with smallpox, and considerable whispering ensued thereat. A man in hodden gray, named Maddox, from "way down in Maine," was elected temporary chairman, and Mrs. Sarah Burton, of New York, and Mrs. Todd, of Lynn, Mass., were nominated as secretaries. These two ladies were acknowledged as "belles" by all who saw them. One wore her hair in puffs; the other had her hair cut down to within an inch of her life.

MR. MADDOX, of Maine, made an opening speech, speaking from his chest like a barrel-organ.

Then a man named ORVIS, from parts unknown, jumped on his noble legs and cried out:—"What are we here for? That's what the Kunveashin would like for to know!"

Somebody told Orvis to sit down and he would hear from "him" in a minute. Orvis, being squelched, sat down.

MR. MADDOX—Each del-e-gate will re-ceive a tick-et, which will en-ti-tle him or her to a seat in the hall. Others will take back seats.

A young lady in the gallery again giggled and swallowed half of her handkerchief. A number of school children strolled into the hall and gaped at the Scriptural texts in sheer astonishment. The situation was becoming decidedly interesting.

A DELEGATE—I move you, sir, that a committee of two be app-inted from each State and Terr-i-tory.

A RED-HEADED DELEGATE—I move as an amend-ment that the Cheer app-int a committee of thir-teen on permanent or-gan-i-zas-e-on.

Adopted. The committee was appointed, and retired to consult in an inner room. The committee were as follows:—Mrs. C. H. Spear, Utah; Miss Nettie Pease, Illinois; A. C. Robinson, Massachusetts; C. Lewis, Ohio; T. D. Taylor, Kansas; F. Croker, S. G. Coleman, Pennsylvania; R. Lockwood, Washington; Seward Mitchell, Ellen M. Harris, Maryland; Fran[...] Kingsman, Connecticut; D. Tefft, Vermont, and Mrs. Cuppy Smith, California.

About this time everybody in the hall felt that it was his or her duty to offer a motion or counter motion, and things began to be so inextricably confused that the Chairman lost his head.

A DELEGATE—It is said that we have an axe to grind in this Kunvenshin. It is not so. We come here in the interests of hew-manity and prr-o-gress.

MADDOX, of Maine, the Chairman—God forbid that we should come here to grind our axes! We have no axes. We all have come here in the in-te-rests of heu-manity and prr-o-gress, as the gentleman from Kansas says.

A long series of resolutions were then read with such catch words as "humanity," and "progress," "freedom," "the female sex," "down-trodden woman," "social life," "masculine tyranny," and so on. The resolutions concluded by recommending that a national ticket of "Human Rights" be nominated for President and Vice President of the United States. Resolutions accepted, but not adopted. A Professor Hume made a speech, and the Committee on Permanent Organization here reported for officers of the Convention the following persons:—For President, Mr. J. D. Reymert, of New York; First Vice President, Anna M. Middlebrook, of Connecticut; Second, J. F. Elliott, New York; Third, Isaac M. Frazer, Massachusetts; Fourth, Lavinia Dundne, Maryland; Fifth, J. M. Spear, California; for Treasurer, E. W. Briggs, of Missouri.

This report was unanimously adopted.

During the afternoon a rule was adopted, to allow ten minutes to each speaker, after much contention among the delegates. A number of persons of both sexes availed themselves of this privilege, each speaker mounting the platform. Judge Rymert, of New York, accepted the permanent chairmanship in a brief and pertinent speech, parliamentary rules were not observed to any great extent, and questions ensued on points of order and privilege.

A white-bearded delegate named Swackhouser arose and said he had once voted for Fernan o Wood, but that since then he had avoided both the republican and democratic parties. He would never again vote for a candidate who declared beforehand he would act as an honest man.

MR. HENRY BEENY was the next speaker. He said he had gone to the Cincinnati Convention in the interests of Horace Greeley and had helped to nominate him. Had advised the Convention to go for Horace Greeley steadily, as they would be better enabled to carry out the objects of their Convention. Only let them hang on to the white coat-tail of Horace Greeley and they would achieve their object, otherwise they might fail in their great endeavors.

A little man with thin lips, a quivering voice, a bald head and bearing a resemblance to Captain Cuttle, arose and said that he had attended all the conventions called in the name of freedom for the last twenty years, and that invariably he had been shut up, choked off and trampled on until now. Now he was going to speak. In all these conventions he had tried to speak for a certain downtrodden and oppressed race.

A VOICE—What race is he talking about?

LITTLE MAN—I speak of the Indian race. I am an Indian myself, and they never had any chance in these conventions to which I refer; but, so help me God, I hope the blessed day has arrived at last when that poor, persecuted race will be heard in their own defence in every convention called to assert the broad principles of humanity and freedom.

Other addresses followed, and then Colonel BLOOD, one of the Committee on the Platform, stepped forward and read the following declaration of the principles of the new party of human rights.

PLATFORM AND DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

We adopt as a platform the following propositions:—

First—That there should be a complete reconstruction of several of the most important functions of the government of the United States, and to that end we advocate the adoption of a new construction which shall be in perfect harmony with the present wants, interests and condition of the people.

Second—That the world has advanced so much in the last century that the theories which the present constitution of the United States and of the several States vitalize are in many instances far behind our present civilization.

Third—That there should be a national code of civil and commercial law uniform throughout the country, the same to be administered by a uniform system.

Fourth—That all important legislation should be submitted to and approved by the people—the *referendum*—before becoming laws.

Fifth—That all monopolies should be abolished and all charters revoked, and that the government of the people should manage all public enterprises for the common benefit of the whole country.

Sixth—That all public enterprises should be managed for the public use, so as to produce an income that will pay the cost of construction, management and maintenance.

Seventh—The land belongs to the whole people, and should be made use of by actual settlers only, in limited quantities, and that there should be no other form of disposing of the same by the government, except for public purposes.

Eighth—That there should be but one system of money and currency, and that the public credit should be its basis and the national faith its value.

Ninth—That the money thus emanating from the government should circulate freely, and that no payment for its use should be permitted.

Tenth—That the system of taxation should be direct, and by a gradual scale, ascending with the increase of individual fortunes, and equal in all portions of the country upon all the property of the country for the payment of the expenses of the government.

Eleventh—That there should be unrestricted exchange of all productions and commodities between nations and individuals, without regard to distance or locality.

Twelfth—That wars are public feuds, and should be abolished by means of international arbitration.

Thirteenth—That there should be just public laws to regulate labor and establish uniform compensation for the same.

Fourteenth—That there should be a uniform and general system of public improvements of all the natural resources of the country by the general government, and that the government should employ in such improvements all persons who have no visible means of support or other employment.

Fifteenth—That it is the duty of the government to guarantee employment to all unemployed persons upon equitable principles of time and compensation.

Sixteenth—That capital punishment should be abolished.

Seventeenth—That protection of society against crime should be wholly upon the principle of [...] the criminal.

Eighteenth—That there should be the most extended public facilities for immediate interchange between producer and consumer.

Nineteenth—That all the mineral resources and water courses belong to the whole people.

Twentieth—That there should be perfect and free expression of opinion by vote on all political subjects by all citizens of all classes, sexes and conditions being of competent age.

Twenty-first—That minorities, as well as majorities, should have representation in government.

Twenty-second—That the destiny of our government is to extend its supremacy over the American continent, and that an universal government for all the people of the globe is the ultimate of government.

Twenty-third—And, therefore, that we form ourselves into a distinct political organization, under the name of the Equal Rights Party and declare our fixed purpose to be the reconstruction of the government in conformity with the principles herein expressed for the promotion of the general good of mankind.

The resolutions embodied in the platform were accepted, but were not adopted by the Convention. It was agreed they should be left open for debate.

A long discussion then ensued, and, after much confusion, an adjournment was had until half-past seven o'clock in the evening.

Evening Session.

At half-past seven o'clock the Convention reassembled. The hall was nearly filled, a great many being strangers to the purposes of the Convention.

A motion was made that Victoria C. Woodhull be heard on the platform, which was unanimously carried.

Mrs. Woodhull appeared in a neat black silk dress, blue tie, and looked extremely pretty. The lady who is perhaps destined to adorn the White House for the next four years as Chief Magistrate of the nation, and who will perhaps have the honor of sending telegraphic messages of congratulation through the cable to her sister sovereign, Queen Victoria, at Buckingham Palace, took as her subject, "Political, Social, Industrial and Educational Equity."

MRS. WOODHULL spoke in substance as follows:—For the first time in the history of modern civilization do we see evidences that its own particular characteristics are at the verge of culmination. Individualization, not only of personality, but of all by which it is surrounded, has been the ruling and the guiding spirit; and people have followed its commands, each in his or her own way, and upon special ideas and methods of discovery, until to-day many have arrived at the bottom of analysis—to perfect principles. And my soul swells within me as I stand before this mighty audience—mighty in intellect, wisdom and love—and I realize that it has congregated for the express purpose of laying these corner stones, which they have been so long fitting and squaring for this grand time. From this Convention will go forth a tide of revolution that shall sweep over the whole world. Let us be careful, then, that its fountain contains no subtle poison of selfishness or of expediency, which shall distil death. But what does freedom mean as applied to individuality? Why, just this (and it was never more forcibly, clearly or logically set forth than in the Declaration of Independence), the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To be free is to possess and exercise these rights. What is equality? It is that every person shall have the same opportunities to exercise the inalienable rights belonging to the individual. And what justice? That the alienable rights belonging to individuals shall be jealously guarded against encroachment. It is because government is not confined to its proper sphere of securing the exercise of the inalienable rights of individuals, for which it was organized, deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed, that we stand to-day on the verge of political anarchy. Go where we may in the land, there we see despotism, inequality and injustice installed where freedom, equality and justice should be instead. That we are for once going to take you at your word, since, to help ourselves, is just what we are preparing to do. And I say we are right when we charge that the government has proven a failure. Verily may the words of the lowly Nazarene be applied to the social conditions of the age:—"Woe unto you, scribes, Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful without, but within are full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness; ye outwardly appear righteous unto men, but within are full of hypocrisy and iniquity." It may be laid down as fundamental that every person on arriving at adult age is entitled to have had equal opportunities for secular, industrial and intellectual education. More than one-eighth of our entire population can neither read nor write. Five million two hundred and seventy thousand persons over the age of ten years are in this terrible condition—a fact sufficient in itself to condemn to everlasting infamy the principles upon which our civilization is based. But, says another, that would necessitate the substitution of a new constitution for that which now exists, since that will not permit of the reforms referred to, and that may mean revolution. Well, and if it do mean revolution, what then? Shall we be slaves to escape revolution? I say, never! I say, away with such weak stupidity! Such doctrine is, indeed, worthy the meanest slaves. I say, let us have justice, though the heavens fall. The mere fact that this Convention may nominate candidates to contest the coming election is not in my estimation to be compared to that greater work proposed—the first, without the last would really mean nothing, while the last without the first would not amount to a movement; but both together may mean a revolution that shall sweep, with resistless force, if not fury, over the whole country, to purge it of political trickery, despotic assumption and all industrial injustice. (Great cheering.)

MR. THEO. BANKS proposed that the platform be taken up and considered, section by section.

Judge CARTER, of Ohio—The time for words has passed. We want action. We have reached the culmination of our theories, and have proclaimed our principles to the world. Our banner is unfurled. We want a standard bearer, and who so fit to represent us as he who has so nobly and so long stood by our cause? Without any more words I propose the name of Victoria C. Woodhull to be nominated President of the United States (tremendous cheering), and I call upon you to carry the motion by acclamation.

Then the whole audience rose and cheered vociferously, the men waved their hats, and the women shook their handkerchiefs, the uproar being so great that crowds rushed in from the street.

The CHAIRMAN—It has been moved and seconded that Victoria C. Woodhull, now before you on the platform, be nominated President of the United States; all in favor of the motion will say aye (a torrent of ayes), contrary, no (silence).

The CHAIRMAN—I now call upon you to ratify the motion by acclamation.

The audience again rose and cheered as if their lungs would break, when an alarming rumor ran around the room that Mrs. Woodhull had fainted on the platform from excess of emotion, but when Mrs. Woodhull was led forward by the chairman to respond, the applause was again and again renewed. Flushed and heated with gratified pride, her bosom heaving and her voice trembling, she said:—I thank you from the bottom of my soul for the honor you have conferred upon me to-night. I feel it all the more deeply as I have stood by you so long, sometimes meriting your applause and sometimes encountering your rebuffs, but I have been always faithful to my principles, and without saying more I again thank you for the great honor you have shown me. (Immense applause.)

Judge CARTER—We have nominated a President. We want a Vice President. Next to the woman I can point to no class who have been so much oppressed as the negro. We want this Convention to proclaim equal rights to all, and, therefore, to make our platform complete, I present the name of Frederick Douglass, of Rochester, to you as Vice President of the United States. (Confusion, cries of "No, no," "Yes, yes," and great cheering.)

The CHAIRMAN—Frederick Douglass has been nominated; all in favor of his nomination will say "aye."

Here a scene of the wildest uproar took place; one-half of the audience arose and vociferously claimed a right to be heard on the motion. The other half as strenuously called for the motion. The Chairman endeavored to quiet the disturbance but he was unsuccessful, and the noise was so great that it was impossible to count the vote. An excited gentleman arose in the centre of the room and asked the Convention was its enthusiasm not going away with its common sense, but his voice was drowned in the tumult. When order had in some measure been restored "a gentleman from Oregon" shouted, "I propose Spotted Tail for Vice President. The Indians were here before the negroes came, and they have the priority of right." (Great laughter.)

MRS. LAURA CUPPY SMITH, of California, proposed G. W. Julien, of Indiana. Then the names of E. H. Haywood, of Massachusetts; Benjamin Wade, of Ohio; Robert Dale Owen, Judge Campbell, of Wyoming; Theodore Tilton, Judge Reymart, Henry Ward Beecher, George Francis Train and others.

Here a lady with a complexion of faded fresco and a head of hair blowing every way, like a field of ill-sown flax, rose and said:—"It is not good for the woman to be alone, she must have a helpmeet with her. I propose that Colonel Blood be nominated Vice President." (Laughter and applause.) The confusion was every moment becoming greater, and the Chairman, seeing that nothing but the most peremptory exercise of authority could bring order out of the chaos, called upon all to take their seats and speak to the candidates already nominated. A stormy discussion took place relative to the merits of Fred Douglass, some averring that his adherence to Grant precluded his nomination by a convention of human rightists; but a lady rising on the platform brought down the house by saying:—"I know Fred Douglass; I know him to be a friend to women; he tried to place me in a department in Washington as engrossing clerk; he gave $100 to our late secretary, who had got worn out in the cause; and I, therefore, am indignant that any doubt should exist as to his principles." (Applause, and cries of "Stick to your friends, old gal!")

MR. BANKS—We cannot say that Mr. Douglass will stand with us on our platform. It is a matter of grave doubt.

A LADY—I move that a telegram be sent to him to ascertain if he will accept, and that the Convention continue in session until an answer is received. Lost.

The CHAIRMAN said:—"It is now getting late, the meeting will proceed to vote on the nominations. The name of Fred Douglass is first upon the list; all in his favor will say aye." More than two-thirds voting in the affirmative the Chairman declared the question carried amid cries for a "division," which he refused to grant.

MRS. HANSON—If Mr. Douglass declines the honor, I move that a gentleman of color be nominated in his stead.

CHAIRMAN—What color? (Laughter.)

MRS. HANSON—Black, of course.

A VOICE—I nominate W. Pillips in the absence of Fred Douglass.

ANOTHER VOICE—Oh, humbug! He ain't a temperance man—he says there is no cure for drunkeness.

The motion was laid upon the table for consideration to-day.

A lady Vice President of the meeting then came forward and said, "Let us organize for action. We want $200 before ten o'clock to-morrow morning. Will two ladies go through the audience and take up a collection?" Here three-fourths of the audience rose and a general rush was made for the door, leaving only about three hundred persons in the hall, and this miserable minority did not seem to have any money. The strong-minded women on the platform looked pale, and their male coadjutors tried to smile, but the depression became so great that no further business could be transacted, and the great Human Rights Convention, the harbinger of a new revolution, adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

LADY REFORMERS ON THE ALERT.

How They Propose to Carry the Day—Greeley Not To Be Trusted—Ladies in Council.

The second day's meeting of the National Women's Suffrage Association was held yesterday, morning and evening, in Steinway Hall. A numerous and attentive audience was in attendance.

At eleven o'clock Miss Susan B. Anthony called the meeting to order and introduced the business of the day. In an introductory speech she explained the platform of the association, and stated that in the forthcoming election she proposed to advocate no particular man or party, but any candidate who would pledge himself to support woman suffrage. It was time that women should be no longer treated as slaves or chattels, without a vote or an interest in government, and that they should be placed on a footing of perfect political equality with men. The amendments of the constitution gave the franchise to all citizens, and surely women had as good a right to that title as the negroes. At present the rights of women were fraudulently withheld from them, but such a state of things could not exist much longer. Women must unite and make a grand stand for their rights as citizens of a free country. It would be useless at present for them to advocate any particular party. They must first enforce their right to vote, and then they could decide for whom to vote. At present they must give their firmest advocacy to the candidate who would support their rights, whatever his opinions in other respects might be. The association did not wish to put forward any woman as candidate for the Presidency; its object was first to assert the claims of all women, and for this cause they must sink all minor differences and make a united effort. Hitherto the hopes which had been formed in various quarters had met with nothing but disappointment. The Workingmen's Convention at Columbus ignored the rights of women to the suffrage. The Liberal Convention at Cincinnati was, if possible, worse, for Horace Greeley had for many years past thrown cold water and ridicule upon the movement. The *Tribune* was an enemy to woman's rights, and no true woman would advocate Greeley's candidature. They must now watch the course which the old line republicans would pursue at Philadelphia, and if they admitted the just claims of women they deserved the warmest support. Failing this, there was yet hope in the democrats at Baltimore. Women must not rest until they obtained the fullest recognition of their inalienable rights.

Miss Anthony was followed by Mesdames E. C. Stanton, J. E. Hooker, Laura De Force Gordon, A. J. Dunning, M. H. Brinkerhoff and other ladies, who made earnest appeals to the patriotism of their hearers, and in speeches of considerable ability advocated very warmly the ladies' cause. The resolutions proposed at the meeting of the preceding day were then passed and the following officers for the ensuing year elected:—President, Miss Susan B. Anthony; Vice Presidents, Mrs. E. Cady Stanton, of New Jersey; Mrs. I. B. Hooker, Connecticut; Mrs. C. L. Lozier, New York; Mrs. J. Collins, Massachusetts; Mrs. P. W. Davis, Rhode Island; Mrs. C. F. Stebbins, Michigan; Mrs. J. G. Jones, Minnesota; Mrs. Frances Minor, Missouri; Mrs. E. Griffiths, Washington, Secretary, and Mrs. A. A. Sargent, Washington, Treasurer.

In the evening interesting speeches were made by various ladies. A campaign committee was appointed to wait upon the representatives of the political parties to learn their views in respect to woman's suffrage, to call future conventions, &c. The meeting was then formally adjourned *sine die*.

THE BURNING WOODS.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., May 10, 1872.

The woods on the shore of Shelter Island are on fire. The conflagration extends for three miles east and west on the south side of the island.

OBITUARY.

Frances Mary Upton.

The death on the 2d inst. of Frances Mary Upton, wife of the late Richard Morris and daughter of the late Captain Francis Upton, of the British Navy, severs one more link with a generation fast passing away. Mrs. Morris was born in New York, October 18, 1794, and, losing her parents during her childhood, she resided in the family of her maternal grandfather, Judge Johnston, at his estate, Linlithgow, Dutchess county, until her marriage with Richard Morris, of Otsego county. Her husband founded a residence on a tract of land, of which she was co-heiress with her sister, containing upwards of twenty thousand acres and forming the boundary line between Otsego and Chenango counties for about twenty miles. It was held under what was known as the Upton patent, a grant from the British Crown to her ancestor, Lord Templetown, and adjoining the Morris patent granted to her husband's grandfather, Lewis Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, for services rendered during the Revolution. Possessing rare culture and accomplishments and great conversational powers, Mrs. Morris lived a secluded life in her beautiful country home, dispensing an elegant hospitality and unobtrusive charities. Her remains were placed beside those of her husband and son, in the family cemetary, Morris, Otsego county, and an impressive sermon was delivered by her relative and pastor, the Rev. Samuel Roosevelt Johnson, D. D., in the Morris Memorial Church of All Saints.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	4 47	Moon sets	eve 11 13
Sun sets	7 06	High water	eve 11 15

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.

Steamers.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
City of Brooklyn	May 11	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Anglia	May 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Baltic	May 11	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Rhein	May 11	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Hansa	May 14	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Idaho	May 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Bristol	May 16	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Republic	May 18	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	May 18	Havre	58 Broadway.
India	May 18	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Montreal	May 18	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Deutschland	May 18	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Oceanic	May 25	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Trinacria	May 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

PORT OF NEW YORK, MAY 10, 1872.

CLEARED.

Steamship Baltic (Br), Kennedy, Liverpool via Queenstown—J Hyde Sparks.
Steamship City of Brooklyn (Br), Tibbits, Liverpool via Queenstown—John G Dale.
Steamship Algeria (Br), Le Messurier, Liverpool via Queenstown—C G Francklyn.
Steamship Anglia (Br), Small, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.
Steamship Allemannia (NG), Brandt, Hamburg—Kunhardt & Co.
Ship Charles (Br), Lechere, Antwerp—Boyd & Hincken.
Bark Auguste Tielge (NG), Lieckfeldt, Cork for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Fornjot (Nor), Molback, Havre—Tetens & Bockmann.
Bark Louisa Bruno (Ital), Russo, Gibraltar for orders—J C Segar.
Bark Annie (Br), May, Kingston, Ja—G F Bulley.
Bark Ida E (Br), Downie, Caibarien—J A Horsey.
Bark Alice Tainter (Br), Conner, Matanzas—Miller & Houghton.
Bark Savannah, Scaife, St Marys, Ga—Jas M Linnard & Co.
Brig Mary E Leighton, Leighton, Kingston, Ja—S De Cordova.
Brig Memphis (Br), Macomber, Windsor, NS—Crandall, Bertaux & Co.
Brig Renshaw, Sylvester, Gibara—R A Robertson.
Brig Emilia (Ital), Gargiulo, Bangor—A P Agresta.
Schr Rattler, Newcomb, Nassau, NP—B J Wenberg.
Schr Frank Atwood, Coleman, Baracoa—B J Wenberg.
Schr F W Johnson, Marts, Washington, DC—Slaght & Petty.
Schr C H Kirle, Robinson, Washington, DC—Slaght & Petty.
Schr J J Pharo, Soper, Washington, DC—Slaght & Petty.
Schr Evelyn, Crowley, Elizabethport—Z Simpson.
Schr M A Folsom, Rose, Elizabethport—S C Loud & Co.
Schr Red Beach, Doherty, Calais—Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Lizzie, Leighton, Boston—Z Simpson.
Schr St Croix, Eaton, Boston—John Boynton's Son & Co.
Schr Blackstone, Wickson, Wareham—H W Jackson & Co.
Schr Henry Lemuel, Jarvis, New London—H W Jackson & Co.
Schr A J Williams, Morrell, Stamford—Stamford Manufacturing Co.
Schr Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.
Steamer W Woodward, Young, Baltimore.
Steamer D Utley, Davis, Philadelphia.
Steamer E C Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Jason (NG), Haack, Stettin April 19, via Copenhagen and Christiansand, with mdse and 702 passengers to Wendt & Rommelsburg.
Steamship Crescent City, Van Sice, Havana May 4 and Nassau 6th, with mdse and passengers, to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.
Ship Cyclone, King, Padang Jan 19, with coffee, &c, to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope March 1, and crossed the Equator April 5, in lon 34 W; had fine weather the entire passage, and light, variable winds from the Equator.
Bark Energia (Ital), Gervetto, Liverpool, 65 days, with salt, to Woodruff & Robinson; vessel to order. Took the southern passage, and had variable weather; been 15 days north of Bermuda.
Bark Arfaesud (Aust), Marresi, Troon 63 days, with coal to Slocovich & Co. Had variable weather; the A is anchored on the bar.
Bark Golden Fleece (of New Haven), Rhodes, Martinique, 14 days, with sugar and molasses, to H Trowbridges Sons. Had light northerly winds; been 6 days north of Bermuda; May 6, lat 32, lon 72 50, saw bark S E Jayne, steering SW; left in port brig Virginia, disg. The G F is anchored on the bar.
Bark M Wood (Br), Thurmott, Havana 14 days, with sugar to order; vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had variable weather; was 5 days north of Hatteras. April 23, lat 23 23, lon 82 24, spoke brig Angelia, from Jamaica for London; May 1, lat 28 32, lon 79 12, saw ship Baden, steering east.
Bark Harriet F Hussey (of Richmond), Tracy, Savannah 8 days, with lumber to J Bizlow & Co—vessel to Chas L Wright & Co. Had fine weather; been 4 days north of Hatteras.
Brig Emily (Br), Kettle, Algoa Bay, CGH, 79 days, with wool, to order. Rounded the Cape Feb 25 and crossed the equator April 1 in lon 37 W; had light variable winds the entire passage; March 30, lat 1 13 S, lon 34 W, spoke ship J Clark, from Singapore for Boston.
Brig Egyptian (Br), Lambert, Bahia, 54 days, with rosewood to order. Crossed the Equator April 9 in lon 36 W; had very light winds and calms during the whole passage.
Brig Dos de Mayo (Mex), Ava, Tuspan, Mex, 25 days, with cedar, to E H Marquard. Had light winds and calms.
Brig W W Lord, (Br), Beneon, Neguabo, PR, 15 days, with sugar and molasses to Burdett and Pond—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co; had light winds and calms; been 9 days north of Hatteras.
Brig Liasat (Span), Mirambett, Cardenas 12 days, in ballast, to order.
Brig Lucida (Br), Atkinson, Matanzas 14 days, with molasses to order; vessel to P I Nevius & Sons. Had fine weather; was 6 days north of Hatteras. May 1, lat 29 20, lon 79 40, passed a vessel of about 150 tons, bottom up.
Schr Fred Smith (of Bangor), Smith, Arroyo, PR, 15 days, with sugar and molasses to Burdett & Pond; vessel to H W Loud & Co. Had fine weather; been 3 days north of Hatteras.
Schr Sarah Jane (Br), Perkins, St Domingo City 14 days, with logwood and coffee to order; had variable weather; been 4 days north of Hatteras.
Schr C W Pettis (of Provincetown), Gaileshaw, Eleuthera 8 days, with pines to Jas Douglas; vessel to B J Wenberg. Had fine weather.
Schr John Messer, Abrams, Eleuthera 8 days, with pines to James Douglas; vessel to master. Had fine weather.
Schr James G Farr (of Gloucester) Reeves, Harbor Island, 7 days, with pines, to Joseph Eneas; vessel to B J Wenberg. Had fine weather; been 3 days north of Hatteras.
Schr Peter Mitchell (Br), Godfrey, Baracoa 11 days, with fruit to Wm Douglas; vessel to B J Wenberg. Had fine weather; been 3 days north of Hatteras.
Schr Isaac Oliver, Fannell, Aux Cayes 13 days, with logwood to H Becker & Co—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co. Had light winds and calms; been 4 days north of Hatteras.
Schr E B Wheaton (of Philadelphia), Atkins, Jacksonville, April 3 via Charleston 5 days, with yellow pine to the New Haven Saw Mill Co. Had fine weather. Been 4 days north of Hatteras. Is bound to New Haven.
Schr L Sturtevant, Cruse, Hatteras 4 days, with shingles to L H Blakely. Has gone to Amboy to discharge.
Schr Neptune, Boggs, Virginia.
Schr J H Sernin, French, Virginia.
Schr J E Fork, Wesley, Virginia.
Schr Joseph & Franklin, Randolph, Virginia.
Schr Mary Jane, Leek, Virginia.
Schr Gertrude Somers, Snow, Virginia.
Schr Susan Scranton, Garvey, Virginia for New Haven.
Schr M V Duncan, Todd, Virginia for Fairhaven.
Schr Addie Murchie, Gibbs, Philadelphia for Providence.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Brig Dominion (Br), White, Windsor for New York, with plaster to B J DeWolf.
Schr Josephine, Kinney, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Danger, Miller, Providence for New York.
Schr Hattie H Benedict, Ellis, New Haven for Alexandria.
Schr Hero, Foss, Belfast for New York, with lumber to C F King & Co.
Schr Lamartine, Gilsey, Norwich for New York.
Schr San Juan, Jones, Norwich for New York.
Schr More Light, Young, Calais for New York, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.
Schr Leontine, Mott, Rockland for New York, with lime to order.
Schr Julia E Pratt, Nickerson, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr G C Morris, ——, for New York, with lumber to C E Dolyoke & Co.
Schr Collector, Bangor for New York.
Schr Saratoga, Fall River for New York.
Schr Hester Davis, Portchester for Port Johnson.
Schr Breeze, Cordrly, Portland for Trenton, with stone to order.
Schr Ruth S Hogdon, Pendleton, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.
Schr Mary Merabon, Brightman, Fall River for New York.
Schr Expedite, Racket, Newport for Randolph.
Schr Wm Freeman, Somerset for New York, with lime to order.
Schr Ella L Smith, New London for Philadelphia.
Schr Lizzie, New Haven for New York.
Schr Boaz, Ellsworth for New York, with lumber to order.
Schr Tulindicken, Mott, Westerly for New York.
Schr American Eagle, McFlanagan, Calais for New York, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr Eliza, Huntington for New York.
Schr Falkin, Whaley, Derby for South Amboy.
Schr Josephine, Day, Ellsworth for New York, with lumber to order.
Schr O F Ames, Ames, Somerset for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Mary M Hamilton, Brown, Hartford for New York.
Schr H V Crandall, Potts, Windsor 10 days, with plaster to Crandall, Bertaux & Co.
Schr J B Chandler, Titus, Windsor, NS, 6 days, with plaster to J F Wetherspoon & Co.
Schr James H Deryea, McMahon, Bath for New York, with lumber to Geo Otis & Co.
Schr Nautilus, Ham, Rockport, with granite to order.
Schr Dardanus, Eddy, Ponan, Pawtucket for New York.
Schr Traveller, Mitchell, Lubec for New York.
Schr George, Shatterdock, Waldoboro for New York, with lime to order.
Schr N H Gould, Crowell, New Bedford for ——.
Schr Diadem, Bowser, Greenport for New York.
Schr Pennsylvania, Ludlow, Boston for New York.
Schr Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr James Henry, Addison, Rockland for New York, with lime to order.
Schr C W Bentley, Blake, Providence for New York.
Schr Murtruss, Spicy, Providence for New York.
Schr Splendid, Williams, Wareham for New York.
Schr Grace Cushing, Bailey, Gardiner, Me, with lumber to Gross & Auton.
Schr Salmon Washburn, Staples, Taunton for New York.
Schr Anidas, Kirwin, Jonesport for New York.
Schr J F Smith, Brown, Boston for New York.
Schr Anna E Dickinson, Deacon, Cold Spring for New York.
Schr John N Randolph, Randolph, Taunton for New York.
Schr Charley Miller, Jones, New Haven for Virginia.
Schr Whistler, Smith, Oyster Bay for New York.
Schr J N Hanline, Providence for Coxsackie.
Schr Mahask, Gay, Sacketwell, Me, for New York, with spiles to Moss & Ward.
Schr James Parkinson, Sen, Kelly, Providence for New York.
Schr Hellen Brown, Higginson, Somerset for New York.
Schr Franklin Pierce, Calais for New York.
Schr Peiro, Rogers, Jonesport for New York.
Schr E Clossen, Vinalhaven for New York.
Schr Hattie, Mathews, Lubec for New York.
Schr T Buchanan, Slover, New London for New York.
Schr Hope On, Chase, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr James English, Caldwell, Newport for New York.
Schr Eliza Hamilton, Cole, Providence for New York.
Schr S H Sharp, Dillon, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Orion, Smith, Brookhaven for New York.
Schr Æolus, Hall, New Haven for Virginia.
Schr Montint, Burr, Providence for New York.
Schr Texas, New London for Newburg.
Schr E C Smith, Eaton, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr E Magill, Jones, New Bedford for New York.
Schr D L Sturgess, Lane, New Bedford for New York.
Steamer Metis, Davis, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.
Steamer Thetis, Gale, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Brig J W Driske, Oskie, Hoboken for Boston.
Brig Memphis, New York for Windsor, NS.
Schr M R Carlisle, Hoboken for Providence.
Schr Hattie A Butler, Dickerson, Port Johnson for New Bedford.
Schr Ligure, Richardson, Port Johnson for Boston.
Schr J W Ramsay, Brown, New York for Somerset.
Schr Wachel, Gills, Philadelphia for Newport.
Schr Addie Murchie, Gibbs, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr James Warren, Drisco, New York for Boston.
Schr Phœnix, Thompson, Hoboken for Portland.
Schr Ella Townsend, Nickle, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Alice C Noyes, Baker, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Gust, Martin, Trenton for Hartford.
Steamer Metis, Davis, New York for Providence.

BELOW.

Ship Magdalene (NG), Henke, Bremen April 5, with mdse and passengers to Chas Luling & Co (by pilot boat Abraham Leggett No 4).
Ship Caroline (Br), Stricker, from Bremen March 18.
Bark America (NG), Koper, from Rotterdam April 5, with mdse to Unkart & Co.
Wind at sunset NE, light.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP COMMODORE, Gilmour, at Nanaimo 20th ult from San Francisco, on the second day out, a sailor named McKay was knocked from the jibboom, and was drowned; also lost two upper topsails and a foretopgallantstaysail.

SHIP NORA (Br), from Port Gamble for Callao, put into Esquimault (British Columbia), on the 20th of April, in distress.

BRIG ABBIE CLIFFORD (late Clifford) 29 days from Pernambuco for New York, was spoken on the 21st ult in lat 22 N, lon 50 W, in charge of the captain's wife (she being the only one on board acquainted with navigation), Capt Clifford, the first mate and one seaman having died from yellow fever when two weeks out. The fever had ceased 19 days before speaking. The brig and all hands belong to Stockton, Me.

SCHR MEMENTO, Nickerson, from Elizabethport for Plymouth, with coal, put into New Bedford 9th inst, having been run into Sunday morning last, off Nauset Light, by an unknown schooner, which struck the M across the bow, twisting off bowsprit and flying jibboom, started knightheads and caused her to leak, but by stuffing old junk into the bow kept her afloat so as to reach Hyannis, where temporary repairs were made sufficient to reach New Bedford. The M was standing sharp on the wind, and the other vessel was running free. The unknown vessel kept on, without stopping to inquire as to the condition of the M.

SCHR CLEMENS, from Pantigo, NC, for Philadelphia, put into Newbern 6th inst, with rudder and head sprung and vessel leaking.

SCHR BRUGEITE (of Searsport), West, missstayed while beating out from Searsport 4th inst, and went ashore near Lanpher's Ledge, but was got off on the flood tide without damage.

HAVANA, May 10—A bark is ashore on Turks Islands. She is supposed to be the Florence Peters, from Philadelphia for St Jago.

HALIFAX, May 8—Capt McLean, of the ship Cambridge (Br), which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, states that there was no foundation whatever for the statement to the effect that his vessel had struck on a rock off Sambro when coming up.

Miscellaneous.

BARK MT WOLLASTON, of New Bedford, 325 tons, which has been in that port since Aug 9, 1871, has been sold, with inventory, to Messrs Swift & Allen. She will be fitted for the Arctic whale fishery.

BARK ALPHA, of New Bedford, 345 tons, which has been in that port since April 18, 1868, with inventory, has been sold to Wm H Cook & Co.

SCHR ZINGA was sold at Savannah 7th inst by US Marshal Smyth, under a writ of venditioni exponas, for the sum of $1475.

SCARCITY OF VESSELS—The Alexandria (Va) Gazette says:—There is a great want of vessels here for the coal trade. Black diamonds are rapidly accumulating upon the wharves for want of transportation.

SHIPBUILDING—At Addison, Capt L A Knowles has commenced work on a vessel of 500 tons. The Messrs Look intend to begin work soon on a schooner of 200 tons.

Business is brisk in the shipyards at Harrington, Me. A large amount of tonnage will be built this season.

Sewall Fessenden and others, of Sandwich, are having built in Bath a three-masted schooner of 450 tons burthen, to be commanded by Capt J E Hathaway, to run between Georgetown, DC, and Cohasset Narrows, in the coal trade.

Notice to Mariners.

Mr Silas Daggett has about completed the new lighthouse on East Chop, to supply the place of the one burned last December. On Thursday evening, May 2, it was to have been lighted for the first time. It will show a fixed red light, at an elevation of 76 feet above the level of the sea, and can be seen about 14 miles in clear weather. The re-establishment of this light is due to the energy of Mr Daggett, and will be supported by contributions of vessels visiting Vineyard Haven harbor, as before.

DARDANELLES.

Alteration in position and in lights of coast guard vessel:—

The Turkish government has given notice that the vessel to which all merchant ships passing the Dardanelles have to deliver their firman has been moved from Galata Bournou, and is now moored near the opposite shore at Lampsaco. The vessel is painted yellow, and at night, instead of three lights placed vertically, as heretofore, exhibits a red light at the mast and a white light at both ends of a horizontal yard.

(All bearings are magnetic. Variation 12 degrees westerly in 1872.)

This notice affects the following British Admiralty Charts: Gibraltar to Zaffarin Islands, No 2717, and Dardanelles, No 2429; US Hydrographic Office Charts No 281, and US Light List No 8.

By order of the Bureau of Navigation.
R H WYMAN, Captain USN, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Washington, DC, April 19, 1872.

Whalemen.

Sailed from Provincetown 6th, schr Clara L Sparks, Sparks, Atlantic Ocean.

Spoken.

Steamship Hecla, from Boston for Liverpool, May —, lat 42 20, lon 66 48.
A US sailing ship-of-war, heading south, May 1, lat 29 N, lon 79 30.
Ship Pleiades, from Valparaiso for Falmouth, April 1, lat 9 21 N, lon 25 W.
Ship Huguenot, Peterson, from Guanape for Hamburg, April 10, lat 7 N, lon 40 W.
Bark Wavelet, from Rio Janeiro for New York, March 31, lat 16 22 S, lon 37 W.
Brig Abbie Clifford, from Pernambuco for New York, April 21, lat 22 N, lon 50.
Brig Alex Nickels, from New York for Havana, May 5, lat 34 20, lon 75 30 (not as before).
A brig, bound north, supposed the Mary Rice, from Rio Janeiro (March 16) for Baltimore, April 15, near the Equator.

Foreign Ports.

AUX CAYES, April 27—In port, brig V H Hill, for New York in 4 days; schr Georgietta, for do, 3 days.
BARCELONA, April 22—In port brig Stradella (NG), Grabi, for New York.
BARACOA, April 29—In port schrs Lillian Warren, for New York next day; Azelda & Laura, McIndoe; Mary D Leach, Atkins; E A De Hart, Low, and Laura A Webb, all for do, wtg.
ESQUIMAULT, April 20—Put in, ship Nora (Br), from Port Gamble for Callao, in distress.
HAVANA, May 9—Sailed, steamship Victor, Gates, New York.
Arrived at do 10th, steamship Missouri, Curtis, New York via Nassau; bark W E Anderson, Brandt, New York.
HARBOR ISLAND, May 2—In port, schrs Mary Ellen (for New York, ready); J W Roberts, Annie Lewis, Old Chad, Commerce and Frank Treat, all for New York, waiting.
LIVERPOOL, May 8—Arrived, ship Fleetwing, Thatcher, Mazatlan.
Also arrived 9th, ships Elena (NG), Barsen, New York; Ellen Southard, Woodworth, New Orleans; bark Queen of Hearts (Br), O'Niel, do.
MATANZAS, May 7—Arrived, bark Almira Coombs, Hanson, Boston.
Arrived at do 10th, bark R W Griffiths (Br), Drummond, New York.
PONCE, PR, April 10—In port brig Mary E Ladd, Saunders, for Boston, ldg.
NANAIMO (British Columbia), April 20—Arrived, ship Commodore, Gilmour, San Francisco.
QUEENSTOWN, May 10—Arrived, steamship Siberia (Br), Harrison, Boston for Liverpool (and proceeded).
SINGAPORE, March 22—In port ship Don Quixote, Nelson, ready to sail for Manila, to load sugar for New York at $13 and hemp at $14.
ST DOMINGO CITY, April 25—In port, brig Nellie Mitchell, for New York, waiting.
ST JOHN, NB, May 8—Arrived, bark Flora (NG), Habner, Boston; brig Golconda, Lord, do; 9th, ship John Mann (Br), Mann, do; brig A H Curtis, Merriman, do.
Cleared 4th, steamship Olympia (Br), Young, Glasgow; schr Addie Ryerson, Pike, New York.
YARMOUTH, NS, April 29—Arrived, brig Clifford (Br), Kinney, New York.

American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, May 9—Sailed, schr Maria Pierson, Providence.
BOSTON, May 9—Arrived, brigs Louise (Br), Hawes, St Johns, PR; Ellen Maria, Hoxie, Philadelphia; schrs Maggie McNeil, Crammer, Galveston; Hector, Higgins, Charleston for Weymouth; Joseph Baxter, Baxter, and Jane L Newton, Baker, Alexandria, Va; S H Cady, Hall, Baltimore; J Cadwallader, Townsend, and Artie Garwood, Young, Philadelphia; A Sawyer, Kelley; Alaska, Strout, and E A Heaton, Phinney, Elizabethport; Adrianna, Whitmore, and Marcellus, Reinick, Port Johnson. Below, schrs A Hammond, and Lizzie Carr, from Philadelphia.
Cleared—Ships Florence Nightingale (Br), Rice, Quebec; Channel Queen (Br), Lenfestey, St John, NB; Joseph Fish, Stackpole, do; barks Gustav (Ger), Kummer, do; Reunion, Tucker, Calais, to load for River La Plata; Neptune, Beal, St John, NB; schrs Ralph Carlton, Patten, Cardenas; Robert Wing, Chadbourne, Matanzas; Nellie Shaw, Cates, Galveston.
Sailed—Steamer Shannon, ship Joseph Fish; barks Reunion, Mary Jane and Blue Bird (latter anchored in the Roads); and from the channel bark Hesperus and two barks unknown; bark Ethan Allen, outward bound, remained at anchor in the Roads at sunset.
10th—Arrived, steamer William Kennedy, Baltimore; barks Liverpool (Br), Mosher, Newport, E; Fredonia, Burke, Fayal, via St Michaels; Zephyrine (Br), Demarara; brigs Unicorn (Dutch), Cook, Surinam; Eliza (Br), Clark, Boston; John H Kennedy, Rich, Baltimore; Marshall Dutch, Philadelphia; schr Mediator, Fonce.
Also arrived, 10th, steamship McClellan, Howes, Baltimore; ship Roswell Sprague, Sparrow, Liverpool; bark Bridgeport, Morgan, Galveston.
BALTIMORE, May 9—Arrived, steamship Caspian (Br), Ritchie, Liverpool via Halifax and Norfolk; bark Vamoyden, Burgess, Rio Janeiro; brig Jas Coffill (Br), Day, Port Spain; schrs Bonny Boat, Kelly, New Haven; Western Star, Baker, Cardenas. At Quarantine, ship Sirius (NG), Renies, from Bremen.
Cleared—Barks Granen (Nor), Bjeske, Waterford, I; Pactolus (Br), Dalrymple, Rotterdam; brig Ida (Br), Pengelly, St Thomas; schrs Adria (Br), Smith, Barbados; W Wilson, Miller, Sagua; David Faust, Lord, and Forest Oak, Parker, Boston.
BANGOR, May 8—Arrived, schrs Martha Maria, Veazie, Bonaire; Lycena, Freeman, Mill Creek; Forest Belle, French, New York.
Cleared—Schr Tangier, Coffin, Philadelphia.
BRISTOL, May 8—Sailed, schrs Ann E Carll, Tyler Alexandria; Robert Palmer, Dabol, Philadelphia.
CHARLESTON, May 10—Arrived, bark Draupner, from Liverpool.
DANVERS, May 6—Arrived, schrs Mary, Richardson, Elizabethport; 7th, J A Crawford, Young, Philadelphia; Geo P Prigg, Llunckin, New York.
DIGHTON, May 6—Arrived, schr Calvin P Harris, Phillips, Georgetown, DC.
ELLSWORTH, May 4—Sailed, schrs Forest City, Davis, New York; 7th, Ariel, Austin, do.
FORTRESS MONROE, May 10—Arrived, bark Etna (Br), from Pernambuco for orders.
Passed out—Bark Deer, for Wilmington, NC; schrs M J Elliot, for New Haven; Emma Gregory, for Boston; M J Granger, and A Pridemore, for New York.
Sailed—Bark Edina, for New York.
GALVESTON, May 3—Arrived, bark Avondale (Br), Evans, Cardiff.
GEORGETOWN, SC, April 30—Arrived, schr J G Stover, Arey, Savannah.
May 1—Cleared, schrs Moses Patten, Harding, Belfast, Me; 2d, Fanny K Shaw, Watts, Thomaston, Me; 3d, Grace Girdler, Smith, Kennebunk, Me; 4th, Wm Slater, Watts, Boston.
GEORGETOWN, DC, May 8—Arrived, schr Jennie Rosselene, New York.
GARDINER, May 3—Arrived, schr Katie Mitchell Easton, New York.
Sailed 5th, schrs Gen Howard, Johnson, and Mary Jane, Merrill, New York; 5th, Henrietta, White, Pawtucket; Congress, York, Elizabethport; 6th, Alice Oakes, Marson, New York.
LYNN, May 3—Arrived, schr Majesty, Weaver, Rondout.
6th—Arrived, schrs Jessie W Knight, Fenton, Philadelphia; Forest Home, Port Johnson; Oregon, Perry, Richmond.
8th—Arrived, schrs Quickstep, Smith, Hoboken; H B Metcalf, Hand, Rondout; Bedabedec, Knowlton, Weehawken.
NEW ORLEANS, May 5—Arrived, steamship Saxonia, Winzen, Bremen via Havre and Southampton.
9th—Arrived, steamship Weybosset, Bolger, New York.
NORFOLK, May 8—Arrived, schr J P Eaton, Poole, New York.
Sailed—Brig John Bryde (Br), Crowell, Demerara.
NEWBURYPORT, May 8—Arrived, schrs Joseph M Fitzpatrick, Smith, Philadelphia; Dolphin, Smith, Baltimore; Charles Thompson, Dixon, Elizabethport.
NEW BEDFORD, May 9—Arrived, schrs Mary Price, John, Philadelphia; R B Smith, Nickerson, New York; Memento, Nickerson, Elizabethport for Plymouth (see Disasters); Allen Middleton, Davis, Georgetown, DC.
Sailed—Schrs M V Falkenburg, Cook, Joseph P Cake, Smith; J B Allen, Case, and Moses Eddy, Cottrell, New York.
NEWPORT, May 8, PM—Arrived, schrs Elizabeth B, Hogan; Cornelia Cherbuck; Elm City, Kelly, and Isaac H Borden, Hadwin, Fall River for New York; C W Bentley, Baker, Providence for do; Geo A Brandreth, East Greenwich for Croton; Congress, York, Portland for New York; M C Hart, Rawley, Vinalhaven for Washington, DC; John B Spofford, Fall River for New York; Warren Gates, Smith, and B Sharp, Austin, Providence for do; M B Mahoney, Anderson, Bangor for Philadelphia; Early Bird, Eldridge, Fall River for New York; sloop Mount Hope, Coo, Rondout.
Sailed—Schrs Splendid, Phinney, Wareham for New York; Susan E Nash, Nash, Providence for do; Nellie Brown, Higgins, Somerset for do; Expedite, Racket, for do.
At anchor in the outer harbor, bark L H De Veber (Br), Wright, from Providence for Miramichi, NB, waiting wind.
PHILADELPHIA, May 9—Arrived, ship Fortune, Taylor, Calcutta; barks Ann Elizabeth, Phelan, Matanzas; H Flitner, Dickey, Matanzas; brigs F J Merriman, Lecraw, Cardenas; Ethel Boulton (Br), Haney, Matanzas; Ernestine, Knight, Matanzas; Beauty (Br), Shields, Cardenas; Boxer (Br), Luckie, Demerara; Eicke (NG), Kassebohm, Porto Cabello; schrs Alcyone, Davis, Caibarien; H G Hand, Hand, Jacksonville; Caroline Kennedy, Cobb, Norwich; C B Wood, Gandy, Boston; L C Hickman, Robinson, New York; Ocean Traveller, Adams, Boston; Mary Haley, Haley, Boston; Elwood Doron, Jarvis, Boston; R & S Corson, Corson, Salem.
Cleared—Barks Citadel (Br), Stewart, Cork or Falmouth; Kate Crosby (Br), Hibbert, Rotterdam; brigs Roanoke (Br), Wilkie, Laguayra; R McK Spearing (Br), Thomson, Cienfuegos; Alice M Putnam, Rogers, Matanzas; M E Pennell, Eaton, Caibarien; G E Dale, Pierce, Bangor; schrs Mary Riley, Riley, Salem; S C Tyler, Barrett, Boston; J Ponder, Hudson, Boston; Oriole, Baker, Charlestown; J K Manning, Gandy, Quincy Pt; R BR, No 34, Adams, Lottery Landing.
PORTLAND, May 8—Arrived, schr Harriet Fuller, Willard, New York; steamer Franconia, Bragg, do.
Cleared—Bark Howard (Br), Seuliner, Weymouth, NS; schr Independence, Strout, Port Jefferson.
9th—Arrived, brig Minnie Miller, Leland, Philadelphia.
Cleared—Schrs Francis St Clair Edwards, Ireland, Georgetown, DC.
PORTSMOUTH, NH, May 4—Arrived, schrs James Young, Wilson, Baltimore; Annie Marchie, Cobb, Port Johnson; Bessie Morris, Allen, and Maggie Cain, Seull, Philadelphia.
7th—Arrived, schr E Nickerson, Newburg.
PLYMOUTH, May 4—arrived, schr Boxer, Southard, Elizabethport.
Sailed 6th, schrs Ada Doane, Nickerson, and H P Gibson, Hurst, New York; 7th, Fisher, Carnes, do; Nahant, Boston, do.
PROVIDENCE, May 9—Arrived, bark Jennie Armstrong (Br), Brown, Liverpool; schrs F Merwin, Pierce, Osborne's Landing, Va; Anna E Safford, Powell, Philadelphia for Pawtucket; Fashion, Hudson, and R P King, Bliven, Elizabethport; New Regulus, Hallock; F Merwin, Bunce, and Wm F Burden, Adams, Rondout; Emeline E Potter, Ellsworth, do for Pawtucket; David A Berry, Walters; Mineuas, Heaney, and Helen Mar, Ward, Hoboken; Eclipse, Dixen, Northport.
Sailed—Schr E F Cabado, Swain, Philadelphia; H P Ely, Stokes; Rachel Jane, Taylor; Nathaniel Holmes, Northrup; Montezuma, Bulger, and Susan & Mary, Kenyon, New York.
PAWTUCKET, May 9—Arrived, schrs E & I Oakley, Newman, and Cynthia Jane Gardner, Rondout.
Sailed—Schrs Elvira, Bancroft; James McCloskey, Crowell, and Samuel Carlton, Burke, New York.
RICHMOND, May 8—Sailed, bark Frühling (NG), Koepka, Wilmington, NC, in ballast, to load for Liverpool; Emma L Gregory, Thorndike, Portland.
ROCKLAND, May 1—Arrived, schrs Thos Hix, Hall, New York; 6th, Sinbad, Perry, do; Red Jacket, Averill, Vinalhaven (and sailed for New York); 7th, Sardiman, Holbrook; Mount Hope, Dennis, and Pacific, Ginn, New York.
Sailed 4th, schrs Hardscrabble, Fales, New York; C Cobb, Kennedy, do; H Coombs, Jameson, Norfolk; Wm McLoon, Duncan, New Rochelle; 6th, Snow Squall Norton, Charleston.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 2—Arrived, ship Shirley, Matthews, Tacoma; schr Francisca (Mex), Losar, San Blas.
Cleared—Brig Moorburg, (NG), Harms, Nicolaefski.
Sailed—Ship Kirkwood (Br), Linnott, Liverpool.
10th—Arrived, ship India (Br), Ward, Liverpool.
SAVANNAH, May 10—Cleared, bark Alamo, for Beverly; schr Irvine, for Ponce.
ST MARYS, Ga, May 7—Arrived, bark Adelaide, Etchberger, Baltimore.
SOMERSET, May 9—Sailed, schr Geo H Mills, Tillotson, Georgetown, DC.
SALEM, May 7—Arrived, schrs A H Harding, Harding, Tangier; Emily & Jenny, Hewitt, Philadelphia; Clara, Clark, and Hine, Hall, Port Johnson; Nellie Treat, Prim, Elizabethport.
Sailed—Schrs H Simmons, Godfrey, and L A Burlingame, Burlingame, Philadelphia.
8th—Arrived, schr Eva Belle, Somers, and Trade Wind, Fort, Philadelphia; Mary Ann, Alley, Port Johnson; Julia Elizabeth, Candage, and Abbie E Willard, Willard, Elizabethport; Wm H Sargent, Sargent, Bluehill for Washington, DC; Flora A Sawyer, Nutter, Bluehill for Rondout.
Cleared—Bark Ellen Morrison, Dodge, Bangor.
TACOMA (Oregon), May 1—Sailed, ship Dashing Wave, Stannard, Humboldt.
VINEYARD HAVEN, May 9—Arrived, brig Marshall Dutch, Philadelphia for Boston; schrs John L Tracy, Baltimore for Boston; F A Heath, Philadelphia for do; John B Norris, Wareham for do; L B Cowperthwait, Philadelphia for Salem; Fly, Hoboken for do; William B Darling, Elizabethport for Newburyport; Mary E Gage, Jonesboro for New York; Hero, Salem for do; Mary Jane, Gardiner for do; Red Jacket, Vinalhaven for do; Flavilla, Provincetown for Philadelphia; Emma B Shaw, Milton for do; Emeline McLane, Portland for do; H Prescott, do for Washington, DC; Charlotte Fish, Boston for Alexandria; Wm H Tiers, Portsmouth for Georgetown, DC; Snow Squall, Rockland for Charleston.
Also arrived, fishing schrs Oasis (of New Haven), Dan Simmons, Diadem, Nellie T Campbell, Phœbe, Emma Small and Isaac Powers (of Harwich), S E Batson (of Newburyport), Velocipede (of Portsmouth), and Morning Light (of Boston), all bound south after mackerel.
Passed by—Brigs Isis, ——, and J H Kennedy, from Baltimore for Boston.
Sailed—All the before reported, excepting the above arrivals, and schrs Majestic and Cicero, disg.
10th—Arrived, brig John Aviles, Boston for Georgetown, DC; schrs New Zealand, Philadelphia for Boston; Lila, do for do; Georgia, Port Johnson for Salem; Cottager, Fall River for Camden.
Sailed—Schr Snow Squall, and all the vessels bound east.
WILMINGTON, NC, May 8—Arrived, schrs Ray, Dennis, and David, Hawkins, Jacksonville.
Cleared—Bark N E Reed (Br), Hopkins, Liverpool.
WARREN, May 8—Arrived, schr Mary H Mifflin, Ferris, Elizabethport.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FROM Courts of different States; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce granted; consultations free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, 180 Broadway.

A.—HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ALTOGETHER THE CHEAPEST PLACE FOR GOOD Gas Fixtures, Chandeliers, Brackets, &c.—601 Broadway. Come to headquarters, without intervention of gas-fitters. Gilt and real Bronze Chandeliers, half cost of importation. McLEWEE & PUTNAM, 601 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FROM the courts of different States. No publicity. Advice free. Notary Public and Commissioner for every State. F. I. KING, Counsellor-at-Law, 363 Broadway.

AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES—CHINA, Glass, Refrigerators, Cutlery and every description of Housekeeping Articles. EDWARD D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute Building.

A.—JAPANNING! JAPANNING! JAPANNING!—IF you want tin or iron ware japanned well and cheap go to CONNOLLY'S, 278 Pearl street, between Fulton and Beekman.

BARGAINS IN TEAS, COFFEES, GROCERIES AND Provisions; warranted to suit the palate and the pockets of the million. THOMAS R. AGNEW, 260 Greenwich street, New York.

CORNS, BUNIONS, NAILS, JOINTS, &C., CURED without pain.—RICE'S Annihilator cures Corns, Bunions, &c. By mail 50c. Dr. RICE, Chiropodist, 210 Broadway, corner Fulton st.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—70,000 CURES OF DYSPEPsia, Phthisis, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Liver and Nervous Disorders by DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which saves fifty times its cost in medicines. Tins, 1 lb., $1 25; 24 lb., $18. JOHN F. HENRY, agent, 8 College place, New York.

REMOVAL.
THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
Manufacturers of
Silver-Plated Ware,
have removed from 199 to 550 Broadway,
the store formerly occupied by Tiffany & Co.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

THE DREDGING OF THE HARBOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Noticing in the HERALD report of the proceedings of the Department of Docks a statement which seems to point to the Pilot Commissioners as the cause of the non-dredging of the slips I deem it proper to state that by a law of the State it is provided that the mud taken from the slips shall be deposited inside of a bulkhead for filling, or on the land above high water mark, or in a place designated by the Pilot Commissioners. In the exercise of this discretion, and to save expense to owners of slips, the Pilot Commissioners have for fifteen years allowed dredgings to be deposited in the deep channelway, below Oyster Island, in the hope that it would either be carried out to sea by the current of the North River or spread over the Jersey flats. Recent surveys having proved that the mud is all brought back by the undercurrent and spread along the bottom of the channel, filling it up with alarming rapidity, it has become necessary to stop the practice, and orders have been issued to that effect. In the harbors of Great Britain this material is carried out to sea. In Cork harbor, Ireland, it is towed two miles out to sea, fifteen miles from the city, and this being the only safe way to dispose of it the Dock Department has been requested to initiate the practice, which, however, it does not seem disposed to do, preferring, evidently, to fill up the channels. The question is simply this:—Shall we, to save expense to the owners of docks, fill up our channels now, and when we have thus ruined them, dredge them out at the public expense? Or shall we so dispose of the dredgings that we shall have no more trouble with them? GEORGE W. BLUNT,

NEW YORK, May 10, 1872. 75 South street.

EDUCATION OF CRIME—A PARENT'S APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I take the liberty of asking you if there is anything in New York like law for the suppression of gambling, swindling, defaulting, &c. To satisfy myself the other evening I entered two places of great notoriety in Clinton place, and where, to my astonishment, I beheld lawyers, merchants, clerks, pickpockets and even officials of our police all playing a game called keno. I inquired of several men, whom I thought were a little respectable, if they were not afraid to remain in a place of this kind, as I heard that the police captured them once in a while, when these men told me that all things were fixed with the captain and officers of that precinct; that they were well staked, and did not dare to pull the place for their own sake.

Now, I think it will be worth your while to send a reporter there some evening and give a full account of the transactions that occur in a place of this kind. There you see not only men of all grades and professions, but even boys not over fifteen or sixteen years of age, indulging in these games of chance, who, even if they do win, are only encouraged to go oftener and lose all they won, and probably rob their employers to play again, to win what they have lost. Oh! how it would break a fond father's or mother's heart if they could only see their darling thus engaged, who, as they thought, went to hear a lecture, see a friend, or went to the library! Yes, if they only knew that instead of going to these places, that they (the darlings) deceived their parents and went to a first class gambling hell, where one vice leads to another, such as chewing, drinking, cursing at their loss, &c., during the entire time they play! My sons go out of an evening, and I have never traced them before; but I shall for the future until I am satisfied they don't visit these places; and if I ever catch one or either of them going in, or in one of these hells, all I have to say is God help them, they will never be able to enter another one. Now, is there or is there not a way to break up these hells upon earth? Will you, in the name of God, publish something so that it may come before the eyes of respectable men and the proper authorities, if they have any conscience at all, to crush these hells so that they may never rise again?

Hoping and trusting that, through Providence and the influence of the HERALD these places shall be demolished like Pompeii, I remain yours, respectfully, REFORMATION AND JUSTICE.

NEW YORK, May 9, 1872.

HIGHWAYMEN AT WORK.

James Johnson, a bricklayer, nineteen years of age, of 193 Bowery, and Joseph Clark, a printer, of the same age, residing at 45 East Broadway, were arrested by Officer Stewart, of the Eighth precinct, yesterday, upon complaint of a young man named Michael W. Brew, of 32 Norfolk street, who charges that, while passing through Greene street, near Houston, they caught hold of him, put their hands in his pockets and attempted to rob him; but finding only ten cents in his pocket became so enraged they beat him and tore his clothes. A gang of ruffians followed the prisoners to the Jefferson Market Police Court in a half intoxicated condition, and acted in such a disorderly manner that the Court officers were compelled to eject them from the room. The accused denied the charge preferred against them, but were locked up by Justice Cox in default of $2,000 bail each. The complainant was sent to the House of Detention to insure his appearance against the prisoners.

CHARGED WITH RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

About a year ago the dwelling house of William H. Warner, No. 145 West Fifteenth street, was entered by burglars and property valued at $300 carried off. Yesterday morning, as Mr. Warner was passing the pawn shop of Peter Glos, at No. 30 West Fourth street, he observed a pair of opera glasses in his window which he recognized as a portion of the property that had been stolen from his house. Glos was arrested by Officers Henderson and Palmer, of the Fifteenth precinct, and arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market. He admitted purchasing the property, but claimed he did not know it was stolen. He was held for examination.

POLITICAL.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—PURSUANT TO a call of the Democratic State Committee for a State Convention to be held at the city of Rochester on the 15th day of May next, and in compliance with the resolution passed by the last Democratic State Convention, members of the Eleventh District Democratic Reform Assembly Association are hereby notified to meet at 455 Sixth avenue, this evening, to elect a delegate and alternate to represent the democrats of this district at said Democratic State Convention. Polls open from 6 till 8 o'clock P. M. By order. WILLIAM A. BOYD, President. GEORGE E. GLOVER, Secretary. Eleventh Assembly District Democratic Association.

POLITICAL PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION done to short notice by the Metropolitan Printing Establishment, corner of Broadway and Ann street, New York.

12TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—THE DEMOCRATIC voters of the Twelfth Assembly district met in mass convention this (Friday) evening, May 10, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 625 Fifth street, in pursuance of the directions contained in a resolution of the State Convention of the Democracy of the State, held at Rochester last fall, and in strict conformity therewith elected Henry Woltman delegate and Thos. F. Daly alternate to the Democratic Convention to be held at Rochester, Wednesday, May 15, 1872. OWEN KEENAN, Chairman. JOHN H. ROBERTS, Secretary.

17TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—AT AN ELECTION OF the District Committee of the Tammany Hall democracy, held at 781 Eighth avenue, on the evening of May 10, 1872, Thomas Ryan was elected Delegate and Charles H. Haswell Alternate to represent the above district at the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Rochester May 15, 1872. Inspectors, JOHN C. ROW, JAMES HANBLIN, ROBERT KING.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

IRON RAILING.—WANTED, 175 FEET OF LIGHT SECond hand wrought iron railing. JONES & SMITH, corner of Forty-second street and Tenth avenue.

SAFE WANTED.—SMALL OR MEDIUM SIZED, FIREproof, for house or office use, at a low price for cash, or in exchange for new furniture or carpets. Call at or address 155 Chatham street.

SAFE WANTED.—A SECOND HAND GOOD SIZED fire proof Safe wanted, at a low price. Parties having one for sale, or to let for one year, address box 5,052 Post office.

WANTED—FIVE OR TEN GALLON TIN LINED Copper Fountains for mineral waters; also a 3d Morse's make Copper Fountains, all sizes. Address, with prices, WM. M. LITTLE, 223 Market street, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A LOT OF SECOND HAND COUNTERS. Address box 3,640 Post office.

ICE CREAM.

ICE CREAM. DUNNINGTON & EMIGH'S Ice Cream, made from pure cream only; superior in quality and below the prices of any other; families, boarding houses, hotels, restaurants, church entertainments and the trade supplied. Depots 195 Fourth avenue, 1,204 Broadway and 77 Chatham street.

REMOVALS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Company, 176 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, May 1, 1872. This company has removed to its new office, 119 Broadway, southwest corner of Cedar street.

COAL AND WOOD.

COKE—$2 50 PER CHALDRON, DELIVERED IMMEdiately to every part of the city. Orders by mail promptly attended to. A reasonable reduction to shippers. CHAFSER & BURNS, 462 West Eighteenth street.

COKE $1 75 A CHALDRON AT THE CARGO TO SHIPpers from Manhattan Gas Co.'s dock, Fifteenth street, East River. Address avenue C and Fifteenth street. A. SMITH.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, &C.—AT the new first class warehouses, built expressly for the purpose, with separate compartments, elevator, &c., 105 to 114 East Thirty-second street, near Fourth avenue. The public is invited to examine the superior accommodations, light, ventilation, safety, &c., which this warehouse possesses over all others. JOHN H. MORRELL.

ASTROLOGY.

PROFESSOR LISTER, ASTROLOGER, FROM BOSton, can be consulted at 123 Sixth avenue, near Twenty-sixth street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm name and title of James & William McKenna, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES McKENNA. May 1, 1872. WILLIAM McKENNA.

I have this day associated with myself in business my son, James J. McKenna, and we will continue the business of Brass Founding, at the same place, under the firm name and title of William McKenna & Son. 59 Elm street, May 1, 1872. WILLIAM McKENNA, JAMES J. McKENNA.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A PARTNER WANTED, IMMEDIATELY—ANY smart man who can invest $300; good security given; 25 miles from city; genteel work in and out of office; large paying business; don't lose the chance. Address DENTIST, box 217 Herald office.

A PARTNER DESIRED—WITH $3,600, TO ATTEND the office duties of a strictly cash manufacturing business, affording large profits, every satisfaction given on interview, for which appoint place and time. Address MANUFACTURER, box 122 Herald office.

A WIDOW, DOING A PROFITABLE AND WELL ESTablished business, wishes to form the acquaintance of a gentleman of means, who will assist her and participate in the profit. Address Mrs. KING, station D.

A YOUNG MAN WITH CONSIDERABLE ABILITY and $1,000 wishes to invest in a business where the cash and his services will produce an adequate return. Call, after 10, at DURACK'S, 62 Wall street, room 24. No humbugs need apply.

FOR SALE OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED Real Estate in Brooklyn—A well established Flour and Grain Store, doing a good business and located in the most central part of Brooklyn, four years' lease, offered for sale only on account of the owner having other business and cannot give it the attention it requires. Address for two weeks FLOUR AND GRAIN, box 3,245 New York Post office.

OYSTER TRADE, MATTHEWS COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—Partner wanted, with $5,000; chance for large profits. J. D. & J. H. SKIDMORE, 62 Cedar street.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MEAT, BUTTER AND vegetable market, with country route attached; good chance for a man with $100 to $300. Apply in family market corner North Second and Leonard sts., Williamsburg.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SMALL CAPITAL, IN one of the best paying businesses offered; will bear the closest scrutiny. Call on or address F. FONTANA, No 5 East Fourteenth street, ground floor.

PERMANENT POSITION OFFERED A YOUNG MAN, with some capital, in manufacturing corporation; can safely double investment in 12 months, fair salary, with advancement. Address TRUSTEE, Herald office.

RARE CHANCE—THE OWNER GOING TO IRELAND; one of the best paying Liquor Stores in Brooklyn. Address, or apply after 6 P. M., to T. N. DONNELLY, 797 Bergen street, Brooklyn

WANTED—ONE OR TWO ACTIVE BUSINESS MEN, with from $10,000 to $15,000, to engage in an established manufacturing business; will bear the closest investigation; profits good. Apply to JOHN DANE, Jr., 95 Liberty street.

WANTED—$3,000 TO EXTEND THE BUSINESS (already established) of a fruit and grape plantation in Florida, with the privilege to the party advancing the money of an interest in the business, mortgage on the property given as security and liberal rate of interest paid. Address immediately or call at room 202 Hoffman House.

WANTED—A PARTNER TO TAKE HALF INTEREST in a near by weekly newspaper and good jobbing office; $2,600 required, one-third cash, rest satisfactory endorsers; to a live man who has taste in this line it offers a good opening. Address BREVIER, Herald office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY SMART BUSINESS man, to take a splendid position, must be able to invest or give security to the amount of $20,000, such chances don't occur often. Call on or address DANA BICKORD, 689 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—A MAN WITH FROM $3,500 TO $5,000 CAPItal, to invest in a Saw Mill, a large and first class business, fully established and paying large profits. For further and full particulars call on or address CHARLES GLACE & CO., 60 Vesey street, New York.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH A SMALL CAPITAL, in a patented article for ladies, private use. Can be seen at 746 Broadway, room 3. Mrs. BRIGHAM.

$1,000 TO $50,000—PERSONS HAVING SMALL or large capital, can start themselves in business, manufacturing and selling an entirely new and exceedingly valuable article; costs five cents and sells at sight for $1 to every lady and gentleman; patented April 30, 1872. Apply at 166 Broadway, room 14.

$1,000 TO $2,500—PARTNER WANTED, IN A safe cash business that will pay $50 per day. Particulars at 68 Broadway, room 8, from 11 till 3 o'clock.

$5,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, WITH THE above sum, for a very profitable business in an uptown Jewelry store; security will be given for the investment, this is no humbug. For particulars apply to L. S. KELLER, 312 East Thirtieth street, between 6 and 7 o'clock P. M.

$6,000 TO $12,000.—FOR SALE, WHOLE OR part interest in a light, well-located and profitable Manufacturing Business; will bear investigation. Address SAMPSON, Herald Brooklyn Branch office.

$12,000 TO $15,000 CASH.—WANTED, A PARTner with above sum for a very profitable manufacturing business, with a large custom throughout the United States. Address A. & F., box 216 Herald office

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

In this City and Brooklyn.

A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN A central locality, by an adult family of five; rent not exceeding $200 per month. Address L. A. B., 263 Sixth avenue, Santer's Market, or 1,246 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE COUPLE WISH ONE OR TWO FURnished Rooms, with private bath, near the line of Seventh avenue; must be first class. Address, with full particulars and price, RELIABLE, box 61 station D.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A MEDIUM SIZED furnished Room, centrally located. Address, giving description of room and terms, G. H. B., Herald office.

TO WHARFINGERS.—WANTED, A LOCATION FOR A floating bath; East or North River or Brooklyn; wharfage liberal. Address ISAAC HALL, 124 Broad st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED BEDroom and Sitting Room, connecting, on bathroom floor. Address, with price and full particulars, MERCHANT, box 105 Herald office.

WANTED—IN A GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD, BY A small family, either a small House or French Flat, or two upper Floors in private house. Address, stating lowest rent, A. & B., 456 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—A LARGE HOUSE, CONTAINing all modern improvements; furnished or unfurnished; in a good location for first class boarders, rent must be moderate. Address Mrs. H., or call at 157 Lexington avenue.

In the Country.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES WANTED—FURNISHED, for the summer or year, in all locations accessible from the city; I have several parties waiting; send full description and price to my office. O. G. BENNET, No 9 Pine street.

FURNISHED HOUSE OR COTTAGE IN THE country wanted—With modern improvements: near good boating and fishing; to contain 10 or 12 rooms; within 40 miles of the city; also carriage and horses, with driver on the premises. Address CITY Z, Herald office.

INSTRUCTION.

A FRENCH LADY TEACHER WISHES TO MAKE an engagement with a family travelling in Europe as "courier," teacher and governess. Address Mlle. A. DE M., 39 West Forty-fifth street.

A GERMAN UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, TEACHING, besides his own language, French, Italian, Latin, &c., desires to enter, as instructor, a good family in New York or vicinity. Address Dr. L. L., Herald office.

FURNITURE.

AT KENDALL'S OLD STAND—FURNITURE, CARpets, Bedding cheap for cash, or by weekly and monthly payments. C. E. CANNON & CO., 209, 211 Hudson, corner Canal street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNITURE and Bedding at the lowest cash prices, on weekly or monthly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S Warehouse, 209 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street.

AT PRIVATE SALE—FOR LESS THAN HALF ORIginal cost, property of a private family leaving for Europe:—A magnificent Pompadour style satin brocatel Parlor Suit, cost $450, for $150; one do., $75; Marie Antoinette Parlor Suit, in crimson satin, cost $350, for $225; Turkish Suit, seven pieces, two colored reps, silk tassels, made to order for $650, for $275; walnut rep Suits, $55 and $50. Carpets, 50c. per yard up; Pianoforte, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Buffet, Extension Table, for half cost. Residence 222 West Forty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

A.—PARTIES IN WANT OF FIRST CLASS CITY made Household Furniture will do well to call at private residence 120 West Twenty-third street, before purchasing elsewhere. Parlor Suits, covered in crimson satin, cost $500, for $225; Suits in brocatel, $150; rep Suits, $40; haircloth, $50; over 500 yards Brussels Carpet, 50c. upwards; Bedroom Suits from $25 up; Pianoforte, cost $800, for $250; over 350 lots, less than half cost; no reasonable offer refused. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Cut this out if you want bargains.

A RARE CHANCE FOR CASH—AT PRIVATE RESIdence 224 West 29th st., between 8th and 7th aves: Parlor Suits, $75; rep, $30; Bedroom Suits, $35, and Bedding cheap for cash.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD Furniture for sale; property family leaving city; superb Drawing Room Suits, covered satin brocatel, cost $800, for $250, one do. $150, do. $45, rosewood Pianoforte cost $700, for $275; Mirrors, Velvet, Brussels Carpets, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, Ornaments, Silverware, Glassware, Cutlery, Linen, rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, en suite, style Louis XIV.; Walnut Bedding, Furniture of servants apartments at half cost. Call before purchasing elsewhere. 36 West 24th st., near 5th av.

ANTIQUE AND MODERN SECOND HAND FURNIture of every description constantly on hand at JAMES GRAHAM'S, 197 Third avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. Furniture bought and exchanged.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING—AN IMmense stock and low prices, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 155 Chatham street. Weekly and monthly payments taken.

FOR SALE—A PARLOR SET OF FURNITURE, GREEN rep, 75 yards Ingrain Carpet; 1 Dining Room Table, 1 Hat Rack, large size, all in first class order and cheap. Inquire at the Central Market, corner of Fifty-seventh street and Eighth avenue immediately.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c. DEALY & CUNNINGHAM, 294 and 296 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street. Prices lower than any other house in the city.

SECOND HAND FURNITURE WANTED—PARTIES having Carpets, Furniture, &c., to dispose of in any quantity, large or small, can get a good price by addressing BUYER, Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

1 UNION COURT, UNIVERSITY PLACE, BETWEEN 11th and 12th sts.—A respectable woman as first class cook in a hotel or boarding house; city or country; will take full charge, good references.

10½ GROVE ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as good plain cook; would assist with washing if necessary; no objection to a boarding house; good city reference.

104 7TH AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS., SECond floor, front room.—As first class meat and pastry cook; creams, jelly and blancmange; a competent baker of bread and cake; city reference.

144 WEST 30TH ST.—AS EXPERIENCED COOK IN a private family, understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent pastry cook; has the best city reference.

247 WEST 32D ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable woman to go out by the day as cook or laundress; best city reference.

249 WEST 31ST ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS in a private family in the country; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; three years' reference from last place.

323 WEST 26TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AS COMPEtent and experienced cook and a good baker; best city reference for honesty and sobriety.

686 LEXINGTON AV., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A woman as professed cook; cannot be surpassed in French, Spanish, German and all other styles of cooking; suit most fastidious; can take entire charge; references from first families in city. Can be seen this week.

Chambermaids, &c.

26 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 4TH avs.—A respectable woman as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from last place.

33 WEST 47TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER).—TWO girls as chambermaids in respectable families; no objection to go in the country, best references.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English woman as chambermaid in a first class hotel or boarding house; one year's reference from last place. Address Miss MITCHELL, for two days.

208 WEST 26TH ST., FRONT ROOM, TOP FLOOR.—A tidy girl, 15 years, to do general upstairs work and to take care of children; city reference.

424 EAST 13TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid; can do plain sewing or mind children.

603 EAST 6TH ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO DO chamberwork and take care of a child; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or would do light housework.

A LADY GOING TO EUROPE IS DESIROUS OF procuring a situation for an excellent chambermaid and fine laundress. Apply at 11 East 35th st.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

25½ CATHARINE ST.—A YOUNG LADY AS SEAMstress, to go out by the day or week; understands all about dressmaking and can operate on Weed's and Singer's machines. Call or address all the week.

49 MACDOUGAL ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day. All the latest fashions, Polonais Suits, &c., best reference.

AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER, WHO IS PERfect at cutting and fitting, and who can trim elegantly, desires a few more engagements by the day or week. Address J. M., station D.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT, A FIRST CLASS dressmaker desires to go into the country with some respectable family for the summer; would make herself useful in anything not menial; references exchanged. Address S. L., box 203 Herald office.

General Housework, &c.

142 EAST 14TH ST., FIFTH BELL, PRESENT EMployer's.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family.

219 EAST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed, to do housework in a small family.

517 WEST 23TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference from last place.

Housekeepers, &c.

26 BROADWAY, TRUNK STORE.—A RESPECTable German widow, with good references, as housekeeper in an American family or for a widower.

89 6TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE English woman wants the care of a house. Good city reference.

297 WEST 4TH ST., NEAR BANK.—A LADY, JUST disengaged, as housekeeper in a widower's family or otherwise; city or country; best references. Call on or address Mrs. RAMSEY.

308 EAST 65TH ST.—A WIDOW LADY AS HOUSEkeeper or nurse for an invalid; is fully competent; no objections to the country.

325 WEST 42ST ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A MIDDLEaged Protestant woman as housekeeper or to take charge of a baby; can do the family sewing, has got a machine of her own. Can be seen for one week.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT, CULTURE AND A thorough housekeeper, wants a situation in a hotel or private family, or to travel with same; is unusually competent. First class and sincere people please answer. Address Mrs. LAMB, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE LADY, AS housekeeper or companion to a lady; no objection to go in the country or to travel; references given and required. Address VICTORIA, station H.

SUMMER HOTELS.—AN A1 HOTEL HOUSEKEEPER wants an engagement for the season, only in a first class house; best reference. Address HOTEL, box 142 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A hotel, by a lady 31 years of age; has had 11 years' experience; best of references. Address for six days, whether city or country, Mrs. BARNARD, Herald Uptown Branch office.

Laundresses, &c.

33 EAST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good laundress; willing to assist as chambermaid if required; best city reference.

85 PERRY ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who is a first class washer and ironer, wishes to go out to work a few days in the week; good reference.

102 MADISON AV.—A LADY GOING IN THE country for two months desires to secure a situation for an excellent laundress. Call Friday and Saturday.

Nurses, &c.

1 SUFFOLK ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable married woman, aged 20 years, as wet nurse; best city reference. Call for two days, from 10 to 5 o'clock.

17 CHARLES ST., HUDSON CITY, N. J.—A RESpectable married woman, aged 21, as wet nurse; baby four days old. Apply to Mrs. CARROLL.

57 FORSYTH ST.—A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, without children, would take a baby to board not under three months old. Inquire of or address for three days Mrs. PRINCE.

61 WEST 39TH ST.—A COMPETENT NURSE, WHO fully understands the care of children; is also an excellent seamstress; very highest city references.

157 EAST 59TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGton avs., top floor, back.—A respectable married woman as wet nurse in a private family; own child five weeks old. Call after 10 A. M.

205 EAST 35TH ST.—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY would like a baby to nurse at her own house. Ring first bell; call all the week.

228 EAST 47TH ST.—A PROTESTANT AS THOrough infant's nurse; good city reference; no objection to the country; is capable of taking entire charge.

347 7TH AV., NEAR 29TH ST.—A NURSE AND seamstress in an American family; can take entire charge of an infant; or would wait on an invalid; willing to go to the country or travel; is a good operator; city reference.

349 WEST 31ST ST.—AN ENGLISH GIRL WISHES to take care of a child and assist with plain sewing in a gentleman's family; no objection to the country or to travel.

436 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH avs.—A respectable woman to take charge of an invalid lady or as monthly nurse; understands all kinds of sewing and thoroughly understands the care of babies from birth; will make herself useful; best city reference.

507 WEST 29TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable married woman wants a baby to wet nurse; lost her own baby, four months old.

557 6TH AV.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH SICK nurse is now disengaged; can be recommended by first class families and medical gentlemen; capable of taking entire care of an invalid.

808 6TH AV., NEAR 46TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED monthly nurse wishes to make a few more engagements; testimonials from the highest persons and best physicians. Call on or address NURSE.

A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN PERSON WISHES TO go with a family to Europe as maid or children's nurse; has travelled in France and Germany; can speak three languages; good references. Address B. D., box 103 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY A respectable and healthy woman. Address Mrs. MARY SCOFIELD, Nyack, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

24 WEST 27TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A young English person as thorough maid or useful companion.

102 12TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A SWISS AS LADY'S maid and seamstress in a private family; country preferred; or to travel with a family to Europe.

504 10TH AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.—As cook and confectioner; truly understands pastry thoroughly.

A YOUNG CHRISTIAN LADY OF CULTURE AND well connected desires to go as governess, companion or amanuensis to a family on a journey to Europe, South America or California; highest references given and required. Address H. H. B., New Haven, Conn.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WISHES AN ENgagement in a family to take charge of children and assist in their studies; has a good knowledge of millinery; no objection to travel; highly respectable references given. Address O. O., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW LADY of refinement and respectability, a situation as travelling companion; foreigner preferred. Address Z. M. D., Herald Uptown Branch office.

Intelligence Offices.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, CAPAble and trustworthy, constantly found at 22 Bowery; entrance on Hester street. Mrs. LOWE.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A FRENCH LADY, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED, would like to meet with a family going to the country for her holidays; she would teach her own language in return for a comfortable home. Address R. B., care of M. R. Christian, University place, New York.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS FOR THE SUMMER.—AN English lady, of ability and experience, desires an engagement. Address RIPSTON, Herald office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, teaching in the city and suburbs, requires an additional engagement. Address STONEHENGE, Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AV., CORner 25th st., want two Protestant girls; one as waitress; the other as laundress; also an educated, intelligent, industrious American woman, as matron; references required.

A NEAT, TIDY GIRL FOR LIGHT EMPLOYMENT in an office, principally writing, for a short time; wages $5 per week. Apply to day at No. 5 Clinton place, near Broadway.

A GOOD COOK WANTED—WITH SATISFACTORY city references, and willing to wash and assist with ironing; must be a good bread baker. Apply at 147 East 55th st.

A NEAT, TIDY GIRL—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family; liberal wages. At 106 East 61st street.

A GOOD NURSE FOR A BOY FOUR YEARS OLD; must do chamberwork for three. 149 Lexington av.

A SALESLADY; MUST BE WELL EDUCATED AND recommended. Nos. 5 and 7 Dey st., room 19.

A NUMBER OF FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS wanted, only good trimmers need apply. M. A. CONNELLY, No 7 East 16th st., basement door.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED—AT 429 8TH AV., BEtween 31st and 32d sts. None but good hands need apply.

GOVERNESS—GERMAN OR FRENCH PROTESTANT; good musician, capable of teaching German, French and English to two young children. Apply at 9 West 36th st., 8 to 12, to day.

MILLINER WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MILLINER, acquainted with all its branches, to whom a good salary will be given. Inquire of Mrs. H. HIRSCH, 284 3d avenue.

SALESLADY WANTED—ONE ACQUAINTED WITH the millinery and fancy goods business; a good salary paid. Inquire of Mrs. H. HIRSCH, 281 3d av.

SEAMSTRESS AND TO WAIT ON AN INVALID LADY. Apply for two days, with reference, at 274 West 11th st.

WAITRESS OF EXPERIENCE WANTED—IN A boarding house. Apply at 15 Laight st.

WANTED—GOOD DRESSMAKERS. Mrs. HOLMES, 208 West 17th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, for a private family. Call at 63 West 48th st., from 9 till 1 this day.

WANTED—DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING AT home; also children's garments fitted. Call at 215 East 23d st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO WAIT AT TABLE IN a first class ice cream saloon; also wanted a young man to wait at table in a restaurant and icecream saloon. Apply at 400 Chapel st., New Haven, Conn.

WANTED—A GIRL (WHITE OR COLORED) TO DO general housework in a small family; steady place and good wages. Apply for two days at 70 South 6th st., Williamsburg, three blocks from ferry.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a private family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Call at 427 East 51st st., last house in block, near Beekman place.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small family. Apply at 146 West 14th st.

WANTED—TO GO TO THE COUNTRY, A GOOD cook, washer and ironer. Call at 261 Madison ave., between 9 and 12 to-day.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, WITH PLENTY OF young fresh milk. Call at 149 West 36th st., between Broadway and 7th av.

WANTED—A GIRL AS WAITRESS AND LAUNdress. Apply at 139 East 45th st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD DRESSMAKERS, TO WORK on good suits; wages $12 to $14 per week. To competent hands better inducements will be given. ROGER & ORR, 163 8th av.

WANTED—WAIST AND SKIRT TRIMMERS AND AN operator on Grover & Baker's machine; none but those having experience need apply; also one improver. Apply to Mme. L. MORROW, 112 West 23d st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family to go to Orange, N. J.; best reference required. Call at 100 Barclay st., New York.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. 205 East 46th st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS WHO understands fine washing; wages $14 per month. Apply, with city references, at 62 West 35th st., between 9 and 11 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FIRST CLASS SHIRT and family ironers at Washington Laundry, 23 East 4th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO LEARN A MECHANIcal business; constant employment, one who resides with her parents preferred. Address E. S., Herald office.

WANTED—A GIRL, FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE, who resides with her parents, to take charge of a child from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Apply at 32 West 28th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, AND ONE THAT IS willing to assist in washing, to whom good wages will be given. Call at 76 West 55th st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—AT 50 WEST 50TH ST., A PROTESTANT German cook, to do good plain cooking, washing and ironing and general housework; best of references required. Apply from 11 to 3.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE TO TAKE CARE of three growing children and do light chamberwork; also a girl for general housework. Apply at 245 West 52d st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND IRON and assist with housework; colored or German preferred. Apply, with references, at 650 7th av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS TO GO IN THE COUNtry. Call at 24 West 45th st. on Saturday between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—GOOD DRESSMAKERS. NONE BUT COMpetent hands need apply. Come prepared to work. 425 4th av., corner 29th st.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON WHEELER & WILSON'S machine by steam, at the factory in the American Express Building, corner Hudson and Jay sts.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GERMAN GIRLS, COOK and nurse, in a private family. Apply, with references, between 9 and 1 o'clock, at 159 West 12th st.

WANTED—A STRONG GERMAN GIRL, WHO UNderstands English, for general housework. Apply for two days at 43 Forsyth st., in the basement. Wages no object to a competent person.

WANTED—AN OPERATOR ON WHEELER & WILson machine; also an errand boy, at Mme. O. NUVILLE'S, 40 East 14th st., near Union square.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO MAKE HERSELF generally useful in a small family. Apply to Mrs. M., at No. 2 East 15th st.

WANTED—A SERVANT TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family; must be a good washer and ironer; reference required. Apply at 410 East 57th st.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF THREE, A WORKING housekeeper, or girl to do general housework. Apply at 32 West 27th st., basement door.

WANTED—A WORKING HOUSEKEEPER. APPLY for two days, from 8 to 12 o'clock, at 164 5th av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST WITH WASHING and ironing and wait on table in a private family. Call at 852 Lexington av.

337 WEST 34TH ST.—WANTED, A COMPETENT laundress.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS WAITER in a hotel or restaurant; no objection to any part of the States. Can be seen at 123 West 10th st. from 10 to 2 P. M.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS HAD CONSIDERABLE experience in travelling, wishes a situation to travel with a gentleman to Europe; is an excellent cook, clever, honest and sober; has followed the sea for ten years or more, having just arrived from China; or as valet. Call at 44 Varick st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH waiter, Swiss; speaks English, German and French; best city references; would take a good place as coachman. Address WAITER, 281 6th av.

A CHRISTIAN YOUNG MAN, HAVING STRICTLY first class reference, wants a situation in a store; not afraid of work. Address G. E. A., Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, SPEAKING SEVeral languages, wishes a situation to travel with a family; references. Address N. D., box 169 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITUATION IN a store to make himself generally useful; is not afraid of work. Address STEPHEN, box 102 Herald office.

AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT AS BUTLER; UNDERstands care of silver; is sober, honest and obliging; best city reference. Address BUTLER, 102 East 12th st.

RETAIL GROCERY—FOR A GERMAN BOY OF 16 years; eight months in the country; well recommended by his present employer, and somewhat acquainted with the business. Address D. R., Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED AND BOOKS BALANCED and scientifically kept; books balanced, however complicatedly confused. Address A. R. R., box 3,452 Post office.

ACCOUNTS, EIGHT LANGUAGES, ARREARS WRITten up; books opened, kept, examined or balanced; good references. JAMES COX, 47 Wall st., third floor.

A RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESMAN—A FIRST CLASS man. Apply for three days to A. BISSLAND, 614 or 655 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE WITH GOOD CITY references; also a smart, active young man as a partner. Apply at 543 3d av., corner 36th st.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, COMPEtent, honest and active. Address, with references, ASSISTANT, Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED, honest, obliging man, able to prescribe occasionally, may hear of a situation by addressing ALPHA, Herald office.

DRUG CLERK—ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS THE RETail business. Address DRUGS, Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR house, by an experienced salesman, having a large city and near by trade; also some popular trade marks. Address LIVE MAN, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION clerk is now open for an engagement; seven years' experience; good reference. Address PHARMACEUTIST, care fruit brokers, No. 1 College place, New York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS CLERK IN AN OFfice, who writes a good hand and is willing to make himself useful; one accustomed to an employment office preferred. Apply at 649 6th av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A HARDWARE STORE; one acquainted with the business preferred, or if not must have a knowledge of bookkeeping and not afraid of work. Call, with references, on WM. MARLOW, Jr., Franklin st., corner Greenpoint av., Greenpoint.

WANTED—A GERMAN DRY GOODS SALESMAN; must understand the business well. Apply at DICK'S dry goods house, 5th st., Morrisania, N. Y.; fare 15c.

WANTED—IN A WEST SIDE WHOLESALE grocery house, a salesman, with city trade. Address L. H. Y., Herald office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT IN MAKING UP ACcounts; must be a good accountant and penman, with good references. Apply to-day, early, at 355 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GENTLEMAN, A situation as salesman; for many years in the oil trade. Address OIL TRADE, Herald office.

WANTED—DRY GOODS SALESMAN; REFERENCE required. JOHN E. SEWARD, 201 Grand st., Williamsburg.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER. APPLY to HIND & MURPHY, 81 Barclay st.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A YOUNG COLORED MAN AND WIFE WISH SITUations; the man as coachman and groom, his wife as good cook and first class baker or laundress; the man is a good, steady driver, understands horses and can milk cows; good reference from last place; two years with one family; no objection to the country or Yonkers. Call on or address for two days J. LAWRENCE, 431 West 13th st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMpetent single young man; best city and country reference; willing and obliging. Call on or address S. W., No. 5 West 15th st.

A GARDENER WANTED—WHO CAN MAKE A fence; $15 per month. Suit of three Offices to let on reasonable terms. Apply at 68 Wall st., room 10.

A YOUNG MAN, AGED 20 YEARS, WANTS A SITUtion as coachman, and can do gardening. Address W. S., box 187 Herald office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTed—By an American who is temperate, willing and obliging; five years' reference from first class bankers. Address E., Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, who has been some time in his employ; he thoroughly understands the care of horses, is honest and sober. Apply at 1,214 Broadway, in store.

AN AMERICAN SINGLE MAN, AGE 26, WISHES A situation as coachman; sober and honest; best city reference. Can be seen or address Photograph Gallery, 8th st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Ask for coachman.

A YOUNG MARRIED COLORED MAN DESIRES A situation as coachman; can give good references. Address R. G. J., Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

A YOUNG SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman; has good city reference. Apply at Mr. CORNELL'S, 50 Fourth av.

A YOUNG SINGLE MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS coachman and gardener; is a first class man on a gentleman's place; will be found sober and obliging; good references. Address T. C., 181 Ludlow st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN who has the best city reference; refers to his last employer, where he has been eleven years. Call at or address BREWSTER'S, 232 5th av.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLEaged Englishman, no family; would be generally useful; good references. Address R. L., box 140 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class single man; can give ten year's best city reference. Can be seen at No. 3 East 23th st., private stable, or address a note to COACHMAN.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTed—Married man, with family; prefer near Orange, N. J.; two years' best reference. Call on or address PATRICK CALLAHAN, 191 Duane st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Englishman; steady, stylish driver, and groom of long experience; can be highly recommended, city or country. Address JOHN, private stable, No. 5 East 20th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—CITY OR country, by a first class man, single; will be found competent and trustworthy in every respect. Address COMPETENT, box 121 Herald office.

FLORIST AND GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a good German single man who understands all sorts of gardening. Address FLORIST, Herald office.

GARDENER WANTED—MUST UNDERSTAND THE care of horses and milking. Apply at No. 9 West 36th st., on Saturday, from 8 to 12.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A THORoughly competent single man; undoubted reference. Address R. A., Henderson & Co.'s seed store, 35 Cortlandt street.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—FOR THE summer months only, by a single man, Dutch. Address "Matachi," seedstore, No. 9 John st.

IMPORTANT—I WISH TO OBTAIN A SITUATION for my coachman, who has all the qualities any man could desire. Apply in the store 686 Broadway to Mr. RANSOM.

PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.—A gentleman who will soon visit these several cities will take charge of any legitimate business that may be entrusted to him. Address SOUTH ATLANTIC, box 181 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS SWEDISH flower gardener; understands the management of a hot house; first class references. Call on or address E. P., 105 Greenwich st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE COLored man, as coachman; best city reference. Can be seen for a few days at Geo. Smith's, 218 Wooster st. ELIJAH SMITH.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE, THE MAN AS coachman and gardener, the woman as cook or laundress, to go in the country. Call at 24 West 45th st. on Saturday between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE colored man, as coachman, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses; best city reference; city or country. Can be seen at 231 West 47th st., or address THOMAS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A German, who has 16 years' city reference from his last employer. Address 113 West 37th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, 22 years of age, and lately landed, as groom and footman. Can be seen at 25 East 28th st.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GROOM by a single man: thoroughly understands care of carriages and harness; six years' good reference; city or country. Address B. D., box 230 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who thoroughly understands the care of blooded horses. His last employer to be seen at 57 West 33d st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SOLICIT LIFE INSURANCE. Apply at the Republic Life Insurance Company's, 409 Broadway.

A LAD WANTED—IN AN UPTOWN STORE; A GOOD situation for an honest, industrious and well-disposed person. Address, with particulars, THOMAS, Herald office.

A GOOD OYSTERMAN WANTED—AT RILEY'S Oyster House, 33d st. and 6th av. Call in the afternoon.

A.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS PARCEL wrapper; must be quick and active and have some knowledge of fancy goods; one having been employed in that capacity preferred. STERN BROTHERS, 367 6th av.

ASSISTANT BAR KEEPER WANTED.—ONE WHO understands his business. Apply to F. H. MAGUIRE, corner 109th st. and 3d av.

A STRONG BOY WANTED—17 OR 18 YEARS OF age, to carry parcels and make himself useful. RICHMOND & CO., 525 Broadway.

A.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN TO WRAP up parcels; to one who has some experience we offer fair salary and steady situation. STERN BROTHERS, 367 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A FIRST CLASS WAITER WANTED—IN A RESTAUrant. Address E. J. B., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER CAN HAVE A PERmanent situation and $18 weekly with the New York and Philadelphia Publishing Company, in the management of their juvenile department. Apply at their office, 735 Broadway, between 1 and 3 P. M.

BOY WANTED—15 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE, IN A railroad office; must write a good hand. Address, in handwriting, stating salary expected, R. R., Herald office.

BOY WANTED—IN A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY. ONE accustomed to dipping plates and can come well recommended may apply immediately at MORA'S portrait Gallery, 707 Broadway.

BOY WANTED—TO CLEAN KNIVES AND FORKS and make himself generally useful; no night or Sunday work; wages $10 a month. Apply at No. 4 Cortlandt street.

D. APPLETON & CO., 549 AND 551 BROADWAY, want extra help in the Subscription Department. Inquire of Superintendent, S. L. HALL.

FARMER WANTED—A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT children, competent to take charge of a farm of 25 acres and garden, in the vicinity of the city; a farm house on the place. Address, with reference, box 1,565 Post office, New York.

McMENAMY & CO. WANT A GOOD MAN FOR THE shipping department; must be educated, capable of checking and attending to other portions when required. Apply after 10, at 735 Broadway.

PARTIES WANT FIRST CLASS COOK, WAITER AND fireman. Call on BODELL, 73 West Houston st.

WANTED—THREE HALL BOYS; NONE NEED apply that are not experienced in the hotel business. Inquire at the ARLINGTON HOUSE, 22 East 14th st.

WANTED—A BOY, 15 OR 16 YEARS OF AGE, IN A commission house, who is a good penman and quick at figures; one who lives with his parents. Address, in handwriting, T. N. & CO., box 2,534 Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BAR MAN. ADDRESS, stating where last employed, R. D., box 106 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—AT 99 FULTON ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM, a boy to work in a tea and wine store; good reference required. Call from 9 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A COFFIN WAREroom, who understands driving. None need apply but those who can come well recommended. Apply at 14 Nassau st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 20 years of age, to attend bar and make himself useful. Apply at KEARNS' Restaurant, Fordham Depot, this day.

WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER, A COLORED COOK and waiter, for a boarding house at Long Branch; good wages for good help. Address or apply to A. B. C., corner Court and President sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A CLEAN, TIDY BOY, 15 OR 16 YEARS of age, in a hat store. Call corner 8th av. and 21st st. after 8 o'clock.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands milking and the care and driving of horses. Call at 802 Lexington avenue, corner 62d st.

WANTED—AT THE WHALEMEN'S HEADQUARters, whalemen, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards; also 15 stout American and German young men for short voyages. J. MORRISON & CO., 109 South st.

WANTED—ONE STABLEMAN AND TWO EXPRESS drivers. Only those who know their business thoroughly may apply to RAAB'S HOBOKEN EXPRESS COMPANY, Hoboken.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY OF about 16 years of age, in an office; must write a good hand and come well recommended; wages $4 per week. Address in own handwriting, stating age and reference, P., Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN TO TRAVEL AND SING AND play the German accordeon and concertina; must be well up; wages small but sure. Address COMIC, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—IN A RETAIL GROCERY STORE, A young man who has been used to the business in this city; must have reference from last employer. Call at 156 Bowery, before 10 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—RELIABLE GENTLEMEN AS AGENTS, to canvass this city and Brooklyn for the Automatic Music Leaf Turner, a new and perfect thing. Office hours from 11 to 3. 907 Broadway.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN TO WORK ON A FARM, 30 miles from New York. Apply to-day, between 1 and 2 o'clock, at VAN DYKE'S Hotel, Catharine street.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL FURNITURE REPAIRER; to one fully competent, good wages and steady employment will be given. Apply at 99 Mott st.

WANTED—SEVERAL EXPERIENCED WAITERS FOR a ladies' restaurant. Apply after 10 A. M. at 621 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COLORED WAITER FOR the St. Germain Hotel, Broadway, 5th av., 22d st.

WANTED—AS LIGHT PORTER, IN A DRY GOODS store, a strong boy, 18 to 20. H. B. RUSSELL, 350 Bowery.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITER AT THE OYSter Bay, 1,201 Broadway, near 29th st.

WANTED—A MAN COOK FOR A RESTAURANT; also a woman to do kitchen work. NIXON'S, 83 4th av.

WANTED—A MAN OR WOMAN WHO IS CAPABLE of taking charge of a small restaurant; no liquors sold; no money required. Address box 161 Herald office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A GENTLEMANLY APPEARING man, a good talker, to talk up a wonderful curiosity, now on exhibition. Apply between 4 and 5 o'clock this P. M., on vacant lot in 13th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

YOUNG MAN WANTED IN A PROVISION STORE; one from the country preferred. Address 338 12th st., South Brooklyn.

$18 PER WEEK TO A MAN WHO CAN MAKE first class ferrotypes. A good photograph printer wanted also. NICHOLS, 735 Broadway, New York.

THE TRADES.

A YOUNG GERMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS ASsistant to an architect; understands drawing in all its branches; or as assistant bookkeeper. Address J. T., 440 West 52d st.

A YOUNG MAN JUST ARRIVED IN THE CITY wants a chance to finish learning his trade as carpenter, having one year's experience. Address JAMES REORDEN, 424 East 20th st.

A CUSTOM CUTTER WANTED.—ONE WHO IS AN artist will have $40 per week all the year round. Apply to J. V. DUBERNELL, Nos. 5 to 9 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

A. MATTRESS MAKERS WANTED.—APPLY TO SCHENCK & RYON, 203 and 205 Canal st.

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS WANTED.—A FEW good men can find steady employment at 146 Reade st., up stairs.

CUSTOM CUTTER WANTED—ONE THOROUGHLY competent to fill a first class position. Address, with reference, B., box 115 Herald office.

MILLWRIGHT.—STEADY EMPLOYMENT GIVEN TO a practical workman, with full set of tools, at reasonable wages. Sober men, with reference, may address K. C. C., box 3,150 Post office, New York.

PAGER.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR on Hoole's numbering machine; one now in practice. Address TOP, Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN USED TO THE SAW AND PLANE; none need apply without written references from last employer. Ask for the foreman at No. 6 Gold st., up stairs.

WANTED—A COMPETENT ENGINEER, TO RUN A Baxter engine; must have experience as pressman. None other need apply at 25 Maiden lane, third floor.

WANTED—A FILE FORGER, TO WHOM A GOOD job will be given. Apply at once to GAGER ASHWORTH, Lowell, Mass.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FOREMAN IN A customer boot store. Address, with references, BOTTIER, Herald office.

WANTED—ONE FIRST CLASS UPHOLSTERER; good wages and steady work. Apply to W. C. GRAHAM, 830 (new) or 1,042 (old No.) Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CONFECTIONER, TO make smooth, burnt and cream almonds only; good wages. Call between 8 and 11 o'clock at HUMBERT'S, No. 9 Wooster st.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL HATTER TO EXAMINE hats in a package hat store. Only an active, steady, industrious man need address G. A. R., box 75 station A.

WANTED—A LITHOGRAPHIC ARTIST; A MAN OF ability will find a good opening with a considerate firm of standing on a liberal salary; all communications strictly confidential. Send specimens of work and state what style most accustomed to to J. H., care of Messrs. Mason & Hamlin, 596 Broadway.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC, EXPERIENCED AND systematic mechanic, to act as foreman of a hardware factory, within 50 miles of New York. None except those with the best references need apply. Address immediately JACKSON, box 154 Herald office.

WANTED—ONE FIRST CLASS GENERAL ENgraver on jewelry, diamond work, &c., to go to Leavenworth, Kansas. Apply to SUSSFELD, LORSCH & CO., 13 Maiden lane, between 12 and 1 o'clock on Monday, May 13.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ICE CREAM MAKER; one who understands his business and is not afraid to do his share of work; must come well recommended. Apply at the PHILADELPHIA STEAM ICE CREAM COMPANY, 322 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN CUISINIER, NOUVELLEMENT ARRIVE DE Paris, desire se placer dans une maison privee. Ecrire a l'initiale A., box 157 Herald office.

UNE JEUNE FILLE FRANCAISE, DE FAMILLE respectable, desire se placer dans une famille americaine pour prendre soin d'un ou deux enfants. S'adresser, 49me rue Ouest, 202.

EUROPE.

EDINBURG—DE JAY'S HOTEL, 99, 100 AND 101 PRINCE street.—This first class family hotel is situated in the best and most central part of the Scottish metropolis, directly opposite the Castle; an elegant coffee room and drawing room for families and gentlemen. Moderate charges.

GUERLAIN—15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
Ambrosial Cream for shaving.
Fashionable Perfume for the handkerchief.
Eau Lustrale for the hair.
Eau de Cologne (preparation speciale).

PARIS.—HOTEL MIRABEAU, NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX. This magnificent Hotel, situated in the most fashionable quarter (Rue de la Paix), is patronized by the first families of both hemispheres. Its comfort, cleanliness and excellent cuisine, combined with the most careful attention, make it a favorite rendezvous of American families. Charges moderate. CASANOVAS, Proprietor.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, NEAR THE CRYSTAL PALace, Upper Norwood, London.—To tourists and families.—Its elevated, pleasant and most salubrious position, combined with the comfort afforded and its general management, have made the Queen's Hotel a favorite resort of the upper ranks of English society.

MEDICAL.

ATTENTION—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPItal experience; special diseases successfully and permanently cured. DR. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

A.—MME. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, SPEEDily cures all female complaints. Office 122 West Twenty-sixth street.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, 114 EAST TENTH street, female physician; advice gratis.

ALL SPECIAL DISEASES, NERVOUS DEBILITY and Lost Manhood permanently cured, by the celebrated Surgeon, Dr. SELDEN, 67 Amity street.

DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY, speedily cures all female complaints, whatever the cause. 120 West 26th st.

DR. KING CURES ALL DELICATE DISEASES AND derangements; one visit sufficient; consultation strictly private. 14 Amity street, near Broadway.

DR. FUSSELL, 69 WEST TWENTIETH STREET, NEAR Wooster, cures special and nervous diseases immediately. Office and consultations strictly private.

DR. AND MME. WEST, PHYSICIANS FOR LADIES, 142 West Twenty-fifth street. Patients can have board until cured.

MRS. WORCESTER, PHYSICIAN, 149 CHARLES street, between Washington and West.—Ladies' consult her on all ailments. Board, nursing. Infants adopted, &c., &c.

MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN AND MIDWIFE—25 years' successful practice; private lying-in, consultation free. 154 East Twenty-eighth street.

MADAME SELDEN, LADIES' PHYSICIAN—CONFIdential and skilful treatment. Advice free. Call at or address 67 Amity street.

PHYSICIAN FOR LADIES AND FRIEND OF THE unfortunate.—Dr. BOTT, 35 Canton place, corner of Kenilworth street. Relief sure.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
By ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.
THIS DAY (SATURDAY), APRIL 11,
at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence
12 EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE, ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD PIANO, MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &C., &C., as follows:—
PARLORS—French Moquette and Aubusson Carpets, elegant Pier and solid carved wood frame Mantel Mirrors, Crystal Chandeliers and Brackets, rich carved inlaid walnut and rosewood Suits, in tapestry, with Centre and Side Tables to match; elaborately carved French walnut Bookcase, heavy Reps and Lace Curtains, Sevres China and Ormolu Clocks and Side Pieces; marble Figure, "The Christ Child," original, by H. M. Imhof, of Rome, deceased; Bust of Pocahontas, by Mozier; Bust of Bacchante, by Willson, of Rome; two Medallions by Bartholomew, of Rome, and others; Oil Paintings and Water Colors, by G. H. Hall, Chapman, Gainsborough, Bartolini, Ratti, O. Nedrizo, of Florence; Tagnanni, Labrazza, Hauscheile and others; complete and perfect set Plaster Casts of celebrated Personages, &c., &c.
DINING ROOM—Brussels Carpets, Mantel Mirrors, oak Furniture, Buffet, Extension Table and Chairs, en suite; fine Plated and Glass Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Marble and Bronze Set, Clock and Candelabras, Curtains, Guns, Rifle, Fishing Rod, large Seine, &c.
BEDROOMS—Brussels Carpets, Curtains, black walnut and chestnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Washstands, Lounge and Chairs, en suite; Cottage Suits, Hair Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows, &c.
HALLS—Brussels Carpets, black walnut Hatstand, Stair Carpets, &c.
The above will be on exhibition, by permit from Auctioneers, on Friday, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
By ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
ON SATURDAY, MAY 18,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOMS,
111 BROADWAY,
THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF MR. LOUIS JAY, RICHMOND AVENUE AND FINGER-BOARD ROAD, EDGEWATER, STATEN ISLAND, AS THE OWNER IS GOING TO EUROPE, COMPRISING OVER 20 ACRES, LAID OUT IN LAWN AND GARDEN AND ABOUNDING WITH FINE FOREST AND FRUIT TREES, WITH EVERGREENS, MANY OF WHICH WERE IMPORTED from Europe, regardless of expense.
THE RESIDENCE is very spacious and commodious. Substantially built of brick, in the English villa style and all carefully finished in every particular, under the supervision of Mr. F. Diaper, architect, with extra double doors and windows, and is in all respects equal to any first class city house. WIDE HALLS, large and well ventilated cellars, capacious tank, gas pipes through the house, and in fact every comfort and convenience possible.
THE GROUNDS in thorough order, gravel roads and walks completely paved.
HOUSE—MAIN FLOOR has four large rooms, as parlors, dining room and library, with butler's pantry and closets; also extension building for kitchen and servants' apartments. Second floor, eight large rooms, cedar closets and dining rooms. Third floor of seven large rooms, with tank room, reservoir and various storerooms.
PORTER'S LODGE, in brick, in style of main building, containing four rooms.
INCLUDING THE COTTAGE, facing Richmond avenue, in fine order, comprising fifteen capacious rooms, with furnace, hot and cold water, bath and wash rooms; two large stables, complete in every respect; stalls for 10 horses and abundant carriage room, with laundry rooms attached.
GARDEN AND NURSERIES are planted with fruit trees of the rarest varieties of peach, pear, apple, quince, cherry and fig trees in profusion of the best American and European selections, including many rare grafts.
THE KITCHEN GARDEN in fine order and bearing all the early and choice vegetables.
HOT HOUSE AND NURSERIES comprise one of the best selected and most choice collections of rare exotics, orchids and pot plants in the country.
For the private residence of a gentleman desiring contiguity to the city this offers an unexampled opportunity in view of comfort, health, convenience and elegance.
Sale positive and peremptory.
Boats leave every hour from Whitehall dock, each way, and the premises can be viewed by permit from the Auctioneers.
Horse cars from landing to near the property.
Terms at sale. Maps can be had at auctioneers' office.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
By ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.,
on WEDNESDAY, May 15,
at 10½ o'clock,
at our salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets, elegant Household Furniture, removed from the residence of Mr. Louis Jay, Staten Island, for convenience of sale, as the owner is leaving for Europe.
Axminster, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Pier and Mantel Mirrors; rosewood and black walnut Parlor Furniture, in crimson silk reps; Bronze Clocks and Mantel Ornaments, Silk and Lace Curtains, rosewood Library Furniture, Plate Glass Bookcases, carved black walnut Bedroom Furniture, consisting of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Couches, Chairs, &c.; extra fine Mattresses and Bedding, Porcelain and Glassware, &c. All of the above were made to order by the best makers, and are in excellent order.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite Post office.

LARGE SALE OF FOREIGN OIL PAINTINGS OF THE FRENCH, ITALIAN, FLEMISH AND DUSSELDORF SCHOOLS,
the importation of Bernard Leoffler, Esq.
The entire collection (about 170) will be sold at auction at the salesroom of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 37 Nassau street, TUESDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock.
Particulars hereafter.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and Salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S sales of Household and Office Furniture are on
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY
of each week.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms, 165 Liberty, 111 Cedar and 38 Church streets.
Genteel Household Furniture,
Carpets, Pianos, Mirrors, &c.,
This day, at 10½ o'clock.
WALDRON & COOKE will sell by auction as above, to the highest bidder, for cash, as follows:—
Parlor and Library Suits.
Walnut Chamber Suits.
Bookcases, Buffets, Wardrobes.
Extension and Centre Tables.
Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstand.
Spring, Hair and other Mattresses.
Cabinet and Parlor Desks.
Clocks, Cutlery, Plate.
China Toilet Sets.
Oil Paintings and Chromos.
Bartlett Sewing Machines.
French Plate Pier Mirrors.
Fine Window Curtains.
At 12 o'clock,
Rosewood Grand Piano, London maker.
Rosewood Square Piano, Stool and Cover.
Twenty very fine Carpets, good order.
Oil Painting, Landscape, original, by Croes, 1765.
Rosewood Roulette Table.
Three Bronze Gas Chandeliers, &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD, AUCTIONEER.
OSGOOD & CO. will sell at their salesrooms, 125 Chambers street, near College place, TUESDAY, MAY 14, AT 10½ A. M., genteel Household Furniture and large lot extra Matting, in lots to suit. Details in time.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at 234, 236, 238, and 240 Fourth avenue, for account of whom it may concern, the Furniture unclaimed from sales of 7th and 8th inst., the same to be removed immediately.

AUCTION SALE OF THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE Henry Hale, 17 Fillmore place, Williamsburg, L. I., on Tuesday, May 14, at half-past ten A. M., consisting of Looking Glasses, Looking Glass Frames, French and German Plates, Oil Paintings, Parlor Furniture and a Horse and Wagon.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LUKE FITZGERALD, AUCTIONEER.—Large sale this (SATURDAY) morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, 120 West 23d street, between 6th and 7th avenues.
Over $20,000 worth elegant Household Furniture, many rare and costly Works of Art, contained in the above private mansion, by order of E. Day, Esq., leaving for Europe, namely—Superior 7½ octave, brilliant toned, rosewood Pianoforte, used one year, cost $800; rich Parlor Suits, covered in crimson satin, two Suits in reps and haircloth, rosewood Etageres, marble top Centre Tables, Pier Mirrors, fine Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Bookcase, 500 Volumes of Books, Inlaid Cabinets, Flower Stands, and solid rosewood Bedroom Suits and inlaid black walnut Single and Double Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Commodes, Chairs, 20 Hair Mattresses, Spring Beds Sheets, Blankets, Linen, &c., over 500 yards Carpets, nearly new; Dining Room and Library Furniture, Buffet, cost $225; Extension Tables, Chairs, Lace Curtains, Dinner and Tea Sets, 200 pieces; Cut Glass Ware, Sheffield Cutlery, in full sets; Basement and Kitchen Furniture, Oilcloths, Ice Box, Cooking Utensils; other articles too numerous to mention. Sale positive, in lots by catalogue. N. B.—Responsible men in attendance to pack and ship goods for purchasers.

AUCTION SALE—AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
124 West Twenty-sixth street.
This day, commencing at 10½ o'clock; over 400 lots and $10,000 worth of magnificent Household Furniture, to be sold in lots to suit purchasers, without reserve, viz.:—Parlors contain—Rosewood grand square Pianoforte, cost $800; rich Parlor Suits, in latest styles, covered in plain and figured satin and silk reps; pier and mantel Mirrors, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Lace Curtains, Ornaments, marble top and gilt Tables, Bookcase, Etageres, Carpets, &c. &c. Bedrooms contain viz.—Rosewood and walnut Suits, single and double Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Lounges, Clocks, Brussels Carpets, Bedding, &c.; also Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, Buffet, Extension Table, Chairs, Plate, Cutlery, China, Glassware, Dinner and Tea Sets, &c., &c.
HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS, Hotel keepers and the trade.
Over 500 lots and over $20,000 worth
Elegant Household Furniture, Paintings, Bronzes, at public auction to the highest bidders,
on THIS DAY (SATURDAY), May 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the large five story residence 232 West Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue,
commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely.
Magnificent four round cornered, rosewood, 7½ octave Pianoforte; eight Parlor Suits, covered with brocatel, striped and plain reps and haircloth; Pier and Oval Mirrors, Brocatel, Reps and Lace Curtains; magnificent Oil Paintings, Bronzes, French Clocks, Vases, Statuary, Cabinets, Bois de rose Etageres, Tables, Bookcases, Writing Desk, 15 rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Bedding, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, two Sideboards, two Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, China, Glass and Silver Ware; Basement and Servants' Furniture, &c. Sale positive. Reliable man in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers at reasonable charges.
EDWIN NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

AUGUSTE MARTINES & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Magnificent Household Furniture,
at the private residence 36 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues,
on THIS DAY (SATURDAY),
commencing at 10½ o'clock,
rosewood Pianoforte, Drawing Room Suits, Paintings, Velvet Carpets, Cabinets, Statuary, Mirrors, Silverware, Bronzes, Works of Art,
sold by order of M. H. Blake, Esq.
Drawing Room Suits, covered richest description satin brocatel, silk reps, Pompadour, Marie Antoinette styles; marqueterie Tables, Encoignures, Jardinieres, Cantonniere, Music Cabinet, superb rosewood canopy Etagere, French plate Mirrors (Ciel), Medallion, Brussels Carpets; Chandeliers, bronze, ormolu Clock, Sevres Vases, Ornaments, rare collection of valuable oil Paintings, by eminent artists (artist's proof), Statuary brought from Europe by present owner; marble and rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker, Stool, embroidered Cloth Cover, Music Books; Turkish Reclining Chairs, Lace Curtains. Dining Room—Extension Table, Sideboard, silver Casters, Tureens, Salvers, Dinner, Tea Service, Spoons, Forks, Crystal, Ruby Glassware; Sheffield Table Cutlery. Chinaware, Chambers—Rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, en suite, style Louis XIV.; Hair Spring Mattresses, Blankets, Counterpanes, Bolsters, Pillows, Furniture of servants' apartments. The auctioneer calls particular attention of his friends and the public to this sale, comprising largest and richest assortment household furniture offered at auction this season. Facilities for removing and packing goods. Parties wishing to attend this sale, take 6th av. cars, 5th av. stages.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AT AUGUSTUS HYNARD'S AUCTION HOUSE—77 Eighth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street, a large and attractive sale of Furniture, by EDWARD PETTINGER, auctioneer, on May 15 and 16, at 10½ o'clock A. M., consisting of every description of Parlor, Dining and Bedroom Suits, Bedding, Mattresses, Pillows, Sofas, Lounges, Chairs, Tables, Mirrors, Side Boards, Pianos, Wardrobes, Glass and Crockery Ware. The attention of buyers are invited to attend.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Extra large sale of Household Furniture,
this day (Saturday), at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms 79 Nassau street, embracing 500 lots of Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, in rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak; also a large assortment of curled hair, spring, wool and husk Mattresses; several French plate pier and oval Mirrors; a large assortment of Carpets, Feather Bed, Pillows and Bolsters; Blankets, Office Desks, iron Safes, Sewing Machines, Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c., making a very large assortment, worthy the attention of dealers and others.

BY HENRY STRAUS, AUCTIONEER.—OFFICE 275 Bowery.—Marshal's sale at 455 Grand street, at 10 o'clock.—25 boxes Cognac, 16 boxes Old Tom Gin, 10 boxes Jamaica Rum, 3,939 Havana Cigars; also a large lot of family and manufacturing Sewing Machines—Singer's, Empire's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Weed's, Howe's, &c. Sold without reserve in lots. E. LIPPINAU, Marshal.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.
Elegant Household Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, French plate Pier, Mantel and Side Mirrors; about 60 elegant Chandeliers, new styles, and some French fire gilt, with Sevres Ornaments, Candelabras, Iron Safe.
THIS DAY (Saturday), May 11, at 10½ o'clock,
at 23 Fifth avenue, corner of Ninth street, one of the largest and most important sales of the season, embracing fine French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, fire gilt Chandeliers, Extension Tables, Steam do., large amount of China and Glassware, about 1,000 yards of Matting, &c., &c. Also any quantity of Velvet, Brussels and other Carpets, with Parlor, Dining Room and Bedroom goods of every conceivable kind and description, from more than forty different families whose furniture has been accumulating at our auction rooms during the month of April, and by permission we are enabled to place in this large dwelling to relieve in some measure our auction rooms.
N. B.—Catalogues will be out early on Saturday morning, and all the goods must be delivered the same day if it takes until midnight.
On MONDAY, May 13,
at the private residence 402 West Forty-seventh street, the entire Furniture. Particulars in time.
On TUESDAY, May 14,
at the auction rooms 53 East Thirteenth street, a very large sale of Furniture. Above 100 Carpets, 50 French plate Mirrors, Pianos, &c.
Assignee's sale—MONDAY, May 20,
at the auction room, elegant French plate Pier, Mantel and Side Mirrors; Armoire, Wardrobes, black walnut Wardrobes, Gas Fixtures and a variety of Furniture. By order T. F. HAYES, Assignee.

INSPECTION OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, May 6, 1872.
Government Sale.
Will be sold at public auction at noon of Monday, the 13th inst., at the Inspection of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Yard, New York, by order of Rear Admiral M. Smith, Commandant, a quantity of condemned Provisions and small stores, and a large quantity of surplus and condemned Clothing, consisting of about 700 pea Coats, 200 monkey and 4,000 round Jackets, 2,500 cloth, 150 satinet and 1,250 canvas duck Trousers, 2,400 Undershirts, 4,000 Drawers, 10,000 yards canvas Duck, 1,400 cloth Caps, 300 pairs Boots, 300 pairs Shoes, 400 pairs Socks and 2,800 yards blue Cloth, together with a quantity of Sheeting, Frocks, Blankets, Mattresses, remnants of Flannel, Satinet, &c., &c.
C. J. EMERY,
Pay Director United States Navy, and Inspector in Charge.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS DAY (Saturday), May 11, at 10½ o'clock, at 15½ Bowery, a large assortment of Wines, Liquors, Champagnes, &c., in barrels, casks, baskets, cases and demijohns.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS DAY (Saturday), May 11, at 11½ o'clock, at 15½ Bowery, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Pocketbooks, Neckties, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Gaiters, Rubbers, Glassware, Tinware, Clocks, Engravings, Sewing Machines; also a large lot of Furniture, &c.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS day, at 10½ o'clock, at 15½ Bowery, 6 fine family Sewing Machines, such as Wheeler & Wilson's, Grover & Baker's, &c. Also 4 pieces Brussels Carpets, Furniture, Notions, &c. Also 1 large Counter.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
THIS DAY (Saturday), May 11,
at 11 o'clock, at the auction room No. 1 North William street, Household Furniture, Pianos, Mirrors, Carpets, &c., consisting of rosewood marble top Chamber Suits, black walnut marble top dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Cottage Suits, Parlor Suits, Lounges, mahogany Wardrobes, Bookcases, 2 black walnut Desks, 1 rosewood 7 octave Piano, 1 6¾ octave Piano, 1 mahogany Piano, 1 large Pier Glass, Reps, Curtains, Looking Glasses, Engravings, Paintings, Bedsteads, hair Mattresses, Bedding.
Also, at 1 o'clock, 70 velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain Carpets. At 11 o'clock, in front of the store, 1 bay Horse, 1 Business Wagon, 1 Gig, 1 set single Harness, 2 pairs of Harness, 1 Sleigh.

J. COLE, AUCTIONEER.—STRAWBERRY BASKETS and Crates, by order of the Assignee in Bankruptcy, on Monday, May 13, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Commercial Exchange, 339 Fulton street, opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn; 4,000 Baskets, quarts and pints; 77 Crates, different sizes. Terms cash.

JENKINS & DUFF, AUCTIONEERS, WILL SELL AT public auction on Saturday, May 11, at 10½ o'clock, the Contents and Fixtures of Grocery Store 439 West Forty-second street.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL mortgage, JACOB BOGART, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, on Monday, May 13, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at 103 Suffolk street, New York, a large quantity of Black Walnut, Rosewood, Mahogany and other Veneers. JAS. C. QUINN, Attorney for Mortgagee.

R. A. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER.—STOCK OF HARDware, Cutlery, Fixtures, Counter Cases, iron Safe, &c., at 60 Eighth avenue, corner Horatio street, on Wednesday, May 15, at 10½ o'clock. Catalogues on Tuesday. E. THISTLE, Administrator.

SUPERB
FINE ART
and
Illustrated
BOOKS.
The finest Collection ever offered in America.
An extensive and valuable COLLECTION of FINE ART and ILLUSTRATED WORKS, SUPERB GALLERIES of ENGRAVINGS, &c., comprising, among others, splendid copies of
Piranesi's great Work on Roman Art, Antiquities, &c.; Musee Francais, Musee Royale, Orleans Gallery, Florence Gallery, Munich (Boisseree) Gallery, National, Royal, Turner, Lawrence, Aguado and Poussin Galleries; Roberts' Holy Land, folio edition; the Works of Hogarth, Gillray, Canova, Wouvermans, Stanfield, Dore, &c.
THE WHOLE TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
TUESDAY EVENING, May 14, at 7½ o'clock,
AT THE CLINTON HALL SALESROOMS.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.
Books on exhibition. Catalogues ready.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF SEVERAL WRITS of execution.—R. FIELD, Sheriff's General Auctioneer, salesroom 121 Bowery, will sell this day, at 10 o'clock, at 136 Fulton street, a lot of Army Muskets, kegs of Horseshoes, Grindstones, several tons of old Iron, &c., &c.
By order MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
NEIL BRYANT, Deputy.
N. B.—A continuation of the sale of yesterday (Friday), May 10.

THE GREAT SALE OF LOTS AT WEST DUNELlen, C. R. R. of N. J., May 14.—Tickets, &c., now ready. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine st. R. L. WILLIAMS & CO., 112 Broadway. MABEN & CO., 15 Willoughby st., Brooklyn.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, SHERIFF'S AUCTIONEER, No. 4 Pine street, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 14, to close an estate, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Grand street, 283, between Suffolk and Norfolk streets, the four story House and fine Store. House 25x97; lot 125 feet; built by days' work for the present owner. Maps at Auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine street.

WALDRON & COOKE, SALESROOMS 165 LIBERTY street, will include in their sale this day:—
Rosewood Grand Piano, London maker.
Rosewood Square Piano, Stool and Cover.
Twenty very fine Carpets, good order.
Oil Painting, Landscape, original; by Croes, 1765.
Rosewood Roulette Table.
Three bronze Gas Chandeliers.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A STORE TO LET—1,226 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Seventy-first street. Apply to SHERWOOD & WALDRON, 1,201 Third avenue.

A.—TO LET, BUILDINGS, PARTS OF BUILDINGS and Lofts, on a corner, exceedingly well lighted, with or without Power. Apply at 108 Cliff street.

A FOUR STORY BRICK BUILDING TO LET—SUITable for light manufacturing purposes; rent low. Inquire at 115 West Eleventh street.

A.—STORE AND DWELLING TO RENT, ON WEST Broadway, opposite Lispenard street, only two blocks from Broadway; low rent. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

BAKERY, ON THE WEST SIDE, TO RENT OR LEASE—at reduced rent; excellent oven; good store and fixtures; 12 rooms; sheds and stables complete; or the bakery would be let separately. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

BULKHEAD AND PIER PROPERTY TO LEASE—AT Harlem, between 125th and 127th streets, with about 30 Lots in rear. Apply to C. L. MEAD, 2,251 Third avenue, or to COURTLANDT PALMER, 346 Broadway, room D.

CORNER STORES, WITH 12 ROOMS OVER STORES, on northeast corner of Watts and Hudson streets, to rent to a responsible tenant; capital location for business. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

DESK ROOM TO LET—BY GEORGE DAVIS & CO., 61 Liberty street.

LARGE SECOND FLOOR—SUITABLE FOR ANY FINE business. Inquire of BELL BROS., on premises, 25 Union square (Broadway side).

LOFTS TO LET—FOUR LOFTS, 388 BROADWAY, corner Pearl street, 25 feet by 100, will be let separate or together. Apply to S. E. HUTCHINGS, 38 John street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELL LIGHTED Rooms, of various sizes, in Centre, Elm and Twenty-second streets. Apply to G. P. HALL, 137 Elm street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELL LIGHTED Rooms, 25x85, 25x70, 75x35, and Basement, 75x40; steady power. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, 223 East Forty-first street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH LARGE AND small Rooms. Apply to JOHN S. SCHULTZE, 59 Wall street, or on the premises, 479 West Fifty-first street.

STORE AND CELLAR OF 147 WEST BROADWAY, near Beach street, to rent—Good neighborhood for almost any kind of business. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

STORE 26 BEEKMAN STREET TO RENT—NEAR NEW Post office; admirable location for leather, paper or metal trade; moderate rent. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, A large Building, four stories, basement and loft, 200 feet front by 75 deep; well situated for any kind of manufacturing business; or will be let in rooms to suit applicants. Inquire at 301 First avenue.

TO LET—THE MARBLE BUILDING 24 WALKER street and First and Second Lofts 25x80 38 West Fourth street. Rent low to responsible tenants. Apply to GEO. GUENTAL, 38 West Fourth street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET—APARTMENTS IN THE DISPATCH BUILDing, 11 Frankfort street, suitable for any kind of business. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TWO FOUR STORY STORES, PARK PLACE, between Washington and West. Apply to A. S. CHAMBERLIN, 147 East Twenty-fourth street, or E. H. MARTINE, 74 Park place.

TO LET—ON GREENWICH STREET, A STORE, 80 feet deep. A line to B. A., Herald office, will be attended to.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY BUILDING ON THE southeast corner of Bleecker and Elizabeth streets, lately altered for store purposes; a very desirable location for a restaurant. Apply to E. DODD, Real Estate Broker, No. 3 Bleecker street.

TO LET—THE VERY LARGE, WELL LIGHTED First Floor, Basement and Sub-cellar of No. 35 Broadway, together or separately, running through to Church street, 30x220 feet, with every convenience. Apply at 35 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—THE STORE, BASEMENT AND LOFTS, THE whole or any part of No. 82 Walker street, near Broadway; rent low. Apply to J. BOYD, 12 Franklin st.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON OR BEFORE JUNE, THE Lower Part of 15 Dey street, near Broadway; rent very reasonable. See VAN WYCK & GREEN personally, 31½ Pine street.

TO RENT LOW—THE FOUR STORY STORE 221 WEST street, opposite People's Line steamboat dock; immediate possession. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

TO RENT OR LEASE—THE BAKERY 22 SPRING street; established over forty years; just put in complete order; will rent cheap. Apply on premises.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 164, WEST SIDE, NEAR Twenty-second street.—High basement Stores to let, with Cellarage; well lighted; about 80 feet deep.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A BRICK HOUSE (12 ROOMS) TO LET—FURnished complete, with two acres of Land, situated on the river bank, five minutes' walk from the depot at Tarrytown; two acres in lawn and garden, fruit and shade trees; immediate possession; rent $200 per month. S. EMBERSON, 659 Sixth avenue.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO let, at reduced rents, on Fifth, Madison and Lexington avenues, 23d, 32d, 34th, 49th, 50th, 59th streets, and various other desirable locations; printed lists houses for sale and let sent by mail or otherwise. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, 43½ Lispenard street.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR THE SUMMER, 43 South Washington square.

PARTIES DESIRING A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED private Residence, nominal rent, or furnished Rooms, without board, location Thirty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue, may apply at Everett Library, 528 Sixth avenue.

WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—WILL LET, FOR the summer months, with immediate possession, a well furnished House, with modern improvements and every convenience; terms moderate. Inquire at 115 West Forty-fifth street.

34TH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—BROWN STONE high stoop House; 19 rooms; elegantly furnished throughout; $4,500 per year, with security; boarders permitted. Apply at 128 West Thirty-fourth street.

Unfurnished.

A 3½ STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, 17 ROOMS, 12 Abingdon square, to let; immediate possession; improvements; good order. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

A FINE HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, TO LET; ALL IMprovements; painters at work in house; reduced rent; 53 Horatio street. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

A FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT AND UNDER-cellar House to let in Fourteenth street, near Seventh avenue; size 21x65 feet, with parlor Carpets, Mirrors, &c.; all improvements, and in fine order; immediate possession. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, 55 JANE street, to let; to be put in order; cheap rent. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BASEMENT HOUSE to let—35 West Eleventh street. All improvements; painters at work in house. Call and see. Reduced rents. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

A DESIRABLE HOUSE—147 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH street, 16 rooms, in fine order, very low rent, or for sale. KETCHAM & WALLACE, 318 Fourth avenue.

AN EXTRA SIZED FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House to rent, unfurnished.—Twenty-second street, near Broadway. Liberal terms to responsible tenant. H. HODSON, 175 Fifth avenue.

A.—TO RENT, 14 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, CLOSE to Broadway, four story basement and cellar, three rooms deep; all improvements; reduced rent. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

A.—SMALL HOUSES TO RENT—34 WATTS STREET, 10 rooms, rent $800; 192 Hudson street, 10 rooms, $800; No. 8 York street, 10 rooms, $700. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

CHEAPEST RENT IN NEW YORK.—NEW THREE story high basement brick House; immediate possession. Apply at 243 East 110th street.

DWELLING HOUSE TO LET—133 WEST FORTY-NINTH street; three story, Mansard and high stoop; newly painted and in first class order throughout; rent $1,800. Apply at 133½, next door.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED TO SUIT the party, the entire House, except the parlor floor. 42 East Twentieth st., between Broadway and Fourth av.

TO LET—A FOUR STORY HOUSE, CONSISTING OF fourteen rooms, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, and fronting on Washington square; rent considerably reduced. Apply at 41 West Fourth street.

TO LET—THREE STORY HOUSE 34 WEST FORTY-fourth street, 11 rooms; rent $1,200. 439 West Twenty-fourth street, 8 rooms; improvements; $900. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—A SMALL THREE STORY HIGH STOOP House, 144 West Twenty-seventh street; possession immediately. Inquire of A. ASHER, 304 West Thirty-third street.

TO LET—GENTEEL THREE STORY BASEMENT brick House, 12 rooms, with improvements, on Striker's place, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, near the Hudson river; pleasant and healthy location; $55 monthly. TREADWELL, 633 West Fifty-second street.

TO LEASE—HOUSES 234, 236, 238 AND 240 FOURTH avenue, corner of Nineteenth street, known as Seaver's Family Hotel, formerly Blanchard's, connecting inside and suitable for a hotel or large boarding house; well located and conveniently arranged with baths and water closets on every floor; immediate possession. The lessee will have the great advantage of the very extensive patronage of the houses now closed. Address THOMAS PITTIS, box 731 Plainfield Post office, N. J.

TO RENT—TWO FOUR STORY BROWN STONE Houses, in Sixty-first street, near Central Park; favorable lease. HOWE & CO., 10 Pine street. Branch office, Sixty-first street and Fourth avenue.

TO RENT—15 STUYVESANT STREET; FOUR STORY basement brick House; 15 rooms, water, gas, bath, range, &c.; rent $1,800. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, 26 Third avenue, Bible House.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO LET—FOR man and wife, or two single gentlemen. Inquire at 382 Bleecker street, near Perry.

A SUIT OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TOgether or separately, to gentlemen, without board; private family. Apply at 341 West Fifteenth street.

A LARGE AND NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT Room to let—in a private family, suitable for two gentlemen, at 73 Chatham street, top floor.

A FURNISHED UPPER ROOM; HIGH CEILING; fine ventilation; gas, &c.; $3 50; in spacious, first class residence, No. 5 St. Mark's place, near Broadway; to a gentleman only; no bill at door.

A PRIVATE GERMAN FAMILY HAS A SUIT OF SEVeral well furnished Rooms to let, above the parlor floor, for gentlemen, without board. 105 West Twenty-first street.

A FURNISHED FLOOR, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for light housekeeping, for single or married gentlemen. 232 East Thirtieth street.

A SUIT OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let—Without board. Apply at 288 Fifth avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, in the first class house 34 West Twenty-sixth street, near Madison square; choice location.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS—IN PRIVATE house; rent low to parties with good reference. No. 4 Varick place.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Well furnished, neat Rooms; no ladies or children taken; terms moderate to permanent parties; references exchanged. 112 West Twenty-third street, near Sixth av.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, TO gentlemen or gentleman and wife. 45 South Washington square.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, TO ONE or two gentlemen, a back Parlor and side Bedroom, with bath, hot and cold water, in West Fiftieth street, convenient to the cars of the Broadway, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenue lines. For particulars, &c., apply to CHARLES A. WALKER, No. 1 Spruce street, first floor.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen, a back Parlor and side Bedroom, with bath, hot and cold water, in West Fiftieth street, convenient to the cars of the Broadway, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenue lines. For particulars, &c., apply to CHARLES A. WALKER, No. 1 Spruce street, first floor.

TO LET—IN HANDSOME PRIVATE DWELLING, large second or third story Room, furnished, with small Room off, for one or two gentlemen; terms low. 39 Jane street, corner of Hudson.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; WOULD suit two, on second floor; pleasant; gas, &c. Apply to Dressmaker, No. 7 Great Jones street, near Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITHOUT BOARD, TO YOUNG gentlemen, a large front Room, on second floor; newly furnished; in Sixty-first street, south side, the eighth house east of Third avenue.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITHOUT BOARD, TO GENtlemen, Parlor and Bedroom on second floor; also hall Bedroom, separately or together. 232 East Twenty-third street, second door east of Fourth avenue.

3 BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITHout board, beautiful location, at 246 Second avenue, near Twelfth street. Terms moderate.

7 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET—FURNISHED BEDrooms, without board, second floor, front; also on third and fourth floors.

$8 TO $5—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with presses, marble basin, hot and cold water, gas and bath; good Table. 252 West Twenty-fifth street, near Eighth avenue.

17TH STREET—ELEGANT ROOMS, WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only. 124 East Seventeenth street, between Irving place and Union square.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

39 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, without board; also fine Extension of front Basement, to reliable physician. Terms moderate.

56 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—A NICELY furnished Room to let, with hot and cold water, for $6.

101 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—A FRENCH private family; furnished Room to let to gentlemen; price reasonable; references exchanged.

104 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR WASHINGTON square.—Square front Room on second floor to let, furnished, for light housekeeping; also comfortably furnished attic Room.

311 NINTH STREET, NEAR SECOND AVENUE, private house.—To let, a furnished Room and Bedroom to a respectable married couple, without children, for housekeeping.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

FLOORS TO LET—SIX ROOMS EACH, COMPLETE, with all improvements, 1,222 and 1,224 Third avenue, near Seventy-first street. Apply to SHERWOOD & WALDRON, 1,201 Third avenue.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE (7 ROOMS) 333 AND 337 East Nineteenth street. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, 144 First avenue.

TO LET—A SPLENDID SUIT OF FOUR ROOMS, either for dentist or office rooms. Apply to D. S. SHERMAN, Orange, N. J.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF HOUSE 257 WEST Thirty-seventh street; three large square rooms all light, in perfect order; modern improvements; rent $30.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE 49 WEST NINTH STREET, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, unfurnished, Third and Fourth Floors, with hot and cold water and gas in every room; access to bathrooms and stationary tubs; neighborhood excellent. Possession immediately.

UNFURNISHED 6 TO 8 ROOMS, INCLUDING THIRD Floor, to let—In a private House, in Thirty-fourth street, having all the modern improvements. Apply at 1,213 Broadway, in the flower store.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, CORNER BROADway.—Elegant family Rooms, first class table and attendance, $25 to $40 per week to permanent parties; transient $3 per day. Lodgings $1 to $2 at Sherman House.

1 BLOCK FROM CENTRAL PARK (EAST EIGHTIeth street).—Private family; House newly and handsomely furnished; home comforts; good table; to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; terms reasonable. Address C. H. J., box 2,230 Post office.

1 JANE STREET, NEAR GREENWICH AVENUE, TOP floor—A few mechanics can be accommodated with Board and washing at $5 50 per week.

2 BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY.—LARGE ROOM, second floor, gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; good table; Rooms for single gentlemen, $7 to $10. 61 East Fourth street.

3D FLOOR FRONT ROOM TO LET—WITH BOARD, at 257 West Twenty-second street, to gentleman and wife or to single gentlemen; references exchanged.

4 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, FIRST HOUSE from Fifth avenue.—Desirable Rooms, on second and third floors, to rent, with first class Board; references.

4 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, SECOND HOUSE from Fifth avenue.—Two or three nicely furnished Rooms, vacated May 16, with or without Breakfast.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 434.—ELEGANT FURNISHED Apartments for the summer, with Board, for single gentlemen or a family.

5TH AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—Two Rooms, with first class Board, for small family or three gentlemen; low price. For particulars address DONALD, box 150 Herald office.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—GENTLEMEN CAN OBtain Board, with pleasant Rooms; also very desirable Rooms for families. 29 East Washington place, three blocks west of Broadway.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK FOR SINGLE ROOMS AT 172 Bleecker street; pleasant Rooms for families or two gentlemen; good table and central location.

$6 TO $10.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH EXCELLENT Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$12 EACH, OF THREE PERSONS.—TO LET, FURnished, Second Floor; not for housekeeping; 70x18. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Inquire at Brevoort Hotel, barber shop.

14TH STREET, CORNER OF SECOND AVENUE, 309 and 312.—Rooms, on second and fourth floors, handsomely furnished, to let, with Board.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

23 AND 25 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET, BEtween Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Rooms to let, with first class Board, for gentleman and wife and single gentlemen; references exchanged.

23 CLINTON PLACE.—THREE ELEGANTLY FURnished Rooms on first and second floors, with full Board; very neat and new; references required; rare opportunity.

25 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—A Room, nicely furnished, is now vacant, with first class French table. A few day boarders wanted. LIBAU WOUTERS.

28 WEST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Furnished front Rooms on second and third floors, to let, with Board; references required.

29 STUYVESANT STREET, NEAR ST. MARK'S church.—Pleasant front Rooms to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

34TH STREET, 25 WEST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let, furnished, with or without Board, a nice Front and Back room, on second floor; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

34TH STREET 323 WEST.—A SMALL FAMILY, OWNing their house, a brown stone, will let to four gentlemen or two and their wives handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board. Reference required.

34TH STREET, 443 WEST.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND Board for gentlemen and wives. Terms from $16 to $18; single gentlemen from $7 to $10 per week. Day boarders accommodated.

43 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—DESIRABLE and newly furnished Rooms to let, with Board.

52 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—Handsomely furnished Rooms for gentlemen, without board. Terms moderate.

54 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Pleasant front and back Rooms, with Board, suitable for families; single Rooms for gentlemen; summer prices; central location.

55 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avs.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, in a German family; terms moderate; references.

104 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—NICELY FURnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen and their wives, with or without Board.

109 EAST NINETEENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let a Parlor Floor, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen, with or without Board; first class accommodation; also a suit of Rooms.

137 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, with first class table, for families and single gentlemen, at summer prices.

156 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, three very pleasant Rooms, on second floor, en suite or singly; unsurpassed location for summer.

156 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Seventh avenue.—Furnished Rooms to let to gentleman and wife, full Board for the lady, or two young ladies.

164 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR SEVenth avenue.—Furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen; also a First Floor, with carpets and shades, or fully furnished.

205 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—A FEW GENtlemen can be accommodated with good Board and pleasant Rooms at $6 per week.

209 WEST FORTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Two large Rooms on second floor, with Board; terms $12 per week each for two; also Reception Room.

247 EAST 128TH STREET, HARLEM.—GOOD Board and Rooms, for two or three gentlemen, at $6 and $7 per week each; family private; unfurnished back Parlor for gentleman and wife; close to the boat landing.

307 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, connecting and single, to let, with Board; house first class; location desirable and neighborhood unexceptionable; terms moderate; references.

314 EAST NINTH STREET.—FURNISHED FRONT Room to let, with Board, to a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen.

359 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—A LARGE second story front Room, furnished or unfurnished; east bath and pantries connecting; with or without Board; terms reasonable to desirable parties; reference.

507 SIXTH AVENUE.—A LADY, LIVING ALONE, has a newly furnished front Room to rent, to gentleman and wife, with Board for lady if desired. Apply for three days.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A ROOM, with Bathroom attached, to a gentleman and wife; Board for lady only. Address, for two days, G. L. C., Herald office.

FIFTH AVENUE, 77, CORNER TENTH STREET, late No. 79.—Handsomely furnished Rooms for families or gentlemen, with first class Board.

FIRST CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, NEWLY OPENED, one door from the corner of Eighth avenue. 259 West Thirty-fifth street.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS—ON SECOND floor, consisting of four rooms and bathroom, with or without Board, in a private family; private table if desired; between Fifth avenue and Broadway. Address M. V. R., Herald office.

HARLEM.—BOARD AT 127 EAST 125TH STREET, BEtween Third and Fourth avenues, near steamboats, horse and steam cars; commanding rural walks and drives; fishing, boating. Terms moderate.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A LADY DESIRES BOARD AND ROOM—IN A PRIvate family, as near Washington square and Broadway as possible. Address offers to L. DELAFONTAINE, 690 Broadway, store.

HARLEM.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES A furnished Room for about six weeks, with breakfast when at Harlem (about four times a week); location not lower than 120th street and between Second and Fifth avenues. Address, stating terms, STOWE, box 6,587 Post office.

WANTED—SECOND OR THIRD STORY FRONT Room, in good location, with Board, for gentleman and wife, at summer rates. Address, stating price, 232 Broadway, room 6.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

89 LAFAYETTE AVENUE, CORNER OF PORTLAND, Brooklyn.—An elegant alcove Room, furnished, or two large Rooms, connecting, to let, with Board, to a small family; location and all arrangements first class.

HOTELS.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AVENUE and Twenty-fifth street.—Pleasant Rooms for gentlemen or families, transient or permanent, with or without meals; private table if desired. House baths open all night.

DEVOS HOUSE, 114 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR Broadway, best location in city.—Lodging 50c. to $1; Rooms by the week from $2 to $5; restaurant, wine room, &c.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH AVENUE, TWENTY-second street and Broadway.—Two Suits Rooms, just vacant, on avenue, and some single on Broadway; all front; table d'hote $3 50 per day for families and transient guests.

LELAND'S ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NEAR BROADWAY, No. 4 Washington place.—Large Room, $7 to $28 a week. Curet's French restaurant table d'hote, Board, with Wine, $10.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY, CORNER OF Bayard street.—200 light rooms, neatly furnished, 50c. to 60c. per night; $3 to $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

SUMMIT HOUSE—A NEW HOUSE—65 BOWERY, corner Canal.—Rooms by the day, week or month. On the European plan. B. BREDER, Proprietor.

SHERMAN HOUSE, BROADWAY, CORNER TWENTY-sixth street.—Splendid family Rooms, first class table and attendance, $25 to $40 per week to permanent parties; transient, $3 per day. Lodging, $1 to $2.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FAMILY OR TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN have nice Rooms, with excellent Board, on reasonable terms. Apply to Mrs. CHILTON, Berryanne avenue, Fordham, two minutes from depot.

A FEW FIRST CLASS SUMMER BOARDERS WILL be accommodated in a delightful situation on the Hudson. For particulars inquire at the Iron Railing office, 12 First street, New York.

A PARTY CAN SECURE BOARD 30 MILES IN WESTchester county; healthy mountain air; fine scenery; house 49 feet square; well shaded; fruits, vegetables; stabling. Apply at 266 Fourth avenue.

BOARD AT STATEN ISLAND.—TWO OR THREE SINgle gentlemen can obtain good Board for the summer. Address Mrs. J. B. MERSEREAU, West Brighton, S. I.

BOARD—IN NEW JERSEY, ONE HOUR FROM NEW York, seven minutes walk from station; grounds well shaded; high and healthy; no mosquitoes. Inquire at 25 Cliff street, second floor, where photograph of house may be seen.

BOARD IN ROCKLAND COUNTY—1½ HOUR'S RIDE from the city by the Northern or Hackensack Railroad; healthy; good accommodations, plenty of fruit, stabling if required. For terms, apply to HENRY E. CLARK & CO., 220 West Washington Market, New York.

BOARDING.—FOUR GENTLEMEN OR TWO GENTLEmen with wives can be accommodated with good country Board at Patchogue, L. I. Terms made known on application. Apply to Mrs. JAMES RIDER, Patchogue, L. I.

BOARD WANTED—FOR FOUR SMALL FAMILIES IN the country, distant not more than one and a half hours by boat from the city, and with convenient facilities for bathing, &c. Address, with particulars and terms, D. LEVENTRITT, 293 Broadway, rooms 2 and 3, New York city.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNty, twenty-five miles from city; most desirable location, large house, gas, water and bath; beautiful grounds and garden; stable accommodations. Apply to or address Mrs. M. A. MOULTON, Rye.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN ROSEVILLE, N. J., WITHIN two minutes' walk of Morris and Essex Railroad station, in a first class family; reference required. Address A. B., Newark, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., FOR TWO gentlemen or man and wife; private family; one hour from New York; terms moderate. For particulars address GEORGE A. ADAMS, 29 Moore street, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD—FROM 15TH JUNE, FOR FOUR adults, two children and nurse; mountain air; terms moderate. References given and required. Address, with terms, box 2,356 New York Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD, IN GREENFIELD, CONN.—A family of four or six persons can be accommodated with good Board and pleasant Rooms on reasonable terms; distance 50 miles by New Haven Railroad. Address box No. 1 Post office, Greenfield Hill, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON THE NORTH shore of Long Island, for gentleman, wife and two children; two rooms required; full description of premises, with price, only noticed. Address Post office box 3,423.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FROM JUNE 15 TO October 15, for a lady, five children and two nurses, in a healthy, shady location, on high grounds, within 50 to 100 miles from city, of easy access by boats or cars; in a farm house or private family, where only one or a couple of families will be taken; good, substantial country fare and plenty of milk essential; references exchanged. Address box 3,881 New York Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF four adults, from June 1, in a pleasant farmhouse, near Central Railroad of New Jersey, within an hour of this city; three Rooms, with good plain Board, required. Address C. D. J., box 117 Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARDERS WANTED—AT A FIRST CLASS farm house at Peekskill; terms $8 a week; large rooms; good table and accommodations. Particulars of MITCHELL, 77 Cedar street.

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES AND SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with Rooms and Board in a first class house, opposite Jefferson Park. Address box 620 Post office, Elizabeth, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FIRST CLASS BOARD FOR A few parties in a desirable residence, with large grounds; no chills or mosquitoes. Inquire for J. FRANK LEE'S, Union avenue, or at room 5, 151 Broadway.

SEASIDE BOARD WANTED—PRIVATE FAMILY OR farm house, with southern exposure to the water; accessible by steamers within one hour of Wall street; healthy situation, with bathing and boating facilities; four bedrooms; plenty of milk, vegetables and fruit; no other boarders; terms reasonable. Address, with full particulars, G. B., Post office box 3,217, New York.

STATEN ISLAND.—AN ENGLISH FAMILY, RESIDING at Stapleton, would be happy to receive a married couple or two gentlemen for the summer months. Cards of address at Steed's paper store, Stapleton.

WANTED—BOARD ON A FARM FOR A BOY 11 years old during the summer months. Address M. T. L., box 3,295 Post office, New York, stating full particulars.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY FOR A GENtleman and wife, 45 minutes from City Hall. Address, with full particulars, stating terms, which must be moderate, S. T. W., box 5,103 Post office, New York.

YONKERS.—SUITS OR SINGLE ROOMS, TWO MINutes from steamboat; six from railroad depot; first class Board and carriage accommodations; lawns, flowers, shade, fruits, garden. E. M. FOWLER, Yonkers Post office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

A.—PREMIUM POINT HOUSE, ON THE SOUND, ONE mile from New Rochelle depot, having changed hands, will be ready for guests shortly; fine sea bathing, fishing, boating, delightful drives, &c. Apply to H. J. HOW, 12 Pine street, or A. C. PLYMPTON, 54 West Twenty-fourth street.

ACQUACKANONCE HOUSE, PASSAIC, N. J., OPPOsite the depot.—Splendid location for parties desiring summer board; terms very reasonable. Rooms may be engaged by addressing HENRY LEIVE, Proprietor.

A.—THE GRAND UNION HOTEL,
At Saratoga Springs,
will open for the reception of guests June 1. Applications for Rooms can be addressed to Saratoga Springs, or at the Gilsey House, New York, where diagram of rooms can be seen.
BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., Proprietors.

A.—WEST END HOTEL,
At Long Branch,
will open for the reception of guests June 15. Applications for Rooms can be addressed to Long Branch, or at the Gilsey House, New York, where diagram of rooms can be seen.
SYKES, GARDNER & CO., Proprietors.

BELMONT HALL, NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, newly and handsomely refitted; fronts the water; thirty minutes from Dey street; three blocks from landing; very healthy; no fever and ague. Apply at house or at 114 East Nineteenth street.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN AIR AND SUBSTANTIAL Country Board—At Durham and Cornwallsville, Greene county; $6 to $8 per week. Address WM. H. LAWRENCE, 150 Broadway, New York.

CHITTENANGO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS HOTEL, Madison county, N. Y.—Is open for guests; Board $10 to $15. Circulars obtained at Wadsworth House, Fifth avenue. D. P. PETERS.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE—DELIGHTFULLY located on the beach at Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J.; 25 miles from New York by steamboat Matteawan, foot of Barclay street; fare, 25c.; Board $8 to $10; now open. Apply at 175 Bleecker street.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, NEAR LONG BRANCH, WILL open June 1; it is well shaded, retired and specially adapted for families; terms moderate. Apply at 20 West Fourteenth street, New York.

LATOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—30 minutes from New York, will open on 15th April; reduced rates to early applicants; newly furnished and equipped. E. McMICHAEL.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, MONTROSE station, N. J., one hour from Barclay street via Morris and Essex Railroad.—Favorable arrangements can be made for the spring and summer seasons at this popular hotel, which for comfort and convenience has no equal in the vicinity of New York; 34 trains daily. C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

MY RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS ARE NOW OPEN for country Boarders at Poughkeepsie. Inquire of ARK. E. STOCKHOLM, 57 Walker street, New York, or EDWIN STOCKHOLM, Poughkeepsie.

MOUNT PROSPECT HOUSE, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—This delightful summer retreat changed hands and was thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; will open May 15 for the reception of guests; good stabling for horses and bowling alley. Apply as above.

NEW HOTEL—THE CONTINENTAL, AT NEWARK, N. J.; 30 minutes from New York; central to all depots. Rooms, en suite and singly, handsomely furnished; very attractive grounds attached to the hotel. First class accommodations can be had at moderate rates. ED. A. GILLETT, Proprietor.

PAVILION HOTEL, NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN Island.—The undersigned, for many years connected with the leading hotels in the United States, has leased this well known house for a term of years. Having been thoroughly refitted, under his personal supervision, it is now open for the reception of guests. It is 30 minutes' distant from New York, by boats leaving the foot of Dey street every hour. All in quest of a charming residence for the season are invited to call and examine for themselves. JAMES CARROLL.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, FOOT of 152d street, Hudson River.—First class accommodations for families and single gentlemen; terms reasonable; house newly renovated; 17 trains daily each way; morning and evening boat. E. K. BRITTON, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SHERIDAN HOUSE, ELIZABETH, N. J.—A FIRST class family hotel, elegantly situated; fine rooms; finely furnished; thirty minutes from New York; sixty trains daily each way, by two roads; fine table; bar and billiard room attached. Choice Rooms, single or en suite, $10 to $15 per week. Fine drives, and the most beautiful city in the vicinity of New York. Captain W. H. GILL, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—UP THE HUDSON, AT CLAVERack. Board from $7 to $12 per week; Catskill scenery. Address C. HENRY ABBOTT, Claverack, N. Y. (formerly of White Mountain House, White Mountains, N. H.)

TERRACE HALL, RAMAPO, N. Y., ONE HOUR from Chambers or Twenty-third street, via Erie Railway. Proprietor, H. FOSTER, formerly of Huguenot Springs.

FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE.—CIGAR STORE AND SAMPLE Room for sale, on one of the leading thoroughfares of this city. Address E. H., box 121 Herald office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—A FIRST CLASS Laundry, in an A1 locality, doing a paying business; for sale low. Call on, between 11 and 3 o'clock, or address J. F. GRAHAM, 171 Front street.

AN ESTABLISHED FLOUR AND STORAGE BUSIness for sale.—Handsome offices, entire office and store fixtures, trade, lease, &c.; other business reason for selling. Address JOBBING TRADE, Herald office.

A.—FINE RESTAURANTS, LODGING HOUSES FOR sale; Corner Liquor Stores, down town Lunch Rooms, Milk Depots, Feed Stores, Soda Water Manufactories, cheap Liquor Stores, Country Bakeries. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A FEW GOOD CORNER LIQUOR STORES AND SAMple Rooms for sale, at from $350 upwards, situated in good business neighborhoods. For particulars apply to LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

A.—A CANDY STORE FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon, doing a good business; satisfactory reasons given for selling; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of M. L. MACKEY, Palisade avenue, near South street, Jersey City Heights, N. J.

A PERFUMERY FACTORY FOR SALE—LONG established; moulds, dies, fixtures and receipts; also a Retail Store in a first rate location; will be sold separately or together; foreman will remain with the business; will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately. Inquire at 13 Park place.

A BILLIARD AND DRINKING SALOON FOR SALE—Elegantly equipped and doing a fine business; splendid location; other business cause selling; also a down town saloon. BIGGS & SON, 296 Broadway.

A SPLENDID RESTAURANT FOR SALE AT A SACrifice; also Confectioneries, Ice Cream Saloons, Variety and Toy Stores, Bakeries, corner Groceries, Meat Markets, Cigar Stores. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A CIGAR STORE FOR SALE—MOST PROMINENT and best location on Broadway; present proprietor ten years; Lease, Fixtures and Goodwill, $2,000; stock at valuation; trade, $2,000 per month. BETTS & YORSTON, Auctioneers and Business Agents, 56 West Thirty-second street, two doors from Broadway.

A.—BETTS & YORSTON, BUSINESS AGENTS.—ESTablished for the sale and exchange of genuine Hotels, Liquor Stores, Restaurants; also Fancy Goods Stores, Cigar and Grocery Stores. Vendors and buyers, favor us with a call. BETTS & YORSTON, 56 West Thirty-second street, two doors from Broadway.

BUTTER STAND FOR SALE—NOW DOING A GOOD business; price for Fixtures and Good Will, $1,500. Address C. D., box 214 Herald office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE IF sold immediately; paying and increasing business; good reasons for selling. STRICKLAND, 78 Cedar street, New York.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF AN OLD established first class Grocery Store; established 20 years. JAMES M. EDGAR, JR., corner Ninth avenue and Nineteenth street.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, ONE OF THE BEST Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dining Saloon and Restaurants in New York. Apply to J. A. KAMPING, 80 Cedar street, from 12 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND hand Safes of every style, size and make, for sale cheap. Call and examine. AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, 300 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—HARDWARE BUSINESS OF OVER 20 years' standing, in good locality uptown, east side; doing a first class trade. Inquire at 421 First avenue.

FOR SALE—A WELL PAYING ICE BUSINESS. Apply at WILLIAM LETTS', foot of Third street, Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE.—A PARTY ENGAGED IN THE MINERAL water business, wishing to liquidate, is willing to sell at a sacrifice the Apparatus, Siphon and all the Stock concerning the business. None but those wishing to buy for ready cash need apply. Address A. M., Hotel del Recreo, 11 West Eleventh street, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF THE DEATH OF THE proprietor, an old established Paint Business; now employing 16 men. Apply to W. C. FLANAGAN, 153 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A LARGE SODA WATER APPARATUS, Mathew's make; can be had at a bargain. J. W. SCOTT & CO., 75 and 77 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PAYING BOOT AND Shoe Stores on the Hudson, 40 miles from the city. J. & T. COUSINS, 33 Murray street.

FOR SALE—A STAND IN WASHINGTON MARket near centre gangway, well adapted for butter, cheese, eggs, vegetables, &c.; price $500. Apply at 193 Washington street, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A CORNER LIQUOR STORE (THREE story, frame, 11 rooms), Stock and Fixtures; price $7,000; stock valued at $2,000; will take as low as $1,000 cash, balance on easy terms. Also a two and a half story basement House, price $3,000; $500 cash, or more, balance on instalments. Also corner brick Houses and Stores. D. C. DANIELS, Southeast corner Fifth av. and Ninth st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, A BOOKSTORE and Newspaper Stand on Fulton street, best side of the way. Apply at 105 Fulton street, basement.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS GROCERY, DOING A cash trade; reasons for selling, owner having other business. Also a Grocery Wagon, new. Apply at 492 Hudson street.

FOR SALE—REMARKABLY CHEAP, A SUPERB small lot of Stationery Articles; a grand chance to start a small first class store. Inquire at 150 Nassau street, room 2.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE OAK AND BLACK walnut banking house Partition, 65 feet long. Inquire at 35 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE, WELL LOCATED IN the neighborhood of New York; nicely fitted up; established for some years; on easy terms. Address B. L. F., box 209 Herald office.

FOR SALE—A PROMINENT CORNER LIQUOR Store, with cheap rent; must be sold, as the party is leaving the city. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 157½ Bowery.

FOR SALE—CUT THIS OUT—FULTON MARKET Sample Room; four years' lease. 123 Beekman st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE, WITH Stock, Fixtures, &c.; five years' lease. Apply at 846 Eighth avenue, corner Fifty-first street.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of an old established Distillery. Inquire at 127 West Thirty-third street. The reason for selling ill-health. Call for two days.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN ELEGANT BLACK WALNUT Office Partition, about 15 feet long, with elegant fancy glass panels and door. Inquire of or address PUBLISHER, 25 Bond street, room 2, second floor.

FIVE SOAP (OR GLUE) FRAMES FOR SALE—WITH wrought iron sides; capacity 1,100 lbs. each. Can be seen at 280 Marcy avenue, near Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, L. I.

GROCERY—HALF SHARE; WILL BEAR INVESTIGAtion; rare chance for man with $2,500. GARLAND, Counsellor Boyd's, Clipper Buildings.

ICE FOR SALE.—40,000 TONS PURE WATER ICE, ENtirely free from snow, 9 to 14 inches thick. Inquire of G. L. GARLICK, 15 South street.

ONE OF THE BEST PAYING MECHANICS' BOARDing Houses in the Seventh ward for sale cheap; low rent, and full of good paying boarders. Apply to THOMAS GAFFNEY & CO., Auctioneers, 67 East Houston street.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN UNDERstanding focusing, framing pictures, &c.; one who desires to improve, and as light porter. In a first class gallery; salary small. Apply to FRANK E. PEARSALL, corner Fulton and Tillary sts., Brooklyn.

SAFES.—TWO LARGE, TWO MEDIUM AND THREE small Safes, of Wilder's, Herrings, Lillie's and Marvin's make, cheap, at S. G. QUIRK'S, 72 Maiden lane, Wilder's Safe depot.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—PORTABLE, STATIONARY STEAM ENgines, Locomotive, Flue and Tubular Boilers, 10 to 30 horse power, new and second hand. JOHN McLAREN, Third and Grand streets, Hoboken, N. J.

MUST BE DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY—5 HORSE Caloric Engine, with shafting and hangers. Address or apply to CHARLES BELL, 25 East Nineteenth street.

STEAM BOILER FOR SALE—A 15 HORSE LOCOMOtive Steam Boiler, made by the Albany Iron Works, used for a short time, in perfect order. Sold by present owners on account of being too small for their wants. Apply on premises, 123 and 125 Front street, New York.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND UPRIGHT HOISTING Engine with hoisting apparatus. Address, stating price and where to be seen, G. W. BIKER, St. Nicholas Hotel.

10-HORSE PORTABLE ENGINE ON WHEELS, Hoisting Engine, 3-horse Baxter Engine, 2½ ton Coal Buckets, heavy Screw Punching Press, Paper Press, platen 4x2 feet; hand Bolt Cutters, Shafting and Pulleys. WILLARD & DE BEVOISE, 45 Dey street.

BILLIARDS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SECOND hand Billiard Tables; also Balls, Cues, Cloth and everything appertaining to the business; Tables taken on storage. GEORGE E. PHELAN, No. 7 Barclay street.

A1 STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES—New designs; also Bagatelles and everything appertaining to billiards, at lowest prices. H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway.

BILLIARD TABLES—NEW AND SECOND HAND, with the celebrated carom cushions; the best and cheapest in the market; also Trimmings of every description. KAVANAGH & DECKER, corner Canal and Centre streets.

PURCHASERS OF BILLIARD TABLES WILL find it to their advantage to call and examine W. H. GRIFFITH'S new design bevelled Tables; second hand Tables, complete, for $150 and upwards. Warerooms 40 Vesey street.

$165.—STRICTLY FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TAbles at half the ordinary prices; slate beds, best cushions; $165 to $250. AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE COMPANY. Factory and salerooms 173 and 175 Wooster st.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULARS OF 2,000 city Houses and Building Lots for sale and to let, containing City Map, &c., gratis. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, 11 Pine street.

A.—FOR A FREE RECORD OF A LARGE NUMBER of Houses for sale at reduced valuations apply to WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A.—HOUSES FOR SALE, AT GREAT BARGAINS, TO cash buyers; also to exchange for Lots, Country Seats, in the vicinity of New York, at very low prices. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, 1,035 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT 25 FEET FRONT BROWN stone House, 13 East Fifty-third street; finish strictly first class. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, THE FIRST CLASS BROWN stone House, 22 feet front, No. 8 East Seventy-fourth street; fine view of the Park. Apply to owner, on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL; STABLE connected; all modern improvements; house handsomely frescoed; will be sold furnished or otherwise. For particulars inquire at 149 Front street.

HARLEM.—I OFFER THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN Harlem, stone front, 20x45x100; all improvements, chandeliers, &c.; location unexceptionable; worth $16,000, to close estate, for $12,000; call at once. BENJ. BROWNE, 2,210 Third avenue.

West Side.

AT POTTER BROTHERS', NOS. 4 AND 6 WARREN ST., Fort Washington and Westchester county Property a specialty.

A.—TWO NEW, VERY WELL BUILT FOUR STORY high stoop brown stone Dwellings, each 21.5x55, lots 100 feet in fee, Fifty-eighth street (paved and sewered), near Central Park and Broadway, for sale low; terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME DOUBLE HOUSE AND eight lots of Land, situated at Fort Washington, on St. Nicholas avenue; the house was built in the best manner by days' work, and contains all improvements; will be sold low. Address M. E., Herald office.

FOR SALE—FIVE LOTS, EACH 25X100, S. S. FORTY-sixth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Apply to J. J. HUGHES, 54 Dey street.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HIGH stoop House, 83 Park, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets; complete order; immediate possession given. Inquire at 84 Marion street.

FOR SALE—A FINE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House, on Thirty-second street, near Broadway; 25 feet front, frescoed throughout, and has all the modern improvements, including gas fixtures; will be sold on easy terms. DYE & CURTISS, 508 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT LOW—TWO FOUR STORY brown stone Houses, in Sixty-first street, near Central Park; easy terms, on favorable leases. HOWE & CO., 10 Pine street. Branch office, corner Sixty-first street and Fourth av.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

REMOVAL OF THE HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, IN THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, CORNER OF FULTON AV. AND BOERUM ST. OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 8 P. M. CARRIERS' AND AGENTS' DEPARTMENT, NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

A RARE CHANCE.—ONE OF THE BEST BUSINESS Corner Properties in Brooklyn, built on the entire lot, with two stores, to be sold immediately, as the owner is going to Europe. Inquire on the premises, at 223 Columbia street, corner Union.

AT $5,600.—A NEW TWO STORY HOUSE, WITH EXtension and sub-cellar and two full lots; $500 cash, balance on easy terms. T. CROOKER, Second avenue, near Fifty-fifth street, South Brooklyn.

AT ANY SACRIFICE ATTEND THE AUCTION SALE on Thursday, May 16, at Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, of the beautiful House and Grounds 269 Stuyvesant avenue. Inspection to 8 P. M. Everybody should visit this property.

A BARGAIN.—NEAR THE FERRY, TWO THREE story and basement brick Houses, containing 42 rooms; in splendid condition; rented for $1,490; price $15,500; terms very easy. D. E. CURLEY, 12 Centre st.

FOR SALE—LOT IN GREENWOOD. THE ADVERtiser has an improved Lot on Maple Ridge, near the new entrance, which he offers for sale. Address box 2,244 New York Post office.

FOR SALE—ONLY $700 CASH, NEW HOUSE AND Lot; house contains 8 rooms and basement whole size of the house, all built in best style; will sell for $3,000. Inquire on the premises, 513 Lorimer street, Green point.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A VERY COMPLETE three story Philadelphia brick high stoop House, in St. Felix street; will be sold at a bargain; terms easy. Address J. WHELAN, 238 East Thirty-fifth street, New York.

TO LET—A GOTHIC COTTAGE HOUSE, AT THE corner of Central avenue and Elm street, Brooklyn, containing 12 rooms; a garden of half an acre attached, with grapes and strawberry; premises delightfully situated and in complete order; rent $50 per month. Inquire on the premises, or of WILLIAM COIT, 26 Court street, Brooklyn.

$1,000 CASH—BALANCE IN QUARTERLY PAYments, for brown stone front House, 133 Second place, Brooklyn. Inquire of JOHN ANDREWS, 44 Court street, Brooklyn.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

To Let or Lease.

TO LET—THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE 165 GRAND street, Jersey City; modern improvements; good neighborhood; fine view; near ferry; possession immediately; rent $550.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A CORNER BUILDING, 25X60, THREE STORY, adapted for manufacturing purposes, and first story for store, with good Dwelling and two lots adjoining, for sale or rent, together or separately. BIGGS & SON, 295 Broadway.

A.—CHEAPEST PLACE ON HUDSON RIVER; water front, boat, bathhouse, greenhouse, ice house, &c.; 40 minutes from city; Hudson River Railroad; renter sell; decided bargain. W. POOLEY, 23 Union square.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON BROADWAY AND IN FULL view of the Hudson.—To let, furnished complete, for either six months or one year, a beautiful French slate roof House, containing all the modern improvements, 8 bedrooms, besides parlor, dining room, library, kitchen, laundry, &c., 2 stables and carriage house; nice grounds; house beautifully painted in fresco, and all in perfect order. Apply to S. EMBERSON, 659 Sixth avenue.

A FRENCH ROOF HOUSE TO LET—WITH IMMEdiate possession; located on the corner of Depeyster and Washington streets, within ten minutes' walk of the depot at Tarrytown, containing 12 rooms, gas, water, &c.; one acre in garden and lawn; fruit and shade trees, stable and carriage house. Apply to S. EMBERSON, 659 Sixth avenue.

OH, HOW DELIGHTFUL! IS THE EXCLAMATION OF all who enjoy the pure air of Mount Vernon and its vicinity. A few more Houses to let, furnished and unfurnished. Houses and Cottages for sale. Apply to EDMONDS & CO., Mount Vernon, Westchester county.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, Westchester county, a first class Country Seat, 3½ acres, one hour from City Hall. Particulars and maps at 59 Ann street, room 8.

FOR SALE—IN TARRYTOWN, A GENTLEMAN'S Residence, 40 by 40, with outhouse, several acres in lawn, ornamental and fruit trees; beautifully located, with extensive river view. Inquire on the premises, Bedford road, south side, adjoining Aqueduct on easterly side; or R. WARNOCK, 529 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A PLACE AT RYE NECK, one mile from Mamaroneck depot, New Haven Railroad; cottage house, house for gardener, grapery, &c.; farming utensils, horses, cows, &c., on the place; will be sold with 18 or 9 acres. Apply to D. A. GRANT, 579 Broadway.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdences to let—On the banks of the Hudson, at Spuyten Duyvil, Riverdale, Yonkers, Glenwood, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown and other stations north. Full particulars with S. EMBERSON, 659 Sixth av.

TO LET—AT TREMONT, FOR THE SEASON OR longer, furnished House; 12 rooms; stable; one acre garden; all kinds of fruits; five minutes' walk from depot; possession immediately. Apply to the ticket agent at the depot.

TO RENT—AT WHITE PLAINS, FIVE MINUTES walk from depot, a House, beautifully situated, with all the modern improvements. For further particulars apply at 139 Cedar street.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—SMALL, COMPLETELY furnished Cottage, at Mount Vernon; fruit and shade trees in abundance. Will be rented low. HOWE & CO., 10 Pine street.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, A GOOD HOUSE; well situated. Apply to D. BENNET, 245 Broadway, room 28, New York.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON LIVINGSTON AVEnue, New Brunswick, with modern improvements, just completed, together with large lot, will be sold on reasonable terms; a most desirable location. EDWARD S. VAIL, WARREN HARDENBERGH, 58 Wall street.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate—for paper address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

AT NEW BRIGHTON—TO LET, THREE BRICK VILlas, furnished and unfurnished; all modern improvements; near ferry; one of the most charming, convenient and private places near New York. L. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, No. 5 Pine street.

AN ELEGANT BRICK RESIDENCE AND SIX ACRES of land, furnished, gas, water, paintings, statuary, &c., for sale in Stamford, Conn. A. McKENZIE, 39 West Fourth street, New York.

A FURNISHED HOTEL TO LET—ONE HOUR from city; salt water, fishing and boating. S. C. SMITH, owner, 202 William street, Frankfort House.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR ACRES, at Elizabeth, N. J.; terms easy. For particulars apply at 36 Murray street, New York.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN THE CITY OF New Brunswick; on high ground, fronting Raritan River; four acres of land, fine garden, fruit, stables, ice house, &c.; all in complete order. EDWARD S. VAIL, WARREN HARDENBERGH, 58 Wall street.

AT NEW BRUNSWICK, EIGHT MINUTES FROM DEpot—An Elegant Dwelling; fine views from every window; 12 rooms; kitchen on first floor; three acres of land in superior fruit and shade trees, fine, terms easy and possession at once. A. D. NEWELL, S. D., owner.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—FOR SALE, A MOST beautiful Country Seat, consisting of a large and commodious French roof House, with all modern improvements, 11 rooms, parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, &c.; hot and cold water; fitted throughout with gas and lighted from village gas works; parlor story trimmed with hard wood; the entire house built in the most approved manner; also a splendid, commodious new stable; about five acres of grounds, with shade and fruit trees in abundance; 10 minutes from depot; 12 trains each way daily, stopping at station. Apply to KNAPP & FITCH, South Norwalk, Conn., or J. H. KNAPP, 115 Maiden lane, New York.

AT RIVERSIDE, ON THE SOUND.—BEAUTIFUL new Cottage for sale; eight rooms, modern improvements; fine neighborhood; near depot and harbor. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

A GREAT VARIETY OF OUT OF TOWN RESIdences for sale and to let, furnished and unfurnished. J. D. & J. H. SKIDMORE, 62 Cedar street.

A.—TO LET, THE MOST BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED Place on Long Island Sound; 20 minutes by rail; trains every half hour; one mile from depot; comprising about 16 acres; large furnished House, in good order; stable, coachhouse, bathing house and boat. JOHN OWEN, 103 East Thirteenth street.

A LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED HOUSE, AT South Oyster Bay, Long Island; splendid grounds; granery, fruit ponds, ice house filled; a bargain. W. W. POOLEY & CO., 23 Union square, near Tiffany & Co.'s.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE AT WOODSIDE, Newark, N. J., an Italian Villa, about an acre, beautifully laid out; all the improvements; near three depots. Possession immediately. Photograph with J. JOHNSON, owner, 239 Broadway, room 18.

A FIRST CLASS HOUSE FOR SALE, OR TO LET for one or more years; furnished or unfurnished; is in fine order; contains 15 rooms; half acre in fruit and garden; good stable; six miles from city by rail. BIGGS & SON, 296 Broadway.

A HOTEL TO LET—THE HEALTHIEST AND HANDsomest location near this city; house and furniture cost $450,000; rent low. S. C. SMITH, owner, Frankfort House, 202 William street.

A BEAUTIFUL PLACE, ON VERY HIGH GROUND; fine view; house handsome and large, and in splendid order; fine stable and coachhouse; plenty of choice fruit; rent only $500, 3½ miles from Williamsburg ferries. S. EDGAR HEBBUD, 29 East Fourteenth street.

A LARGE DWELLING—WITH WATER AND GAS, and 10 acres of land, one mile from depot, at New Brunswick; spacious piazza on three sides; garden, fruit, ice house, billiard room and table; one of the most complete homesteads in or about New Brunswick; may be purchased at a bargain. EDWARD S. VAIL, WARREN HARDENBERGH, 58 Wall street.

A NICE TWO STORY HOUSE, EIGHT ROOMS, BARN, &c.; 18 acres good Land, shade and fruit; near depot; 20 miles from city; only $6,000; terms easy; great bargain. C. F. COMBS, 162 Broadway.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—ONE OF THE FINEST Country Seats on Long Island; mansion large, elegantly finished and fitted with every modern convenience for summer and winter residence, location healthy and within a short distance of Prospect Park, grounds, 22 acres, well stocked with fruit; will be sold very cheap, on easy terms, or exchanged for unencumbered city or Brooklyn property, good mortgages or bonds. Address JOHNSON, box 3,020 New York Post office.

A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET OR for sale, at Bath, L. I., near water.—First class, large, double House; stable and ten lots, well laid out. Rent $550 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT OR lease—At $1,500 per year; near New York; surrounded by charming society; boating, fishing, &c.; 50 acres; mansion and outbuildings just completed and admirably arranged for a gentleman of agricultural tastes. The stock is all thoroughbred and will be sold cheap. This offer is made only because owner has recently sustained severe injuries, which compel his absence. Address ELIAS BUTLER, 255 Franklin avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A FIRST CLASS STOCK OR DAIRY FARM OF 350 acres for sale—Finely located on the Hudson River; good house, large outbuildings; land well improved; will sell very low or exchange. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

A BARGAIN AT KINGSTON, N. J.—22 ACRES OF Land, under high state of cultivation; apple orchard, peach orchard and all other kinds of fruit; finely watered; snug two story house, outbuildings, complete, near depot; price $5,500, stock and tools included; cheap. J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room 6.

AT NEW BRUNSWICK—ON THE RARITAN, JOINing the city, desirable Country Seat of 7 acres of superior land; 1½ acre grapes, 1½ acre of currants, variety of other fruit; large and commodious house of 22 good rooms; abundant outbuildings; a fine home; only $14,000. J. S. FERGUSON & CO., 39 Nassau street, room 6.

AN ELEGANT PLACE IN THE CITY OF TRENTON, N. J.—Suitable for a private boarding house, hotel or residence; about three acres of ground, with all kinds of fruit trees, dwelling house, stables, ice house, grapery, &c.; rent low. MORRIS B. BAER, 269 West Thirty-fourth street.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—TO LET, A SMALL, CONVENient Cottage, containing seven rooms, nicely shaded; garden, with variety of fruit; rent for the year $250; or would let for the season. Call on or address J. COLE, Bloomfield, N. J.

COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO COUNTY.—TO LET, FOR the season, furnished House; 12 rooms; library; vegetable garden, large stable, fine scenery, boating, fishing, mountain air. RUFUS K. McHARG, 77 Cedar street, Commissioner for every State.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO RENT—FOR SEASON or year, at Plainfield, Scotch Plains, Orange, Montclair, Bloomfield and other desirable locations in New Jersey; also at Sing Sing, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, Rye, Portchester, Greenwich and Stamford; several choice places fronting the sound; rent greatly reduced. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES ON THE BANKS OF THE Hudson—For sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, for the summer season or year. Parties desiring to purchase or hire anywhere on the Hudson will find full particulars as to prices and location and be personally shown the property by applying to S. EMBERSON, 659 Sixth avenue, who has made Hudson River Real Estate a specialty the past ten years.

COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS TO LET—FURnished and unfurnished, for season or longer, $200 upwards. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park place.

FARM FOR SALE—TO SETTLE ESTATE, $5,000; 123 acres, 25 improved; good house and barn; a desirable home; half mile from depot at White Mills, Pa., on Honesdale branch of Erie; 130 miles from New York. Apply to GEORGE WALLER, Honesdale, Pa., or S. D. JONES, Paterson, N. J.

FARMS FOR SALE—NEAR SPRING VALLEY, ROCKland county; 11 acres, good improvements, $2,000; 35 acres, good buildings, fruits, &c., $5,500; 65 acres, stock, crops, &c., $9,000; 120 acres, fine dairy farm, $11,000. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—EVERGREEN LAWN, AT Cornwall, on the Hudson; terms easy. Apply to H. BATJER, 77 Water street, or address C. S. TALMADGE, Cornwall, Orange county, N. Y.

ENGLEWOOD, TENAFLY, CRESSKILL, CLOSTER and other Northern Railroad Properties for sale, rent or exchange; choice furnished summer Houses. C. D. KELLOGG & H. S. DOWNS, No. 4 Pine street.

FACTORY FOR SALE OR TO LET—NEW BRIGHTON (S. I.) Silk Printing Establishment. Inquire on the premises, or of GEO. EVERSON, bank 58 Wall street.

FOR SALE—IN NEW JERSEY, EIGHT OR TEN Building Plots, 75 ft. x 250 ft. deep; not more than four or five minutes' walk from Hawthorne depot, on the Erie and Midland railroads. Also Plots of from one to five acres. Inquire of E. S. JANES, on the premises, or at 119 Warren street, New York.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON MAIN STREET, A fine property, two Houses and Barn; one House, fine residence, about three-quarter acres of ground; beautifully laid out in flower and vegetable garden; terms easy. Apply to JOHN G. COKALETE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN; A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY Residence, half hour from City Hall by New Haven or Harlem Railroads; or will rent, fully furnished, to a first class tenant. Apply to or address owner, No. 8 East Seventy-fourth street.

FOR SALE—130 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, WITH fine Mansion and outbuildings in keeping with one of the choicest farms in New Jersey. Also a choice Country Residence; large house of 17 rooms; good, large outbuildings; surrounded by a beautiful lawn of forest and evergreen trees, beautifully located; two miles from New Brunswick, on river bank; fine drives, boating and fishing; good place for a hotel; will be sold at a bargain; good city property considered in exchange. S. S. MANGAM & CO., 39 Nassau street, room 15½.

FOR SALE—AT YORKTOWN, VA., AN OLD ESTABlished Business, consisting of general goods store, steam mill, wharves and several dwellings, near steamboat landing; also interest in lots of Ground fronting on York River, and several tracts of Land suitable for farming purposes. Apply to JOHN M. COUGHLIN, 75 South William street, New York.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD—A HANDSOME RESIdence, with all modern improvements; stable and carriage house, one and a half acre of ground, with shade and fruit; convenient to two depots; terms easy. Address F. W. B., Herald office.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FRUIT FARMS—12, 20, 30, 63, 75, 99 acres, &c.; about 1½ hour from Chambers street; easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park place.

JAMAICA, L. I.—A LARGE DWELLING HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished, for the summer or longer, with lawn and fine shade trees; also convenient to depot. W. H. VAN WYCK, 229 Broadway, room 23.

NEW BRIGHTON.—TO RENT, A FURNISHED HOUSE, four minutes' walk from the landing; also one unfurnished. Inquire of W. F. VREDENBURG, Druggist.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, a furnished House and Barn, 45x40, within five minutes of Mansfield avenue station. Apply to E. R. WALSTON, Nyack.

NYACK.—THE MOST ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN NYack for sale; on the river; just finished; 15 rooms; all modern improvements; adjoining the Institute grounds. Inquire at 28 West Forty-seventh street, or address H. C., box 5,060 Post office.

ORANGE PROPERTY FOR SALE—ABOUT FIVE acres, fronting on Glenwood avenue, in the vicinity of the proposed depot of the new railroad, and within ten minutes walk of Brick Church depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad; the property has a frontage of 850 feet, with a depth of 200; it will be sold entire at a very reasonable price, or in lots, 50x200 to suit purchasers. Apply to E. S. JAFFRAY & CO., 350 Broadway.

ON MANHASSET BAY.—TO LET, FURNISHED House, 15 rooms; good fishing, bathing; plenty fruit, shade trees, stable, &c.; rent $500. JOHN T. HANNA, 11 Wall street.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A FARM OF 51 ACRES FOR sale, two miles south of station; land high and rolling, with 2,000 feet front on public road; plain farm buildings; will be sold low for cash; let to a good tenant or exchanged for New York lots. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine street.

PALISADE FRONTS A SPECIALTY. C. D. KELLOGG & H. S. DOWNS, No. 4 Pine street.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I.—HIGH, HEALTHY, HANDsome, no nuisances, only 35 minutes from New York. New Houses, with modern improvements; two handsome Cottages and very desirable Villa Plots and Lots, within five minutes' walk of depot; climate mild, country beautiful, roads excellent, churches, schools, shops and Post Office near by. For sale by D. P. FOWLER, Agent, near the station, or by R. R. HAZARD, Jr., 110 Broadway, N. Y.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I.—LOT BUYERS, Look out! look out! for the great sale, by order of Trustees, of the balance of the Lot belonging to the Curtis estate; to be positively sold, under direction of Messrs. Miller, Stoutenburgh & Peckham by J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, at 12 o'clock on Monday, May 13, at Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway. Remember the sale will be positive. Seventy per cent may remain on mortgage for three years. Maps at office of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., 25 Nassau street, corner Cedar street, New York.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—OF 65 ACRES, at Nanuet, three-quarters of a mile from depot of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, 27 miles from city; buildings large and in good order; large quantities of fruit, in full bearing; location high and healthy and free from fever and ague. For price, terms, &c., apply to SAMUEL RANDEL, confectioner, 12 Cortlandt street.

STAMFORD, CONN.—ANY ONE WISHING A FIRST class unfurnished or furnished House, combining the advantages of village and country, convenient to station, will find it to their interest to call on CHARLES E. SMITH, 492 Grand street, New York.

TO CAPITALISTS.
We have for sale the following described acre property at Chicago, Ill.:—
160 acres in section 15, 38, 13, on Junction avenue, 2 miles from city. Price $250 per acre.
80 acres in section 9, 39, 13, on Northwestern Railroad, 1 mile from city. Price $1,000 per acre.
40 acres in section 2, 38, 13, near the new cotton mills and car manufactory, 1½ mile from city limits. Price $700 per acre.
240 acres on south side Boulevard, 1½ miles from city. Price $500 per acre, together with a large list of inside business property.
References:—
Second National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
Northwestern National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
Fourth National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
Edward C. Butler, of the firm of Butler, Pitkin & Co., Broadway, New York.
Pinckney Walker, of Curran, Goodwin, Walker & Co., Broadway, New York.
For sale by T. J. Kerr, L. S. Davison, P. G. Welch.
KERR, DAVISON & WELCH,
Real Estate Dealers and Brokers, room 1 Welch's Building, 63 and 65 S. Canal street, Chicago, Ill.

THE GREAT SALE OF LOTS AT WEST DUNELlen, C. R. R. of N. J., May 14.—Tickets, &c., now ready. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine st. R. L. WILLIAMS & CO., 112 Broadway. MABEN & CO., 15 Willoughby st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED COUNTRY Seat, near Riverdale, on the Hudson, containing 11 rooms; stabling for five horses; including vegetables, fruit, &c., and only 15 minutes' walk to Mount St. Vincent depot; rent reasonable to a private family during four to six months; any hackman at depot will conduct parties to the place. Apply to or address ED. BINSSE, Yonkers.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, 15 MILES FROM THE city, a large and very convenient House, with stable, carriage house and icehouse, filled; the grounds are very extensive and consist of garden, lawn, together with wood, through which runs a splendid stream of clear water, broken into cascades; the whole will be rented low, as the owner has gone to Europe. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of Seventeenth st.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, DWELLING, FINELY located; good view of bay; near ferry; in good order; gas; rent low. D. R. HITCHCOCK, 52 Broadway, room 31.

TO LET—RENT $200—COTTAGE, CONTAINING SEVEN rooms, within three minutes' walk of Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island. Address WM. B. TOWNSEND, 40 Broadway, room 39.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, A FEW FINELY furnished Houses, moderate rent, for the season; good location; some near the water. D. R. HITCHCOCK, 52 Broadway, room 31.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A FURNISHed House of 12 rooms, with bathhouse, stable, garden and about two acres of ground; location on the sea shore, near Bath, Long Island. For particulars apply to D. B. DRYSDALE, 241 West Fourth street, or R. STRUTHERS, on the grounds.

TO LET—AT WOODBRIDGE, N. J.—A CONVEnient Cottage of nine rooms, with garden, planted, barn and two acres of ground; pleasantly located and well supplied with fruit and shade trees, 15 minutes' walk from depot; 22 miles from New York via Pennsylvania Central Railroad; rent $250 per year. Apply at 133 West Tenth street, or to C. D. PRALL, Woodbridge, N. J.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NICE HOUSE, 8 ROOMS; outhouses, orchard and great variety of fruit, flowers, &c.; on very high ground; positively no seed near it; a desirable summer residence; 10 minutes walk from the station of Pearl River, Hackensack Railroad, Rockland county, New York, 25 miles distance; 7 trains each way; fuel without cost, cut; rent $400. Refers to M. ARTHUR, 84 Gold street, New York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A SPLENDID RESIdence on the banks of the Passaic River; large House and plot of ground; barn; fruit trees and berries; house 36x38; piazza; two bay windows and cupola; 13 finished rooms; 4 garret rooms; fine cellars; good well water and water in the house; marble and slate mantels; five minutes walk to Delaware and Lackawana depot; 1½ mile from Erie depot; on the Little Falls turnpike, near Lincoln bridge; will be let very cheap, as the owner has to move on account of business. For further particulars apply to or address C. McNEILL, 27 Willis street, Paterson, N. J.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER—A very desirable place on Orange Mount, cheap; also a place, unfurnished, at Cranford, on New Jersey Central Railroad. HOWE & CO., 10 Pine street.

"TRY THE COUNTRY."—WARD & OGDEN'S DESCRIPtive List of furnished and unfurnished Country Seats to let, for private or boarding occupancy, obtained upon application at office, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

17 ACRES OF FINE LAND—SMALL HOUSE, BARN, &c., 21 miles in New Jersey; high ground, &c.; fine views, good roads, excellent fishing, good neighbors; only $3,700. E. BOOKHOUT, 98 Liberty street, New York.

240 ACRES LAND, IN LAWRENCE COUNTY, Kentucky, and about $6,000 worth of Railroad Shares, not paying interest now, to exchange for Land, unencumbered, on Long Island. Address C. FOGG, 156 Fulton street, Brooklyn, L. I.

$5,500.—ROSE HILL PARK, 55 ACRES; FAIR buildings; fruit, wood; healthy; crops; tools; splendid views; on the Hudson, near Cruger's. 160 Broadway, hat store. FLAGLER.

$6,000.—FOR SALE, AT FAIRVIEW, NEW JERsey, forty minutes from Chambers street, five minutes' walk from station, on the Northern Railroad, 6½ miles from Hoboken ferry, on the Hackensack turnpike, good house and barn, half acre of ground, plenty of good fruit and shade. Inquire of C. L. BATES, on the premises, or at 114 Fourth avenue.

10,000 ACRES OF FINEST MINERAL, TIMBER and Coal Lands, on line of railroad, in a fine farming section of Tennessee; iron, limestone and coal in immediate contiguity; title beyond question; will exchange for cotton or woolen machinery, goods or real estate in or near New York. Geological report of Professor Safford, maps and other papers, with owner, at office of the Columbian Southern Land Agency, 33 Park row, room 19.

$13,000.—A 50 ACRE FARM, NICELY SITUATED on the Passaic River, 18 miles from New York and 1½ from the depot on the Morris and Essex Railroad; house contains 11 rooms and cellar, barn, wagon house and cow shed, all in first rate condition. There is a front on the river of 1,250 feet, with a road front of 1,500 feet; large lawn, nicely laid out with evergreens and shade trees in full growth; plenty fruit; splendid boating, bathing and fishing; crops in the ground and garden planted; improvements worth half the price asked; terms easy. Address or apply to PASSAIC, care of Alfred Hermance, 55 Murray street, New York.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A HOME IN CITY OF WABASHA, MINN., AND ONEhalf interest in two valuable Patents for sale or exchange for Eastern property or Southern plantation. Address, with details, Dr. I. J. WELLS, Spring Valley, N. Y.

AT GREENWICH.—BEAUTIFUL SHORE FRONT Residence for exchange; spacious house; carriage house; finest order; desirably located near depot and steamboat. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

A.—LOTS! LOTS! LOTS FOR SALE, WITH AND without builders' Loans; also to exchange for improved property. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, 1,056 Third avenue.

FOR EXCHANGE FOR PIANO—ONE HUNDRED acres of Timber Land, about 5 miles from Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania. Address WILLIAM S. REES, box 34, Stroudsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED PROperty in or near New York, one of the finest Hotel and Mineral Spring Properties in this State. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park place.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A NICE COUNTRY House and two Lots at Washington avenue and 172d street; price $7,500. Inquire of JOHN BRODHEAD, corner Washington avenue and 167th street, Morrisania.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY SEAT IN Flatlands, Long Island, six miles from Fulton ferry, convenient to Prospect Park; 1½ acre of Land; plenty of fruit; large House, 14 rooms, every convenience; will exchange for a large House up town or near the ferry in Brooklyn; pay difference in cash. Apply to or address OWNER, 199 Washington street, New York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE FINEST fruit Farms in New Jersey; 1½ miles from depot; good neighborhood; splendidly located, 33 miles from New York; sandy, loamy soil; fine house; large barn and outbuildings. S. S. MANGAM & CO., 39 Nassau street, room 15½.

TO EXCHANGE—THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick Dwelling on Fifty-third street, near Broadway. Will exchange for Chicago Property on cash basis. Give full description of property, and address ALFRED JAMES, room 3, southwest corner Clark and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD PERSONAL OR OTHER property, a first class Farm of 115 acres, new buildings, &c., situated in Connecticut; lightly encumbered. Address HENRY FELTMAN, 183 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A VIRGINIA FARM WANTED—FREDERICK COUNTY preferred, for an Improved Place in Litchfield county, Conn. J. D. & J. H. SKIDMORE, 62 Cedar st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, ON LINE OF NEW HAven Railroad, a good House and small plot for about $6,000; send complete description to O. C. BENNET, No. 9 Pine street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN BLASTING POWDER COMPANY, JUST organizing, will have by early arrival of ship, 250 tons of Dynamite or Giant Powder, suitable for all kinds of blasting. Price 40 cents per pound.

MARBLE SODA APPARATUS—ALL STYLES, AT REduced prices; Ottawa Beer Fountains and Extract supplied on liberal terms; send for illustrated catalogue. JAMES M. WHITFIELD & SON, 232 Water street, N. Y.

SILVER PLATED WARE AND FINE TABLE CUTlery.—Only the best quality of plate, all styles, at the old stand of J. F. CURRAN & CO., 18 John street.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GARNET & FARRER RESPECTFULLY INform their friends and public generally that they have opened their office, where they will perform all the operations in dentistry, in the most scientific manner. 34 West Twenty-sixth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue. Different languages spoken. Consultation free.

H. BERNHARD, GRADUATE DENTIST AND ARTIST, has removed to 246 West Forty-third street, near Broadway, continues to insert Teeth on a new system, without plate or clasps.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1872.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at Nos. 40 and 42 Leonard street, New York, until 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, the 28th day of May, 1872, which place will be open for business on and after the 15th day of May, 1872, for furnishing the following-named articles required for issue to Indians at the Agencies named.

SANTEE AGENCY.
500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
36,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 3,000 pounds per month.
14,000 pounds Coffee (green).
26,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
1,500 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
3,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,600 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

YANCTON AGENCY.
1,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
84,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 7,000 pounds per month.
480,000 pounds XX Flour, or 40,000 pounds per month.
25,000 pounds Coffee (green).
50,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
3,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

WHETSTONE AGENCY.
4,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
216,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 18,000 pounds per month.
1,210,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,833 pounds per month.
75,000 pounds Coffee (green).
150,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
8,500 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
12,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
12,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY.
1,850,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
108,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, of 9,000 pounds per month.
600,000 pounds XX Flour, of 50,000 pounds per month.
35,000 pounds Coffee (green).
70,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
9,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
9,000 pounds salt, fine, in barrels.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.
4,300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
180,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 15,000 pounds per month.
1,020,000 pounds XX Flour, or 85,000 pounds per month.
55,000 pounds Coffee (green).
110,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
7,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
14,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
14,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY.
5,200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green).
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
5,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

RED CLOUD AGENCY.
5,200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,800,000 pounds XX Flour, or 150,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green).
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
25,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY.
1,370,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
276,000 pounds XX Flour, or 23,000 pounds per month.
22,000 pounds Coffee (green).
45,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,300 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
5,500 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
4,800 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

KIOWA AGENCY.
2,500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour, or 41,666 pounds per month.
30,000 pounds Coffee (green).
63,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,500 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

WICHITA AGENCY.
1,130,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
138,300 pounds XX Flour, or 11,525 pounds per month.
15,500 pounds Coffee (green).
32,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
4,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,500 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

Bids for Beef Cattle will state price per pound, gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound, net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for except the bacon and salt. The prices must be given without modification or any proposed modification whatever.

The Beef Cattle must be good, merchantable cattle, all steers, from three to seven years old, in good, healthy condition, and averaging at least eight hundred pounds, live weight, the weight to be determined by weighing on scales, when practicable. Their delivery must commence at each of the points named on the first day of July, 1872, at which time about one twenty-fourth of the whole quantity will be delivered; and, thereafter, the balance to be delivered in equal quantities on the 15th and 1st of each month.

Bids will also be received for the delivery of the quantity of Beef required for the months of January, February, March, April, May and June, 1873, of what are known as "Native," or "American," Cattle, or for Cattle that have been wintered north of Kansas; the Cattle so delivered to meet the above requirements as regards age and condition, and to average not less than one thousand and fifty pounds, live weight.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep the beef cattle in the vicinity of the Agency, to be delivered when required; and should it be ascertained that he is not collecting cattle in the vicinity fast enough, or should he fail to deliver them as required, the undersigned will purchase or cause to be purchased beef cattle as he may elect, at the expense of said contractor.

All the supplies, except the beef, will be inspected and received by the government at New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, or Sioux City, and, with the further exception of flour, must be delivered packed and marked for shipment by the 15th day of June, 1872.

The flour must be ready for inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure, at each agency, at all times, at least one month's supply.

Bids will also be received for the delivery at St. Louis or Kansas City, by the 15th day of September next, of the following bacon, clear sides:—
For the Upper Arkansas Agency, 39,375 pounds.
For the Kiowa Agency, 10,000 pounds.
For the Wichita Agency, 23,125 pounds.

Distinct bids will also be received for the delivery of any one or all of the above-named articles, in the quantities stated, at any one or all of the above-named agencies.

The bacon must be sound and sweet and put up in gunnies.

The flour to be fresh ground, of XX quality, to be made wholly from good, sound wheat, and to be delivered in good, strong double sacks.

The coffee to be delivered in double sacks. The sugar to be delivered in barrels, full head-lined.

Proposals will be received for the delivery of any one or all of the above-named articles for any one or all of said agencies.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each or any of the articles which the bidder or bidders propose to furnish.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of contract and the sample will be rejected, and in that case the contractor or contractors will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality without delay, or if that be not done they will be purchased at his or their expense.

Payments will be made at this office on proper receipts, after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each copy of each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement (a slip from a newspaper) pasted at its head.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the Government.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:—

"I (or we) propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated May 1, 1872, the following articles at the prices thereto affixed. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in (here insert the proposed place of delivery) by the (insert date). And if this proposal be accepted I (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract accordingly, and give security to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District Attorney:—

"We hereby, jointly and severally, guarantee that the above bidder (or bidders), if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Supplies, dated May 1, 1872; and, in the event of his (or their) failure to do so, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators to forfeit and pay to the United States as damages a sum not less than fifteen per cent on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District Attorney.

Each bidder must designate his place of business, where communications sent to him will be received, the same to be entered in his contract, should one be awarded him.

Proposals should be enclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

FRANCIS A. WALKER, Commissioner.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 20, 1872.
Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until ten (10) o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, May twenty-nine (29), 1872, for improving the Tennessee River at the following Points, viz.:—
At Rose Towhead—Tumbling Shoals, The Suck. } From one (1) to seven (7) miles below Chattanooga, Tenn.
At Colbert Shoals—Bee Tree Shoals. } From seventeen (17) to twenty-five (25) miles below Florence, Ala.
The work to be done consists, in general terms, of the excavation of rock, both in ledges and detached; the removal of gravel and the construction of rip-rap dams—all in the river—the depth of water varying from zero (0) to three (3) feet at the low water stage.
Detailed specifications and instructions for bidders, and printed forms, upon which all bids offered must be made, may be had upon application at this office.
WALTER McFARLAND, Major of Engineers.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR WATER PIPES.
The St. Albans Aqueduct Company, of St. Albans, Vt., are prepared to receive proposals for about sixty-five thousand feet of cement-lined wrought-iron Water Pipes, with their appendages of valves and hydrants, to be laid and set complete.
Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of proposal obtained at the office of the company, 108 Main street, St. Albans, Vt.
Tenders must be delivered at the office of the company on or before 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 18th inst. The Aqueduct Company reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.
By order of the Directors.
LAURENCE BRAINERD, President.
St. Albans, Vt., May 6, 1872.

TO BUILDERS.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 20th inst. for the materials in the building 815 Broadway, to be removed from the premises July next, built five years ago. Address R. MEYER, 229 East Fiftieth street.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A GENUINE JACOBUS STEINER VIOLIN, in good order and beautiful tone. For particulars, inquire at 25 East Houston street, second flight, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A VERY OLD GENUINE ITALIAN Violin, by KRAUSE, Teacher of Piano, 158 East Houston street.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A FINE LOT OF IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS, AT low prices. Havana Lottery drawings on file. EATES & CO., 647 Broome street, two doors west of Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
THE GREAT BENEFIT,
THE GREAT BENEFIT,
THE GREAT BENEFIT,
takes place THIS SATURDAY, May 11, 1872.
TWO PERFORMANCES,
TWO PERFORMANCES.
AFTERNOON, 1:30. EVENING, 8 P. M.
ALL THE
DISTINGUISHED VOLUNTEERS,
DISTINGUISHED VOLUNTEERS
WILL APPEAR,
WILL APPEAR,
WILL APPEAR, WILL APPEAR.
HONEYMOON,
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
NEIGHBOR'S WIFE,
OPERATIC CONCERT,
GRAND BALLET,
RECITATIONS,
DRAMATIC READING,
GLEE,
SKATING,
BANJO,
&C., &C.
The following names embrace the casts to aid the movement emanating from managers, stars and the profession generally for the benefit of the sufferers from the fire at Niblo's Garden and those engaged to appear at that establishment in "Lalla Rookh":—

Laura Keene,	Lucy Rushton,	Emma Howson,
A. Kemp Bowler,	Susan Galton,	Mlle. de Rosa,
Mlle. Albertina,	Mazzeri Sisters,	Ida Vernon,
Emma Clive,	Edith Challis,	Anne Firmin,
Bessie Sudlow,	Katie Tyson,	Mlle. Luzardi,
Mary Stuart,	Minnie Le Verde,	Bertha Menis,
Oliver Doud Byron,	Mark Smith,	Chas. Thorne, Jr.,
Henri Drayton,	J. B. Studley,	Brookhouse Bowler
John Jack,	M. W. Fiske,	Vining Bowers,
Mark Bates,	T. E. Morris,	Sidney Wollette,
Robin Howard,	Barney Reynolds,	M. Van Hamme,
Mac Brothers,	Sidney Franks,	Master Smith,
Dick Carroll,	Carroll's Pupil,	Herr Willis,
T. J. Ramsey,	Harry Duffield,	J. Northcote,
H. Tissington,	Sig. Operti,	Two Orchestras,
Coryphees.	All The,	Grand Ballet.

Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, lessees of the late Niblo's, and J. P. Cole of the Grand Opera House, on behalf of the parties to derive benefit from these performances, respectfully submit to the amusement public the
POWERFUL ATTRACTIONS,
CELEBRITY OF THE ARTISTS,
and the
VARIETY OF THE PROGRAMME.
Stage Manager.......................Mr. L. J. VINCENT.
Doors open 1 o'clock P. M., and 7:30 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
LAST 12 NIGHTS
of Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH,
and LAST 12 PERFORMANCES of
RICHARD III.
at the MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 1:30,
MR. BOOTH..................as..................THE STRANGER.
Seats secured for any of the remaining nights of Mr. BOOTH and of RICHARD III.
On MONDAY, MAY 20,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS.................as.................ENOCH ARDEN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Goodby FOX.	Goodby MARTENS.	Goodby HUMPTY.
Goodby WILSONS.	Goodby KIRALFYS.	Goodby CASSELLI.
Farewell All.	Farewell All.	Farewell All.
HUMPTY bids adieu to New York.	The peerless Son of Momus holds his farewell levees.	GRIMALDI FOX bids farewell to the New York stage.
LAST NIGHTS	Humpty Dumpty	LAST NIGHTS.
HUMPTY'S gorgeous Splendors for the last times.	See FOX'S comic antics once more.	See the end of HUMPTY. Be in at the finish.

After the unprecedented run of one thousand performances in New York alone, or over three hundred performances during each of three consecutive seasons, in HUMPTY DUMPTY, Mr. G. L. FOX will withdraw from the scene of his triumphs shortly, and hereby announces his farewell nights in New York.
Secure your seats for the last nights of HUMPTY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 2.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 BROADWAY.
JOSH HART, LESSEE and MANAGER.
MATINEE.
MATINEE.
MATINEE.
Last two performances of the sensation,
BLUE MONDAY.
BLUE MONDAY.
Last chance to see
BLUE MONDAY.
Afternoon at 2½. Evening at 8.
MONDAY EVENING NEXT,
MONDAY EVENING NEXT,
a new Burlesque,
47 ARTICALS,
47 ARTICALS,
47 ARTICALS,
47 ARTICALS.
And seven new Artists.
And seven new Artists.
And seven new Artists.
And seven new Artists.
MATINEE Wednesday and Saturday.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
E. W. BUTLER.......................Manager.
TO-DAY,
GRAND MATINEE,
GRAND MATINEE, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
GRAND MATINEE.
THE VOKES. THE VOKES.
THE VOKES. THE VOKES.
THE VOKES. THE VOKES.
THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN,
THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN,
with the splendid Musical Comedietta of
A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.
Misses Fanny Hayward, Emma Skerrett, Minnie Jackson, Annie Wood, Millie Cooke and Jennie Kimball.
Messrs. E. R. Thorne, Harry Hotto, A. H. Davenport, Welsh Edwards, George Atkins, J. M. Charles, Walter Eaton, George H. Coes.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.
Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE. EXTRA.
MATINEE BENEFIT
FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE DESTRUCTION OF
NIBLO'S GARDEN,
ON MONDAY NEXT,
THE VOKES FAMILY
and
THE GREAT COMEDY COMBINATION
appearing in
A MAGNIFICENT AND VARIED BILL.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
TONY PASTOR'S GREAT STAR COMBINATION.
Billy Pastor, W. J. Thompson, Fanny Wood, Harry Wood, Billy Carter, Orville Pitcher, Hurley and Maur, Miles Morris, Hen Mason, C. F. Seabert, C. Webster, Celia Herd, Marie Gorenflo, Amelia Gorenflo, &c., &c.
SATURDAY NIGHT, A GREAT EXTRA PROGRAMME.

POLISH FAIR.—HELD AT THE HARMONIE ROOMS, 141 Essex street, on the 12th and 13th of May, 1872, in the afternoon, for the benefit of the Polish refugees. THE COMMITTEE.

"WORLD'S PEACE JUBILEE CHORUS BOOK," now ready, is the authorized book to be used at the coming Festival in Boston, and is already in the hands of the 20,000 singers who compose the chorus; over 60 selections, sacred and secular; 175 octavo pages; price 75 cents. DITSON & CO., Publishers, 711 Broadway.

PROFESSOR L. A. BENJAMIN'S REHEARSAL FOR the "May Queen," at Steinway Hall, May 23, will be held Saturday morning, May 11, at the Presbyterian church in West Fiftieth street, near Eighth avenue, at 10 o'clock; also at Steinway Hall Saturdays, May 18, and on 25th, at 9½. All young singers are invited. Free to all.

"DOLLY VARDEN"—SONG—WORDS BY BOBBY Newcomb, music by Justin Jneb, of the San Francisco Minstrels; price 35c.; one of the best songs of this name published. WM. HALL & SON, 751 Broadway.

PIANOFORTES.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (155 Fourth av.)

A 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, OVERSTRUNG bass, carved legs, &c., used only short time, $175; decided bargain. PEEK & SON, 127 Bleecker street, 3 blocks west of Broadway.

AT STEEDMAN & HOLLYER'S, 55 WEST SIXTEENTH street—Square and upright Piano to rent and on instalments; 7 octave from $150 to $250, with all recent improvements.

A BRILLIANT TONED 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte for sale.—Used one year; cost $700, for $250; made by city makers; bill of sale and five years' warantee; can be boxed for shipping on the premises. Call at private residence, 129 West Twenty-third street, this day.

A BRILLIANT-TONED ROSEWOOD 7⅓ OCTAVE Pianoforte for sale—Property of family leaving for Europe; best city makers; made to order; fully guaranteed; used seven months; four round corners, richly carved case and legs; cost $850, for $300. Also all the Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room Furniture for sale in lots to suit at less than half original cost. Please call before purchasing elsewhere. 222 West Forty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

AT HAINES BROS., 27 Union square, the celebrated Haines Pianos, Unsurpassed for tone, finish, &c., at very low figures for cash, or by instalments on most favorable terms. One second hand Piano, good as new, a bargain.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO, ONLY $200; A WEBER 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, richly carved legs, overstrung bass, every improvement, cheap for cash. J. RIDDLE, 12 Waverley place, near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT GRAND SQUARE 7⅓ OCTAVE rosewood Pianoforte, in use 18 months; cost $900, for $275; Stool and Cover; at private residence 128 West 25th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, GRAND scale, for sale (property of a family leaving city); made order; celebrated makers; used 5 months; fully guaranteed; cost $800, for $275. Parlor Suits, Etageres, Bookcases, Carpets, Bronzes, Paintings, rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Dining Furniture, &c., at a sacrifice. Call before purchasing elsewhere. 36 West 15th st., near 5th av.

A LADY WILL SELL FOR LESS THAN $100 HANDsome, full sized Pianoforte; modern improvements; celebrated makers; perfect order; sweet, powerful tone. 24 Third street, near Bowery.

BEST NEW AND SECOND HAND PIANOS AND Organs—At great sacrifice, for cash or on monthly payments; Pianos to rent for city or country, and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY & CO., 799 Broadway.

FIRST CLASS PIANOFORTES TO LET—$3 TO $6 PER month; rent allowed if purchased. At G. P. BENJAMIN'S Musical Academy, 345 Eighth avenue, near Thirty-seventh street. Open day and evening.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF NEW AND most beautiful style, of best makers, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent, at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

WANTED—A STEINWAY OR CHICKERING, CHEAP for cash. Address, price and particulars, WILSON, Herald office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
FIRST GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
Matinee at 2. First and only Evening at 8.
Matinee at 2. Matinee of the Evening at 8.
FRENCH SPY.
To-day at 2. Evening at 8.
The celebrated Artiste and charming Pantomimiste
MARIETTA RAVEL,
MARIETTA RAVEL,
MARIETTA RAVEL,
MARIETTA RAVEL,
MARIETTA RAVEL,
in the grand Military Drama, in three acts, of the
FRENCH SPY.
FRENCH SPY.
FRENCH SPY.
FRENCH SPY.
New Scenery, Costumes and Appointments, with an efficient and superior cast of characters.
LAST TIMES OF THE FRENCH SPY.
TO-DAY AT 2. EVENING AT 8.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE. IRELAND.
MAC EVOY'S NEW HIBERNICON,
OR IRELAND IN AMERICA,
THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF IRELAND.
Mr. W. F. LAWLOR,
the favorite Irish Comedian and Vocalist,
AS BARNEY, THE GUIDE.
MONDAY, May 13—First appearance of
Mr. NEIL CONWAY,
Champion Irish Jig and Reel Dancer.
Orchestra chairs, 75c.; Dress Circle, 50c.; Gallery, 35c.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, 2 P. M.
Matinee prices—Adults, 50c. and 25c.; children, 15c.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE. (EVERY NIGHT AT 8).
Sole Lessee and Manager.........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

LAST NIGHTS OF ARTICLE 47.

EIGHTH MATINEE
OF
ARTICLE 47,
SATURDAY, AT HALF-PAST ONE.

CHARACTERS BY Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Clara Morris, Mrs. Gilbert, Linda Dietz, Roberta Norwood, Ida Yerance, Miss Griffiths, Mr. D. H. Harkins, James Lewis, Henry Crisp, W. Davidge, W. J. Lemoyne, Geo. Griffiths, Louis James, George Parkes, G. F. Devere, Chapman, Burnett, Godfrey, Pierce, and others.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, May 15, Annual Benefit of MISS CLARA MORRIS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
CHAPMAN SISTERS.
MONDAY EVENING, May 6, 1872, and every evening during the week, a new burlesque written for the Sisters, entitled the GOLD DEMON. Miss Ella and John Hogan in new Songs and Dances. Miss Blanche and Clara Fisher in new Duets. Mr. H. J. Mudge in his new and original clog dances. Grand SACRED ENTERTAINMENT, in German, SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 12, 1872.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
LAST NIGHTS
OF
LONDON ASSURANCE.
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS (his original part)...as..Dazzle
Mr. LESTER WALLACK..........as..........Charles Courtly
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM..........as..........Max Harkaway
Mr. JOHN GILBERT..........as.....Sir Harcourt Courtly
Mr. J. H. STODDART..........as..........Meddle
Mr. J. B. POLK..........as..........Dolly Spanker
Mr. E. M. HOLLAND..........as..........Cool
Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT...as.......Lady Gay Spanker
Mrs. FANNY FOSTER..........as..........Grace Harkaway
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON..........as..........Pert
THE IMMENSE SUCCESS
attending the revival of the brilliant comedy,
LONDON ASSURANCE,
has, for the present, postponed the production of the plays, which will be cast with the same
BRILLIANT AND PERFECT ENSEMBLE.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WM. B. FREELIGH.......................Manager
LAST NIGHT OF WOODLEIGH.
Positively the last appearance of
MISS LIZZIE SAFFORD,
owing to prior engagements, who has most favorably impressed the patrons of this house
with the ever welcome
FLYING DUTCHMAN.
SUNDAY EVENING, Shakspeare's sublime play of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, with a special cast of characters.
MONDAY EVENING, Alfred W. Aiken's drama of THE WITCHES OF NEW YORK.

STADT THEATRE. THE FABBRI OPERA.
THIS SATURDAY, May 11, 1872, at 8.
LE PROPHETE. LE PROPHETE.
LE PROPHETE. LE PROPHETE.
LE PROPHETE. LE PROPHETE.
LE PROPHETE. LE PROPHETE. LE PROPHETE.
LE PROPHETE.
LE PROPHETE.
LE PROPHETE.
LE PROPHETE. LE PROPHETE. LE PROPHETE.
LE PROPHETE. LE PROPHETE.
LE PROPHETE. LE PROPHETE.
LE PROPHETE. LE PROPHETE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, May 6, and until further notice, (Mrs. F. B. CONWAY'S)
ARTICLE 47,
adapted and arranged by Mr. Augustin Daly from the French of M. Belot.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
Managers.......................CARROLL & McCLOSKEY
JOHNNY THOMPSON ON HAND.
ON HAND, JOHNNY THOMPSON.
MONDAY, MAY 13, "Miss DOLLIE BIDWELL."

SAN FRANCISCO HALL, 585 BROADWAY.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE LAURI FAMILY
AND THE PANTOMIME TIT FOR TAT
SATURDAY, 2:30 P. M., EXTRA MATINEE,
Benefit of the Niblo's Carpenters, Stage Hands, &c.,
MONDAY NEXT, first appearance of
SAM SHARPLEY
and a powerful Minstrel Organization,
complete in every respect,
introduced in entirely new style and manner,
with many New Faces of sterling reputation,
TOGETHER WITH OLD POPULAR FAVORITES.

STEINWAY HALL. MONDAY.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 13,
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT, CONCERT,
AND LAST APPEARANCE
but one, prior to his
DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE,
of the eminent violin virtuoso,
SENOR SARASATE, SENOR SARASATE,
who will be assisted by
MLLE. CORRADI, Soprano;
MISS GOMIEN, Contralto;
MISS MARIE KREBS, Pianiste
MR. L. DACHAUER, Director, and Accompanist.
ADMISSION TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra, can be obtained at all the principal music stores and regular ticket offices, and at the hall.

STEINWAY HALL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 15, at 8 o'clock P. M., GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT for the benefit of the CHURCH OF THE HOLY NAME OF JESUS, Rev. Richard Brennan, pastor, upon which occasion the following eminent artists have kindly volunteered their valuable services:—
Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, the eminent American contralto.
Miss EMMA HOWSON, the favorite prima donna.
Mr. CARL BERNARD, the great German tenor.
Mr. C. BERTI, Gottschalk's favorite pupil.
Signor COLLETTI, basso.
H. B. DANFORTH, musical director.
Committee of Arrangements.
Hon. M. T. Brennan, Judson Jarvis, W. W. Serain, W. T. Elliot, Thomas S. Brennan, Thomas P. Fowler, Charles Dowd, Eugene McErroe, J. J. Maloney.
Admission $1. Reserved seats 50c. extra. Can be secured at Ballman's, 114 Broadway, and at the Hall on May 15.

IRVING HALL,
TUESDAY.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
tendered to
Miss PAULINE NININGER,
prior to her departure for Europe.

Under the patronage of the following and many other distinguished ladies:—Mrs. Henry A. Smythe, Mrs. Isaac Gibson, Mrs. S. Barlow, Mrs. Golden D. Murray, Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mrs. Charles L. Perkins, &c., when Miss Nininger will have the kind assistance of the following eminent artists:—Madam GAZZANIGA, the renowned contralto; Miss AGNES PALMER, the celebrated contralto; Signor LEONI, tenor; Mr. FRANK BARTLETT, baritone; Senor SARASATE, violin (positive last appearance); Miss ADELAIDE MANZOCCHI, pianist; Signor ALBITES and Mr. CORBAY, directors. Tickets, with reserved seat, $2; at all the principal music stores, ticket offices and at the hall.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
Proprietor.......................J. KOCH.
THEODORE THOMAS'
Unrivaled
SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
GRAND OPENING CONCERT
ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 13, 1872, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

FIRST GRAND CONCERT OF THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC CHORAL SOCIETY, for the benefit of the New York Foundling Asylum, at St. Stephen's church (East Twenty-eighth street), on SUNDAY EVENING next, May 12, 1872, at 8 o'clock. The following eminent artists will assist:—Miss F. HOWSEN, Soprano; Miss G. GOMIEN, Alto; Mr. C. FRITSCH, Tenor; Mr. A. SOHST, Basso; Mr. P. SARASATI, Violin; Mr. N. SCHMITZ, French Horn; Mr. GUSTAV SCHMITZ, Organ, together with a chorus of 100 voices and an orchestra of 40 pieces from the Philharmonic Society. Conductor, WILLIAM F. PECHER. Admission $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50. Tickets may be had at the principal music stores and of the sextons of the Catholic churches.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 BROADway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—Every one should visit this wonderful museum. It is full of everything people should see and understand. Lectures daily on "The Philosophy of Marriage." Those parties unable to attend these important lectures can have them forwarded, post free, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing SECRETARY NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, New York.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
The grand Testimonial Concert given by this society in honor and under the personal direction of the celebrated composer,
FRANZ ABT,
will take place at Steinway Hall,
SATURDAY EVENING, May 18,
at 8 o'clock.
Tickets $1. Can be obtained through members, and in the evening at the door. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
CHAS. SCHIFFER, Secretary.

34TH STREET THEATRE.—THE FAKIR OF AMERICA in his great Western Gift Exhibition; grand opening night, Saturday, May 11; don't forget; no blanks to-night. A. E. SPENCER, Manager.

THE CELEBRATED PAVILION LADY ORCHESTRA, EVERY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK, AT THE PAVILION, 693 Broadway, near Fourth street. Admission, 25 cents. PAUL FALK.

CLASSICAL MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.—PIANO, ORgan, Violin, Guitar, Singing, Theory; private lessons day and evening. 92 Clinton place. Circulars and "Student's Journal" mailed free. J. JAY WATSON, Director.

"DOLLY VARDEN"—THE NEW GALOP, BY WM. A. Pond, Jr., is all the rage. Price, with colored picture, 50 cents; plain picture, 40 cents. "Lights Far Out at Sea" (ballad), by Jneb, 40 cents; "Little Baby's Gone to Sleep," by Benedict, 40 cents. In press, "Horace Greeley's Grand March," with splendid likeness and autograph, 40 cents. WM. A. POND & CO., 547 Broadway; branch store, 39 Union square.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Managers of the Impeachment of Barnard Appointed.

The Articles of Impeachment Presented.

FIAT JUSTITIA!

Passage of the Palmer Charter.

The Senate Knuckles Down to the Assembly.

TRIUMPH OF THE FERRY REFORMERS

ALBANY, May 10, 1872.

The Assembly to-day adopted thirty-eight articles of impeachment in the case of Judge G. G. Barnard, and mappointed anagers to conduct the trial for impeachment.

At the afternoon session, and before the articles of impeachment were presented, Mr. Vedder offered a resolution to the effect that when the committee appointed to prepare the articles shall have reported the Assembly immediately resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the articles; that speeches in committee be limited to twenty minutes each; that at ten o'clock in the morning of the second day's consideration the committee shall proceed to vote upon any amendments which may be offered; and that at not later than one o'clock in the afternoon of the same day the committee shall rise and report their action to the House, which shall immediately, and without debate, vote thereon; and that if the articles are agreed upon the House shall immediately select, by ballot, nine managers to conduct the trial.

Mr. Fields moved, as an amendment, that the speeches be limited to ten minutes each, and the whole debate to an hour and a half.

Mr. Vedder accepted this amendment.

Mr. Husted now made an unsuccessful effort to designate the managers. He offered a substitute for the latter part of the resolution, to the effect that Messrs. Alvord, Niles, Prince, Strahan, Tilden, Tobey, D. B. Hill, Lincoln and Vedder, all members of the Judiciary Committee except Messrs. Alvord and Lincoln, to be appointed as the managers.

This resolution was lost by a vote of 62 to 38, and then Mr. Vedder's resolution, as amended by Mr. Fields, was adopted.

THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. Vedder, from the committee appointed to prepare the articles of impeachment, immediately presented a printed document, consisting of thirty-eight articles of impeachment against Judge Barnard. Originally there were thirty-nine articles, but before presenting them the committee struck out the one in relation to the action of Judge Barnard in the divorce case of Thomas Fields, who is a member of the House.

The House immediately resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Mackay in the chair, and the Clerk proceeded to read the voluminous and formidable-looking document. The members had not the patience, however, to hear it all, and soon the reading was suspended. No debate occurred. The Committee rose and recommended the adoption of the articles, which were thereupon adopted.

RECESS.

The House then took the usual recess until evening.

AGAIN IN SESSION.

Immediately on reassembling this evening the subject was resumed, the special order being the election of managers to conduct the trial. There was considerable preliminary manœuvring about the appointing of tellers, some members wanting to have them appointed by the Speaker and others by the House. There was some excitement over this proceeding, as though some members had fears of unfairness on the part of the tellers who might be appointed.

Mr. Fields moved that Messrs. Moseley and Loughran act as tellers, but after some remarks from Mr. Lewis, which Mr. Moseley interpreted as personal to himself, but which Mr. Lewis disclaimed having such intent, Mr. Moseley declined to act. Finally the matter was settled to the satisfaction of all parties by the Speaker appointing Messrs. Burns and Hill. Before the ballotting commenced the Speaker, who understood his name had been mentioned in connection with the managers, said he declined to be a candidate.

EXCITING SCENE.

The House then proceeded to ballot for managers, and the Assembly chamber presented a scene similar to that so often witnessed around a polling place at a political election. The names of members were called, and each stepped forward and deposited his ballot in the box. Members amused themselves in various ways while the votes were being counted.

THE VOTE FOR MANAGERS.

At length the House was called to order again and the result of the election was announced. The nine members having the highest number of votes and the vote cast for them were as follows:—

Alvord, 101; Prince, 111; D. H. Hill, 104; Lincoln, 94; Vedder, 83; Niles, 81; Jacobs, 62; Husted, 61, and A. L. Hays, 57.

The SPEAKER declared them duly elected managers to conduct the trial.

Messrs. Tilden, Tobey and Strahan, members of the Judiciary Committee, ran close upon the heels of Jacobs, Husted and Hayes, Tilden receiving 52 votes, Tobey 51 and Strahan 41. There was a large number of scattering votes.

A resolution was then adopted that the managers carry the articles of impeachment to the Senate.

The Articles of Impeachment.

ARTICLE 1.—That the said George G. Barnard, Justice of the Supreme Court, unmindful of the duties of his said office and in violation of his oath of office, was guilty of mal and corrupt conduct in his said office, in this, to wit:—That the said George G. Barnard, acting in his said office, in an action depending in the said Supreme Court, wherein one John Nyce was plaintiff, and the Erie Railway Company, Robert A. Heath and Henry L. Raphael were defendants, on or about the 1st day of March, 1870, made an *ex parte* order, enjoining the said the Erie Railway Company to close its books against the transfer of certain shares of the capital stock of the said company, owned or represented by the said Robert A. Heath and Henry L. Raphael, and in which stock the said plaintiff did not have or claim any legal or equitable interest. That the said order was made on a complaint and affidavit in said action. That it was not made to appear and did not appear by the said complaint and affidavit, or otherwise to the said Justice, that the said defendants or either of them was about to commit or do any act which would produce injury to the said plaintiff; or that the said defendants, or either of them, threatened or were about to do, procure or suffer any act to be done in violation of the plaintiff's rights, or tending to render ineffectual any judgment which might be rendered in the said action; or that any legal or sufficient ground existed for making of the said order. That the said order was not made according to the due course and practice of the said Court, or in the exercise of a just and lawful discretion, but contrary thereto. That the said Justice made the said order contrary to law, with a wilful and corrupt partiality toward James Fisk, Jr., Jay Gould and others, who were then directors of the said Erie Railway Company, and with a wilful and corrupt intent, contrary to law, to hinder the said defendants, Heath and Raphael, from transferring the said stock, so owned or represented by them on the books of said Erie Railway Company, as they intended and had a just and lawful right to do, and to impair their lawful use and enjoyment of the said stock, and to prevent them from exercising their lawful right to vote on the said stock at elections to be held pursuant to law for directors of the said company, to the great injury of the said defendants and to the great scandal and reproach of the said Court and of the justice of the State of New York.

ARTICLE 2 impeaches him on the same charge, he having, on or about the 23d of June, 1870, in an action pending before him in the Supreme Court, wherein the Erie Railroad Company, James Fisk, Jr., and Justin D. White were plaintiffs, and John Benjamin Heath and others were defendants, made an *ex parte* order on the complaint and affidavit of James Fisk, Jr. The order was not made according to the due course and practice of the Court or in exercise of a just and lawful discretion, but contrary thereto. That the said Justice made the order with a wilful and corrupt partiality toward James Fisk, Jr., Jay Gould and others, to the great injury of the defendants.

ARTICLE 3 charges that Judge Barnard, in an action depending in the Supreme Court, wherein the Erie Company, James Fisk, Jr., and Justin D. White were plaintiffs, and John Benjamin Heath and others defendants, did, on or about the 23d of June, 1870, make an *ex parte* order restraining the defendants from transferring Erie stock, appointing James H. Coleman a receiver of all defendants' stock left at the Erie office for transfer, with power to retain counsel and pay them out of the proceeds of money coming to his hands, and to transfer to his own name on the books of the Erie Company all of the said stock, &c.; that it was not made to appear by the complaint and affidavit that the plaintiffs were the legal or equitable owners of the said stock of which Coleman was appointed the receiver; that Judge Barnard made the order appointing Coleman receiver contrary to law, with a wilful and corrupt partiality toward James Fisk, Jr., Jay Gould and others.

ARTICLE 4 charges that in the case of James Fisk, Jr., and Mortimer L. Earl vs. John Benjamin Heath and others, in March, 1871, Justice Barnard made an *ex parte* order appointing Charles Robinson receiver of all shares of Erie stock which had been transferred to Robert A. Heath and Henry L. Raphael or to the Erie Stockholders' Protection Committee; that the said stock was the same of which James H. Coleman had been appointed receiver in the *ex parte* order of the 23d of June, 1870; that at the time of the appointment of Robinson as receiver the cause had been transferred to the United States District Court; that the said Court made an order directing Coleman to deliver up the stock to the defendant. All this Justice Barnard knew or had good and sufficient reason to believe, and knowing made his *ex parte* order, with a wilful and corrupt partiality towards James Fisk, Jr.

ARTICLE 5 recites the history of the litigation between James Fisk, Jr., and the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in March, 1869, and charges that Barnard issued an *ex parte* order enjoining the directors of the Union Pacific Company against holding an election for directors "until the right of the plaintiff (Fisk) as to the stock described in the complaint is determined in this action." The order was issued without legal or sufficient ground, and was grossly partial to James Fisk, Jr., and with the corrupt intent to intimidate, harass and oppress the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

ARTICLE 6 charges that in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad and James Fisk, Barnard appointed Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., receiver of all bonds in the possession of the Union Pacific Company to the value of millions of dollars. The order was made on affidavits of James Fisk and others, and there was no legal or sufficient ground for issuing the order.

ARTICLE 7 charges that on the 30th of March, 1867, Judge Barnard, on an unverified written paper, called a report, signed by William M. Tweed, Jr., Receiver of the Union Pacific Railroad Company bonds, issued an *ex parte* order authorizing and directing the said Tweed to open the safe of the Union Pacific Railroad Company by picking the lock or cutting or blowing open the same, as he might think best; that the said order was contrary to law, the practice of the Court, and no sufficient ground existed for making the said order.

ARTICLE 8 charges that Judge Barnard wilfully and corruptly issued the orders in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, as recited in previous articles, knowing that the case had been removed to the United States Court.

ARTICLE 9 charges that in the case of David Wilbur vs. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, Joseph H. Ramsay and others, Judge Barnard, corruptly and in the wilful violation of the laws, granted an order directing Ramsay, who was then President of the company, to refrain from exercising his office as President and Director or from issuing any stock or interfering in its affairs. The order was *ex parte*. Judge Barnard made the order with a wilful and corrupt intent, &c.

ARTICLE 10 charges Barnard with mal and corrupt conduct in office, in that on the 4th of August, 1869, in the case of David Wilbur vs. William H. M. Phelps, the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company and others, he corruptly and in wilful violation of law, did issue an order directing Phelps to transfer to the plaintiff 700 shares of stock of the company. This was an *ex parte* order, contrary to law and the practice of the Court.

ARTICLE 11 charges that the said George G. Barnard did, on or about the 6th day of August, 1869, in an action then pending in said Court, wherein Azro Chase was plaintiff and the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company and others were defendants, corruptly, and in the wilful violation of the laws of the State of New York, grant an order whereby he appointed James Fisk, Jr., and Charles Courter receivers of all the property, franchises and effects of the said company, and ordering said receivers to take immediate possession of all said property and receive all moneys and make all payments necessary or proper for the due operation of said road, and that said receivers should not be personally liable, except for their wilful wrong or gross personal negligence. That said order was granted *ex parte*, without jurisdiction, and was never entered in the records of said court. That said order was signed at the instance and request of said Fisk, in the house of said Fisk, where said Justice had come at the request of said Fisk, from the bedside of his mother, who was then dangerously ill at Poughkeepsie, in the State of New York, and that said request was made with the intent and purpose of procuring the signing of said order by said Justice. That in and by the papers whereon said order purported to be granted it did not appear that there were any good or sufficient or any grounds for the granting thereof. That in or by said papers it did not appear that said Justice had any authority or jurisdiction to grant said order. That it did not appear that said company had been dissolved or was insolvent, or in any danger of insolvency or had forfeited its corporate rights. That the said order was not made according to the due course and practice of the said court, or in the exercise of a just and lawful discretion, but contrary thereto. That the said Justice made the said order with a wilful and corrupt intent, &c.

ARTICLE 12 charges that the said George G. Barnard did, on or about the 7th day of August, 1869, in an action then pending in said Court, wherein Azro Chase was plaintiff and the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company and others were defendants, corruptly and in the wilful violation of the laws of the State of New York, grant an order whereby he, the said Justice, did order Harris Parr, who was one of said defendants and was then Sheriff of the county of Albany, and Campbell Allen, William S. Shepard, Thomas Coleman and Stevens V. Trull, who were others of said defendants and were then Police Commissioners of the city of Albany, and Joseph H. Ramsey, who was one of said defendants and was then President of said company, and Jeremiah J. Austin, Jacob Leonard, William A. Rice, Charles Courter, John Westover, John Cook, Eliakim R. Ford, Samuel North, Ira E. Sherman, J. R. Herrick, Alonzo Everts and David Wilbur, who were other defendants in said action, and were then directors of said company, to refrain from disturbing or interfering with said Courter and Fisk in their performance of their duties as receivers of said company, from interfering with the possession of said receivers, from refusing or neglecting to deliver to said receivers all and every the property and effects of said company, or that might be held in trust for the same. That it did not appear in or by the complaint or the supplemental complaint in said action that the plaintiff was entitled to the relief therein demanded, nor did it appear that the defendants were doing or were threatening, or were about to do any act, or were procuring or suffering any act to be done, in violation of the plaintiff's rights.

ARTICLE 13 charges that the said George G. Barnard did, on or about the 7th day of August, 1869, then being a Justice of said Supreme Court, in an action then pending in said Supreme Court wherein Azro Chase was plaintiff and the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company and others were defendants, corruptly and in the wilful violation of the laws of the State of New York, issue writs of assistance directed to the Sheriffs of Albany county and Broome county, commanding them, and each of them, to go to and enter upon the railroad and all other property of said company, and to eject and remove therefrom all and every person or persons holding and detaining the same or any part thereof, against James Fisk, Jr., and Charles Courter, who had been appointed receivers of the property, franchises and effects of said company, and to put and place the said Courter and Fisk, and each and both of them, in full, peaceable and quiet possession of said property without delay; and them, and each and both of them, in such possession thereof from time to time, maintain, keep and defend, or cause to be maintained, kept and defended. That the said writs were not issued according to the due course and practice of the said Court, or in the exercise of a just and lawful discretion, but contrary thereto.

ARTICLE 14 charges that the said George G. Barnard did, on or about the 10th day of August, 1869, in an action wherein Robert H. Pruyn was plaintiff, and Harris Parr and others were defendants, and wherein an injunction order had been granted on the 9th day of August, 1869, ordering that the defendants desist and refrain from executing or attempting to execute any paper purporting to be a writ of assistance or a copy thereof, in an action in which Azro Chase is plaintiff and the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company and others are defendants, corruptly and in wilful violation of the laws of the State of New York, grant *ex parte*, an order requiring the plaintiff to show cause why James Fisk, Jr., and Charles Courter should not be made parties defendant in said first-named action, and why said injunction order should not be set aside and vacated, &c. That the said George G. Barnard granted said order irregularly, without jurisdiction and contrary to law. That he had not granted the injunction order in said action. That no grounds appeared before him to warrant the granting of said order.

ARTICLE 15 charges that the said George G. Barnard did, on or about the 11th day of August, 1869, in an action wherein William A. Rice and the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company were plaintiffs and Joseph H. Ramsey and others were defendants, and wherein an injunction order had been duly issued by Hon. R. W. Peckham, a justice of the said Supreme Court, enjoining and restraining certain acts on the part of the defendants corruptly and in the wilful violation of the laws of the State of New York, grant an order *ex parte* requiring the plaintiffs to show cause why, among other things, a perpetual stay of proceedings should not be granted in said action, and in the meantime ordering that all proceedings in the said action be stayed, and that the said injunction order issued in said action should be in the meantime suspended and inoperative, and that the defendants should be in the meantime relieved from the requirement to obey said injunction. That said order was not made according to the due course and practice of said Court, or in the exercise of a just and lawful discretion, but contrary thereto.

The remaining articles charge him with mal and corrupt conduct in office in his conduct in regard to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad litigation; the Erie Railroad suits, the case of Aaron S. Bright and the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, the case of Bolles and Duff, in the matter of William W. Goddard against Jacob Stanwood, in the matter of the Tammany order of January 11, 1872. John P. Elmendorf vs. James Savage, Ephraim R. Steinhart vs. John W. Funk, in the discharge of persons violating the election laws, the case of Albert W. Shepherd vs. Joseph Thompson et al., in the matter of the New York Pier and Warehouse Company.

ARTICLE 37 recapitulates the charges and accuses Judge Barnard of using coarse, obscene, indecent and unseemly language on the Bench. The specifications under the head of this article are fifteen in number and are very minute.

ARTICLE 38, and the last, sums up and declares that the said George G. Barnard, Justice, so conducted himself in making the decisions and orders particularly specified in the foregoing articles, and in making other decisions and orders in actions depending in said Court and before him, as to excite fear and distrust and inspire a widespread belief in and beyond the State of New York that causes were not uniformly decided in the said Court according to their merits, but were decided corruptly and partially; whereby the good citizens of the State of New York, and persons living elsewhere, but having property in and business relations with the State of New York lost their confidence in and respect for the said Court, and felt insecure in the enjoyment of their civil rights and their property under the laws, to the impairment of the material prosperity of the State of New York in its commercial, financial and general business interests, to the destruction of the usefulness of the said George G. Barnard in his said office, and to the great scandal and reproach of the said court and of the justice of the State of New York.

The New City Charter Bill Finally Passed—Victory for the Brooklyn Ferry Reformers—The Beach Pneumatic Bill Disposed.

ALBANY, May 10, 1872.

The charter muddle has been finally settled satisfactorily to all the legislative parties concerned. The Senate Conference Committee, finding that the Assembly was bent upon retaining the sectarian clause, yielded as gracefully as they possibly could to-day, and gave way to the views of the Assembly. Mr. Palmer, in explaining his position on the question, or, rather, the position of the committee of the Senate, stated that if the Senate appointed a new conference committee to confer with the new committee of the House, everything would be at as great a standstill as ever, so determined was the lower House to stick to its views on the sectarian school question. The vote was then taken on the charter with the sectarian clause included, and it was passed by a strict party vote, all the democrats voting against it.

THE BROOKLYN FERRIES.

Strenuous efforts have been made to defeat the bill to reduce the rates of ferriage on certain ferries between Brooklyn and New York, but it was finally carried to-day in the Assembly by a vote of 66 to 28—only one more vote than was necessary to secure its passage. The bill reduces the rates for foot passengers on all the ferries on the Brooklyn side, between the Navy Yard and Bushwick Creek, to two cents, except the ferry from Roosevelt street, New York, the fare on which is reduced to two and a half cents by the purchase of ten tickets, which shall be sold for twenty-five cents. The reduction on rates for vehicles is from fifteen to twenty per cent on all those ferries.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SECTARIAN PURPOSES.

Mr. Woodin's resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting donations of public moneys to sectarian or ecclesiastical institutions, was adopted in the Senate this evening by a vote of 22 to 5, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Baker, Benedict, Bowen, Chatfield, Dickinson, Graham, Harrower, Lewis, Lowery, McGowan, Madden, Palmer, Robertson, Tiemann, Wagner, Weismann, Winslow, D. P. Wood, J. Wood, Woodin.
NAYS—Messrs. Cock, Foster, Johnson, Lord, Murphy.

THE BEACH PNEUMATIC BORE.

An attempt was made by Senator Madden this evening to have the Beach Pneumatic bill passed over the Governor's veto. Artful Dodger Winslow did all the earwigging and *tête-à-tête* exhorting among the other Senators, for he is largely interested in the success of the scheme, according to stock report. It required a two-thirds vote to override the veto, but Winslow's and Madden's most earnest efforts proved of no avail, and the question "Shall this bill become a law notwithstanding the objections of His Excellency the Governor?" was decided in the negative by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Baker, Bowen, Foster, Graham, Harrower, Lewis, Madden, Robertson, Wagner, Weismann, Winslow, J. Wood, Woodin—14.
NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Chatfield, Cock, Johnson, Lord, Murphy, Palmer, Tiemann—8.

POLITICAL.

THE STATE CONVENTIONS.

Election of Delegates to the Rochester and Elmira Conventions.

DELEGATES TO ROCHESTER.

The following is a complete list of delegates thus far elected to the Democratic State Convention at Rochester, May 15, by the district associations under the reorganization of the Tammany Hall party:

Dist.	Delegates.	Alternates.
1	John Fox	John F. Berrigan.
2	Election to-day	
3	Ambrose O'Neill	Owen Cavanagh.
4	Patrick H. Keenan	John Calvin.
5	Nelson W. Young	George W. Van Vorst.
7	Election to-day	
8	P. W. Rhodes	John M. Tracy.
9	Ignatius Flynn	James D. McClelland.
10	Tony Hartman	John J. Dimond.
11	James S. Thayer	Richard Schell.
12	Henry Woltman	Thomas F. Daly.
13	Nathaniel Jarvis	David B. Freeman.
14	John H. Chandler	Peter Gillespie.
15	Oliver Charlick	William Salmon.
16	Samuel J. Tilden	Nicholas Haughton.
18	Benjamin C. Thayer	Henry K. David.
20	John C. Rushnell	Robert Gamble.
21	Election Monday night	—

REFORM DELEGATES TO ROCHESTER.

The following delegates have been elected by the reform democrats to the Rochester Convention:—

Dist.	Delegates.	Alternates.
2	Joseph Dowling	Thomas Coman.
3	Joseph Shannon	William H. Rooney.
4	A. B. Caldwell	George W. Allen.
5	David S. Paige	Arthur J. Delany.
6	John C. Rapp	Otto H. Coop.
7	Jenkins Van Schaick	Hugh L. Cole.
8	Martin Nachtmann	Joseph Fleischl.
10	Jacob A. Gross	Owen Murphy.
14	Smith Ely, Jr.	Marcus Otterbourg.
15	George W. McGlynn	Edward Roberts.
17	Daniel M. Porter	William Joyce.

DELEGATES TO ELMIRA.

Pursuant to a call of the Republican Central Committee the following delegates were last night elected to the State Convention at Elmira on May 15:—

Dist.	Delegates.	Alternates.
1	Wm. L. Skardlow	N. Kingsley, Sr.
	H. B. Walbridge	John Ham.
	Henry Clews	H. V. Crawford.
	Wm. Bollard	Silas Hooper.
	(Both claim to be regular.)	
2	Pierre C. Van Wyck	John Sullivan.
	Isaac H. Bailey	Philip Betz.
3	Lyman B. Jewell	Francis Donnelly.
	E. Delafield Smith	Thomas F. Geary.
4	William Orton	Dr. William F. Thoms.
	Salem H. Wales	Dr. Hans Powell.
5	John J. Shaw	Dr. S. G. Cook.
	Abraham Lent	Gustav Carl.
	Austin Leake	James Winterbottom.
6	Isaac Wood	Henry A. Smith.
	Henry Theobold	Daniel F. Crowley.
7	John D. Lawson	Jacob H. Gamble.
	George W. Clarke	Francis F. Manlius.
	Cornelius Van Cott	Francis F. Resch.
8	Conrad Geib	Frank K. Vail.
	Edwards Pierrepont	John Hayward.
	Solon B. Smith	John Gilman.
9	James W. Booth	Edward F. Young.
	James W. Farr	John W. Earl.
	Jacob L. Dodge	George Starr.
	George B. Deane, Jr.	James Jackson.
10	O. M. Patterson, Jr.	Charles J. Guntner.
	Henry H. Haight	Dr. Gustav Treskatis.
	Dr. William Balser	William H. Lockwood.
11	LeGrand B. Cannon	Cornelius D. Van Wagenen.
	John H. White	Myron J. Finstel.
	Jacob Schoenhoff	Thomas D. Sherwood.
12	C. H. Southworth	Frederick Hahn.
	Frederick Kline	Richard Smith.
13	Charles S. Spencer	Joseph McFarland.
	Samuel S. H. Vance	Andrew H. Gilmore.
	Hugh Gardner	John D. McLean.
14	Aug. Weismann	William T. King.
	Hiram Merritt	John Stephenson.
15	Robert S. Newton	Hugh Turner.
	William Ross	Samuel Hamilton.
	Louis Hess	William Julick.
16	William Laimbeer	Douglas Campbell.
	Erasmus Sterling	Hamilton Fish, Jr.
	Elias E. Disney	E. P. Needham.
17	Joel W. Mason	F. F. Finley.
	Charles A. Flammer	Leonard Hazeltine, Jr.
	Benjamin K. Phelps	H. B. Smith.
18	Peter Starr	Edward Mitchell.
	O. F. C. Billings	Edmund Stevenson.
	Joel B. Erhardt	Alfred R. Whitney.
19	Andrew Bleakley	Thomas Hagan.
	Richard H. Greene	David Clarke.
20	Edward Fitch	Thomas Freeborn.
	William S. Opdyke	B. L. Ludington.
	Louis Naumann	Herman Cantor.
21	Rufus F. Cowing	Merriman P. Dersch.
	Simon Seward	Archimedes Bell.
	Benjamin Beyea	Henry C. Robinson.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

Important Facts for Republicans and Democrats—The Democracy Cannot Hope to Settle With a Separate Ticket—Greeley Accepted in Preference to Grant.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.]

The annexed letter from Hon. Montgomery Blair, who is reputed to have been somewhat on the inside of politics in connection with the Cincinnati Convention, is furnished for publication, and will be read with interest:—

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1872.

MY DEAR GENERAL—I have yours of the 4th. We will have to take Greeley or Grant, and we will take Greeley—reluctantly, of course, but not the less certainly. And he will be the more certain of election because the democrats do not wish to embrace him at first.

As for their running a candidate of their own that would both be disastrous and disgraceful. They all gave in their adhesion to the Cincinnati Convention, and the most obstreperous of Greeley's opponents had their candidates before that Convention. Voorhees, for example, was loud in his advocacy of Judge Davis, and the *World* was earnest in pressing Adams. Now, there certainly can be no greater departure from principle in supporting Greeley than there would be in supporting Davis or Adams or any other radical. There can be, in fact, no motive assigned for the support of these men and the refusal to support either of the others but mere personal preference. This is not statesmanship; it is mere caprice, if not something worse, which no man can indulge in without the loss of public confidence. For my own part * * * I go for the movement initiated at Cincinnati to arrest the further progress of radicalism. It is the only practical way of arresting it. As for running in a straight democratic ticket between Greeley and Grant, that is a dodge that will not be allowed to succeed. That can be done only in the small field of local politics, where the contest between rival aspirants is personal and has become embittered. But the contest between the republican and democratic parties has always been a sectional contest, one party representing the North and the other the South, and while the contest retains that character the republican success is assured by the census.

It is only by dividing the more numerous North and allying itself with the more liberal division that the democracy representing the South can hope for the recovery of the right of self-government for its section. The moment that the democracy shall set up for itself the North will close its ranks again, and the only effect would be to sacrifice the leaders in the liberal party who had attempted to help us. This would disgrace us and so help to defeat us, not only now but hereafter. Of course there will be some honest democrats who will not regard the subject in this light, and who will prefer to stand by their guns, &c. But the noisiest fellows will be those who are in the pay of the administration. Chandler said recently (I learn on good authority) that there would be a straight democratic ticket, and that he would give $25,000 himself to start it. There are a good many democrats of the Tweed order ready to take his money and help to keep the *status quo*, which is profitable to them; fellows who understand manipulating claims quietly, and the administration has the public purse at its disposal and understands them, and how to make the most of them.

There were over one hundred office-holders, all of them Grant's emissaries, in Cincinnati working for Adams. They were nearly all from Washington. I can furnish the names of about fifty of them. The strategy of Grant's friends was to secure for him the Irish vote by putting Adams on us, and so compensate for the loss of the liberal republican vote; but he was foiled, and they are furious. * * * The great majority of Adams' supporters did not understand it. But the public mind is now thoroughly aroused, and when this is the case the power of purchasable individuals and of the venal press is inconsiderable.

TENNESSEE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 10, 1872.

The Liberal Republican State Convention meets here on the 29th inst. The Executive Committee has suggested the appointment of a liberal electoral ticket, and whether this will be done, now that the Democratic Convention has endorsed the Cincinnati ticket, is a matter of speculation.

LOUISIANA REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10, 1872.

Mr. Packard, President of the Republican State Central Committee, has called a Convention, to meet in Baton Rouge on June 19, to nominate State officers.

DELEGATES FROM WYOMING TO PHILADELPHIA.

RAWLINS, Wyoming, May 10, 1872.

The Republican Territorial Convention met here to-day to select delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. J. A. Campbell and J. W. Donellan were chosen delegates and G. W. Corry and G. W. Haynes alternates. Resolutions were passed endorsing Governor Campbell and President Grant, and instructing the delegates to vote for Grant at Philadelphia.

A NEW REPUBLICAN SCHEME.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1872.

The Republican Convention to revise the rules governing the republican party in this city to-day adopted the Crawford county system of holding elections. Nominations will hereafter be made by popular vote, delegates and conventions being done away with.

TENNESSEE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Delegates Appointed to the Baltimore Convention—Governor Brown's Speech on the Action of the Democracy.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 10, 1872.

The Democratic State Convention closed its labors at a late hour last night. A full delegation to the Baltimore Convention was appointed, and William A. Varells and John M. Fleming were selected as Presidential electors for the State at large. The delegates from several Congressional districts to choose district electors are all democrats. The remaining districts will appoint delegates hereafter, when there will be a full democratic electoral ticket in the field.

Just before the close of the Convention Governor Brown appeared and made a speech, in which he admitted that the democratic party was in the minority and could not succeed of itself. He approved the action of the Convention relative to the Cincinnati nominations, and expressed his belief that success would crown their efforts. He desired, however, the preservation of the organization of the democratic party.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 10, 1872.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and all its Western connections will issue round trip tickets to delegates and others desiring to attend the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore July 9.

THE ROCHESTER CONVENTION.

The Suffolk County Delegates Appointed.

GREENPORT, L. I., May 10, 1872.

At the Suffolk County Democratic Convention, held to-day in Riverhead, Mr. H. A. Reeves was unanimously elected delegate to the Rochester Convention, and Daniel A. Griffin, of Riverhead, alternate. Both are opposed to endorsing Greeley, and the decided sentiment of the Convention was against any precipitate action by the democracy.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer is now highest over New England. An area of low barometer has moved northeastwardly from Kansas to Eastern Iowa and Southern Wisconsin. Cloudy weather and rain are prevailing from Louisiana to Lake Michigan and westward, with southerly to easterly winds; thence eastward to the Atlantic partially cloudy and clear weather, with light southerly to easterly winds.

Probabilities.

The lowest barometer over Eastern Iowa and Southern Wisconsin will probably move northeastward into Canada; the area of cloud and rain northwest of the Ohio Valley extend eastward over the lower lake region, with increased cloudiness; probably threatening weather and southerly winds over New England and the middle Atlantic States; partially cloudy weather, with southerly winds, veering to westerly, over the Southern States; rising barometer, northwesterly winds and clearing weather extend southeastward over the Northwest and upper lake region to the Ohio Valley.

Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.

The Boiler of the Steamer Rotary Explodes, Killing Four Persons and Injuring Others.

NORFOLK, Va., May 10, 1872.

A special messenger who arrived to-day from the scene of the disaster reports the explosion of the boiler of the freight steamer Rotary off Old Point Comfort, in Currituck Sound, by which Chief Engineer William Walker, his wife, child and sister-in-law were killed and several of the crew were severely scalded.

The assistant engineer, a colored man, was on duty at the time of the explosion. A steam tug, with means of assistance, has been despatched to the wreck by Marshal Parks, President of the Canal Company.

A Steam Tug Blown Up.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 10, 1872.

The tug steamer Compound, the largest vessel of the kind on the lakes, exploded her boiler while towing a schooner out of the harbor this afternoon, and sunk instantly. George Burge, cook, was badly scalded, and is not expected to live. The rest of the crew escaped with slight injuries.

WASHINGTON.

PIG IRON FROLICS IN CONGRESS.

Sumner on the Right Track with Civil Rights.

Political Hucksters and the Presidency.

MORTON'S FIDELITY TO GRANT.

FLORIDA BEING FORTIFIED.

The Mexican Claims Commission.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1872.

Presidential Tuft Hunters at Work in Washington—Rumors of Windbag Coalitions All Round.

Nearly every politician who aspires to acknowledgement as a leader in his party, or is in reality the leader of a cross-roads clique at home, is in Washington just now. The political atmosphere here is bracing to such men, and they grow fat upon it. Their opinions are sought and their advice asked in such an impressive way that no wonder they go home expecting, when their Presidential candidate is elected, they will receive Cabinet appointments. So it happens that many stories get out regarding schemes for the withdrawal of Grant, &c., all of which originate in the minds of these rural gentlemen and are cautiously leaked out by them into the open ears of eager correspondents.

At the same time some serious propositions are submitted for the consideration of the leaders of all parties, the success of which depends on the preservation of the utmost secrecy, and it invariably follows that when an inkling of the truth regarding them finds its way into print some officious friend rushes forward with a contradiction. The latest matter of this kind is a proposition from the Republican State Central Committee of several Northwestern States that the differences in the republican party shall be healed by the withdrawal of both Greeley and Grant from the impending contest. They have no direct authority to speak for Mr. Greeley, so far as can be ascertained, except what they infer from his printed promises not to do anything which will secure the election of a democrat, and certainly have no authority to speak for Grant. Nevertheless they have been busy, either in person or through their agents, for several days, talking the matter up, until now it has become a subject of public gossip.

Senator Fenton was approached regarding this matter to-day, and agreed to use his most honest endeavors to secure its success, provided it was necessary after the Philadelphia Convention. The person who approached him was authorized to speak for the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Illinois. Senator Wilson denounces the scheme as a fraud, and says the whole story is without foundation. In fact, all the friends of the administration eagerly assert that no such plan has been proposed by anybody. It is, nevertheless, positively true that certain parties who would not like to be publicly known as traitors to Grant are now engaged in tampering with Mr. Greeley's supporters, for the purpose of making a new deal all round, and uniting the party on a man not yet agreed upon. Of course the immediate friends of the numerous aspirants for the nomination are secretly in favor of the movement, but their public utterances give a contrary indication.

Senator Morton and President Grant.

The following telegraphic correspondence explains itself:—

CINCINNATI, May 10, 1872.

HON. O. P. MORTON:—
Is there any foundation for the report about you telegraphed last night? RICHARD SMITH.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1872.

TO RICHARD SMITH, Cincinnati:—
Do not know what the report is. If it is anything extraordinary or dreadful it is false, whatever it is.
O. P. MORTON.

CINCINNATI, May 10, 1872.

TO HON. O. P. MORTON:—
That you favor change of front, and are yourself a candidate. RICHARD SMITH.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1872.

TO RICHARD SMITH, Cincinnati:—
I shall not be a candidate for the Presidency under any circumstances. I am not for changing front. I am for General Grant, first and last, and believe he will be renominated in Philadelphia and re-elected in November, and that no combination can be made by which he will be defeated. Any attempt by anybody to use my name in a scheme for his defeat I utterly condemn and reprobate. I have been for his re-election ever since his administration had a fair trial, and my faith in his success cannot be shaken by any arrangement that can be made between the managers of the Cincinnati Convention and the democratic party. O. P. MORTON.

Civil Rights Again—The Goat Island Job—Louisiana Election Day and the Enforcement Law in the Senate.

The irrepressible Sumner, with his equally irrepressible Civil Rights' bill, came to the surface again in the Senate to-day, and as usual considerable time was occupied in getting the Senator back into his seat. He presented it as an original or rather new proposition, and proposed that it should be placed on the calendar without reference to a committee, to which proposition objection was made, and the bill went over. Mr. Sumner proposes to bring it to the attention of the Senate at every opportunity until he succeeds in forcing some action on it.

Messrs. Cole, against the bill, and Stewart, in support of it, make the early hours of each day's session in the Senate quite lively by their efforts regarding the Goat Island bill. To-day a telegraphic despatch protest from the citizens of San Francisco against its passage was received, embracing the statement that pending its consideration in the House the protestants had been unable to get a hearing. Mr. Cole supplemented this stroke of the opposition with a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information relative to the expediency of reserving the island for military purposes, and also relating to the effect, if any, upon the harbor of San Francisco by approaching the island from the mainland with railroad structures. Mr. Stewart asserted that all the official information called for was already in the possession of the Senate, but offered to let the resolution pass without his objection, if the enemies of the bill would allow it to be referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee. The effrontery of this bargain brought Mr. Casserly to his feet, and pending further discussion the bill went over.

The efforts of Senator Kellogg, supported by Governor Morton, to secure action on the Louisiana Election bill are only equalled in pertinacity by Mr. Sumner's constant urging of his civil rights hobby. Kellogg manages, with shrewd parliamentary diplomacy, to get it up every day, and a discussion follows, the brunt of which is sustained by Morton. Its consideration to-day shows plainly enough that on final action it will receive the support of the regular republican members and be opposed by Trumbull and the democrats.

The Supplementary Enforcement bill, providing for the appointment, by United States judges, of election supervisors in the rural districts, as well as in cities, so authorized by existing law, was reached by the Senate to-day, in accordance with the caucus programme of business. It was discussed until the hour of adjournment, and probably will occupy all of to-morrow's session after the morning hour.

Pig Iron on the Rampage in the House—The Fun of the Thing.

To-day pig iron had a field-day in the House. Through a clerical error "Pig iron $6 per ton" was put into Mr. Dawes' substitute for the committee's bill, and upon his motion, offered the first thing after going into Committee of the Whole, to strike it out, the ball opened. The skeleton of free trade and protection, instead of creating the alarm which it has done in the past, provoked only fun. Yesterday Mr. Cox furnished it; Monday Mr. Banks carried off the palm.

He complained of having been deceived by his excellent friend and colleague, the chairman, or one of the chairmen of the Ways and Means Committee—for, he said, there seemed to be at least a hundred factions of that committee—in supposing that he and gentlemen believing in the principle of protection were anxious to do something in the way of benefiting home industries; and he had, under this apprehension, given him his aid; when lo! he discovered that tar oil, one of the principal articles used in the manufactories in which his district was interested, had been taxed 100 per cent. He had listened with pleasure to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Kerr), who was so clear and forcible in all he said. His theories were great, grand and beneficent; only, like those of the extremists on the other side, they wouldn't work. When lost in admiration over these fine-spun aphorisms of gentlemen believing in free trade, behold! for some imperilled interest they vote protection, and gentlemen believing in protection vote for free tea and coffee! He freely confessed his inability to straighten things satisfactorily.

Mr. Roosevelt, of New York, was also very felicitous in his remarks, made upon the interests of his constituents. He said that in this grand steal he was miserable, because he could see nothing to steal for his people, and what was worse, everybody, including the State of Pennsylvania, was stealing from them. He insisted that commerce, not tariffs, makes nations rich.

After the comic came the tragic. Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, and Speer, of Pennsylvania, in appearance, became belligerent, but the words of offence were drowned by the blows of the gavel, which, mingling with the tones of the speakers, made, for a time, familiar discord.

Pending the consideration of pig iron at $6 the committee rose, and the struggle between the factions of the Ways and Means Committee again began over a motion of Mr. Kelley to adjourn over to Monday. No bill will please Mr. Kelley better than any measure unlikely to pass, and to the end of defeating the one now under consideration he will throw all his strength. Mr. Dawes succeeded in ordering a session on Saturday, and so won another victory.

The Mexican Claims Commission.

In the United States Mexican Joint Commission on Wednesday, May 8, 1872, the question of the liability of the United States for the depredations of the American Indians on the Mexican citizens resident along the frontier, having been heretofore submitted to the Commissioners in the case No. 131, Rafael Aquirra against the United States, a difference of opinion was to-day announced, and the question referred to the umpire for decision. Some 360 cases are involved in the decision of this question. The claim of William McGarrahan vs. The United States was decided. McGarrahan claimed against the United States under the shadow of the Mexican nationality of Vicente P. Gomez, his grantee, alleging that as he (McGarrahan) had been illegally dispossessed of his mining lands by the courts of the United States he had an action against Gomez under the warranty of the title from Gomez to McGarrahan, and hence arose a sort of constructive injury to an American citizen. The Commissioners failed to perceive it, and dismissed the claim.

The following American claims were rejected:—No. 312, Jean Marie Fleury et al. vs. Mexico; No. 313, Victor Nandi vs. Mexico; No. 370, J. B. Cuturon vs. Mexico; No. 225, Otto Henning vs. Mexico, the claimants failing to prove satisfactorily their American citizenship.

The following Mexican claims were dismissed:—No. 109, Ramon Hoyos vs. The United States; No. 102, Authorities of San Nicolas vs. The United States; No. 805, Ignacio M. Vazquez vs. The United States.

An award was made in No. 9, Santiago de la Cruz vs. The United States.

The Commission adjourned until Monday next.

The Kansas Senatorship.

Senator Thurman, of Ohio, having returned to Washington the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will meet to-morrow to determine upon what course shall be pursued respecting the case of Senators Pomeroy and Caldwell, of Kansas.

Fortifying on the Florida Coast.

It is understood that the Engineer Corps are actively engaged in the construction of earthen defences at Key West and Pensacola.

American Ship Registry.

The British steamer Clothilde was wrecked last year on the coast of Maine, and repaired by her owners in the port of Boston at a cost sufficient to entitle her to American registry. After she had sailed for a foreign port she was offered for sale, and an American citizen, desiring to purchase her, made inquiry whether the Treasury Department would grant him an American register in case he should purchase her. The Department has decided that the case seems to be a speculative one. The fact that the vessel was sent to sea under British papers must preclude any further allegation that the vessel, as a wreck, was purchased and repaired by a citizen of the United States. This put her beyond purview of the law, whatever may have been the nation-alities of the parties who were at charges for her repairs.

NAVAL AND ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1872.

Commodore Edward Donaldson has been ordered to command the naval station at Mound City, Ill., relieving Commodore J. R. Goldsborough, who waits orders.

Commodore R. B. Lowry has been detached from the command of the receiving ship Ohio and ordered to duty at New London, relieving Commodore John H. Hopsbur, who waits orders.

Lieutenant Commander N. H. Farquhar, from the Boston Navy Yard, and ordered to the Powhattan as the relief of Lieutenant Commander B. W. Mullan, who is detached and placed on waiting orders.

Medical Inspector Francis M. Gannell, from special duty at Washington, D. C., and ordered to the Frolic.

The President has accepted the resignation of Second Lieutenant Frank W. Russell, Sixth cavalry.

Leave of absence for one year has been granted Captain E. D. Ellsworth, on a surgeon's certificate of disability.

The following order was promulgated from the War Department to-day for the government of all concerned:—

Department commanders are authorized to make such arrangements as will ensure to discharged soldiers transportation and subsistence to their homes. When it is necessary to furnish transportation inland to points where access can be had to a paymaster, it should be charged and deducted on the final payment as transportation furnished inland, but not as so much money on account of transportation. In such case the quartermaster will make entry on the man's final statement of the fact of such transportation being furnished between certain points, but will not note the cost of the same.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

Five Thousand Carpenters Will Strike for Eight Hours on Monday Next—The Brooklyn Strike a Success.

About six hundred carpenters of this city met last night at Masonic Hall for the purpose of deciding whether a strike for eight hours should take place. At half past eleven it was announced that five thousand carpenters of this city will work but eight hours, at their former pay, $3 50, commencing on Monday next. It was also stated that if their employers will not grant their request there is sufficient funds in the treasury to make the strike a success. The Brooklyn carpenters have succeeded in their strike, as their employers consented yesterday to grant the eight hours.

A SHORT STRIKE.

ALBANY, May 10, 1872.

The stone cutters employed on the new Capitol made a feeble attempt at a strike for the eight-hour system to-day. The strikers declared that they wanted the same pay ($4 50) for an eight-hour day's work as they now get for ten hours. They were informed that they were being paid at the rate of forty-five cents per hour, and that all the men who felt inclined could work only eight hours at the same price if they saw fit. This was not exactly what they wanted, and the strike came to an end.

ANOTHER RIVER MYSTERY.

Yesterday afternoon the body of an unknown man about thirty-six years of age, was found in the water at pier 43 East River. Deceased was about five feet six inches high, light complexion, smooth face, dark hair and eyes, dark blue chinchilla overcoat, black frock coat, gray mixed pants, black vest, white shirt and white cotton undershirt. The body had been in the water for some time. The body was removed to the Morgue and the Coroner notified.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

INSIDE THE CONVENTION

PRESIDENCY-MAKING

How Belmont, Halstead and Wells Spoiled Adams.

How the Washington Patriot and Its Congressmen Killed David Davis.

THE ACCIDENTAL CHOICE THE BEST.

The Rupture Between Schurz and Brown.

Perils of Political Respectability.

GROESBECK GROANS.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 8, 1872.

The subject of Greeley and the inside operations of the movement which nominated him and seriously threatens to elect him still are the talk of the hour. As the Democratic Convention will meet late, and as the Philadelphia Convention has to look in the face the possibility of Grant's non-nomination—either by his persuasion into retirement or the substitution of a stronger candidate—the names of Greeley and Brown will be before the country nearly two months to come—a formidable period to be left to two such energetic men and the revolutionary party which they now lead.

"THE JESUITRY OF EVENTS."

Look at what is passing! The great municipal rising of New York against Tammany overwhelmed the Northern democracy, and the reform fever, extending to national politics, has overwhelmed the republican party. A few democratic Congressmen at Washington, assuming to make Justice David Davis President by the use of the Cincinnati movement, and failing, have set the whole democratic party on the run to support Horace Greeley, who was nominated there. Nothing seems to stop the current. Newspaper after newspaper of the old democratic stamp comes over. The oldest Bourbon veterans cry:—"Hail, Horace!" The little Washington *Patriot* helped to kindle a fire beyond its local energies to extinguish. For all the democratic rank and file cry:—"Why is not all you had to say of Davis good for Greeley? Both were whigs; both Lincoln men; both amnesty men; both justice men, and Greeley is besides a merciful and liberal man, and known everywhere in the land, while Davis is little known and penurious?" Let the *Patriot* answer this as best it can, and let the New York *World* expound the difference between its favorite, Adams, and Greeley, to the same length. They made the argument for one application, and their readers endorse it and apply it to another one. The democratic journal is not yet a success on the independent principle. It must either come over to a fusion with bluff good will, like the Missouri *Republican* or Cincinnati *Enquirer*, or stand out and never take a bid, like the Cincinnati *Commoner*. But its trimming and gallivanting are not appreciated in the democratic family. No journal can afford to be independent which cannot afford to bolt, as the independent republican papers do. And if both the *World* and *Patriot* threaten to-morrow to bolt Greeley they cannot make the Greeley flag come down from any democratic masthead which has raised it. Parties have been taught the uses of independence as well as of dependence rapidly in this country.

THE SOUTH AND THE FREE TRADERS.

There has been for years a growing revolt against the New York directory of the democratic party, and the shrewd William M. Tweed once sought to avail himself of it and become the executive head of the whole party in the land. The alleged attempt of Mr. Belmont to make Adams the Cincinnati nominee awoke again the feeling among Western democrats. This feeling, defined, is that the New York directory is not honestly, but selfishly democratic, and that it cannot erect an organ here or there whose utterances or men shall bind democratic voters. The Southern democrats are resolved on fusion this year, no matter how probable separate democratic chances may be, because they tried the democratic chances in 1868 and got for their faith four more years of carpet-baggery and Ku Klux legislation.

The free traders have no sufficient reason to make a bolt and they can command no vote upon anything but a proposition. Free trade is an economical question, not a candidate for the Presidency, and after the free traders agreed to the Cincinnati platform they had nothing to do but to support the candidate. Otherwise they are no better than Spanish American republicans, who raise the standard of revolt after submitting to an election. This position they cannot take and ever again command confidence in any political convention, and nobody would propose to do it not temporarily affected with an attack of the high-striker. The power of economical reform has always lain in combinations and not in political conventions. What business has it struggling down in the cockpit with its gospel, among the gaffed and clipped birds of the blood?

NEMESIS.

Thus we may presume that the free traders cannot make any revolt of consequence, and probably they do not want to do so. And unless the New York and Northeastern politicians make a combination and again cozzen the democrats of the South and Southwest, there will probably be no democratic candidate against Greeley. The chances, at any rate, point to the democratic party being invited to half the patronage of the country if Greeley be elected. Such was the expression in the Cincinnati Convention. Mr. Greeley will not now say as much, and his stake is saying nothing; but everybody knows that the people who put up the liberal republican movement were sick of the federalization of all our politics two or three years ago, and

GRANT AND HIS RIVALS;

that they are not more weary of the non-elastic rule of Grant than of the dead centres of republicanism. The success of the Greeley ticket will break up for a time Mortonism in Indiana, Shermanism in Ohio and Cameronism in Pennsylvania. The whole character of our politics has been slowly changing by the institutions of the war. Men are seeking out new affinities, and the times have required less rigid parties and a President with a more tractable nature.

Who can the Philadelphia party set up in place of Grant more accommodating to this spirit of the period? Not Boutwell, whom Grant is said to incline toward as the exponent of the best vindicated feature of his administration. Perhaps Blaine, who is more dashing, pliant, shrewd and showy. Certainly the souls of the regular party are disturbed. Gold moving up three per cent on account of the failure of the Alabama Treaty; and yet the compliment of this ascribed by the administration to Greeley's nomination! The Mormon prosecutions by a united Supreme Court thrown to the ground as illegal, although supported solely by the President against his own legal advisers! The Spanish question disgraceful and the President requesting of Congress the war-making power to get out of it somehow! Every other department in a mess and under investigation. Finally, Grant himself sated, almost disgusted with things. And upon this mess the revolution rushing up, headed by an old white hat and Gratz Brown's red head.

GRATZ BROWN'S COUP DE MAIN.

Gratz Brown has been censured on all sides for the action he took at Cincinnati. Some of the young boys, like General Brinkerhoff, and the pouting-girls, like Mr. Hoodley, who think that the United States is bound up in one small topic of political economy, cried out immediately after Greeley's nomination, "We have been sold!"

General Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield, a chatty and cheerful lecturer employed by the Free Trade League, rushed into the Burnet House just after the meeting of the malcontents of Ohio and said, "We have done a glorious thing; we have repudiated this bargain and sale between Gratz Brown and Horace Greeley; we mean to vote for General Grant, and not for any such bargain."

Now, as General Brinkerhoff had been stating at Cincinnati for three days, that unless Adams or Trumbull was nominated, he was for Grant anyway, his opinion will pass for little with men who attended the Liberal Convention for business purposes, and who meant to abide by the result and stand by the candidate.

It is astonishing how, in a town like Cincinnati, every citizen grows to be of importance when you hold a national convention there. Mr. Halstead, Mr. George Pugh, the Hoadleys, the Brinkerhoffs, the Stallos, &c., &c., at once began President-making, and when they bolted they thought the king pin had come out. Probably no person who exclaimed wildly like Brinkerhoff feels satisfied now that he was not very foolish.

Gratz Brown had the hardest work to accomplish in all that Convention. In a chivalrous spirit he had stepped out from the republican ranks and proposed to enfranchise the ex-rebels of Missouri, even at the risk of breaking the republican party in half, to which party he belonged. In this he was helped by Carl Schurz and the *Missouri Democrat*. That Missouri movement practically restored to one-half domination in the State the democratic party. If Gratz Brown was Governor, so was Frank Blair Senator. Honors being easy, the democrats of the State favored similar movements on a national scale; but, meantime, the laws of events and gravity and mixed forces were gradually pressing the liberal democrats of Missouri, as well as many liberal republicans, back into the democratic lines. In a short time Governor Brown must either follow his constituents into the democratic party or go out of public life, or by some powerful sacrifice and new course of action, like that which he has since adopted, bring the democratic masses up to a higher plane. He found at Cincinnati a grand wrangle going on between the protectionists and freetraders, and the freetraders were the most obstinate of the two. When he arrived in the city the platform was not arranged: it looked as if the liberal movement and its higher purposes might be shattered by an affected prominence of the smaller issues. So Gratz Brown jumped in and said:—

"The great issues of this Convention are, first, the reunion of all parts of the country, and second, a popular revolt against all mere party ties, long worthless, and dividing us as neighbors and countrymen. I will split this thing by coming out for Horace Greeley, who, protectionist as he is, is a square man, a sagacious man and a protestator for amnesty and against caucus government."

BROWN AND SCHURZ MISUNDERSTAND EACH OTHER.

Another process of Gratz Brown's mind, tending towards the above course, will perhaps give the man less standing with idealists and more with politicians. He found that his old associate, Carl Schurz, was not for him as the candidate for the first place on the ticket. Schurz had not struck his colors for any reasons of vacillation or any inconstancy, but the last year or two have made Schurz a power in this country, and have given him associations with the richest, the most conservative and most prudent people in it. From a fine young man, friendly to vague republicanisms and popular movements of all sorts, Carl Schurz has come to be a trained man, favoring the government of large countries by the best experience in them. The best man whom Schurz knew for this purpose was Lyman Trumbull, who keeps his head clear all the year round, looks with coolness and incision into public questions, and will at all times keep a constituency better than he can gain it.

In the old Belleville district of Illinois, where Trumbull has spent so many years as a lawyer, citizen and Judge, he still kept the affections of the people, as Schurz well knew. Around Springfield, Ill., democrats and republicans were all attached to Trumbull. The large organs of the independent movement throughout America had confidence in Trumbull, and all that could be said against him was that he was a cold man and not ardent in his manners. Schurz got to esteem Trumbull. He found that gold-spectacled gentleman to be a good guide, a good father and husband, and, after all, with the best twinkling of a statesman of any man that Schurz personally knew. Schurz saw in Gratz Brown, on the other hand, a man with a warm nature, whose magnanimity and many other traits were common to Schurz as well as to the Blairs and Browns. His admiration and decision took a new turn. He apprehended that Trumbull was most deserving the suffrages of the nation for the highest office, and yet he came to Cincinnati with no fixed promise to support Mr. Trumbull. Schurz knew, probably, as all men at Cincinnati felt, that he was the flaming sword of the liberal republican party. Earnest for its success and troubled with this responsibility, he was unwilling to decide, but when he came to Cincinnati he found a way to pass between his judgment and affections—between Trumbull and Brown—and he supported Mr. Charles Francis Adams as a respectable and eminent compromise candidate, for whom much local feeling had been worked up in the Queen City. At the Missouri headquarters and at the St. James Hotel everything was sixes and sevens. Not half the Brown men were more than half Brown men. They had found out that Brown had some strength in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Missouri and in some one or two other places, but there seemed no chance of nominating him. Grosvenor, who started in for Brown in good faith, was disturbed in his mind, because his all was in the success of the Convention. If, at this moment, Carl Schurz leaned any way, it was toward Charles Francis Adams, with a reserve feeling to support Trumbull and a regret that he ought not to support Brown.

THE SORROW OF SCHURZ.

This splendid orator now felt in all its magnitude the weight of a Convention called out of mere popular impulses and composed of thinkers, each of whom valued his particular thought more than the general purpose of victory. At the same time, Schurz knew that in deciding against Brown he was cutting loose from the local associations of several years in Missouri. Probably no man in that Convention more clearly apprehended the private sorrows which it would entail upon himself than this young German-American in the height of his illustrious career. Partisan animosity had not changed the color of his hair. Falsification of his motives had not distressed him. Conscious of his powers in the presence of masses of people, he feared no competition there. But here were the old friends of the free State of Missouri about to fall apart, because the duty of one man and the ambition of another were not the same.

BROWN'S RESENTMENT.

On the other hand, Mr. Gratz Brown, who is a man of action, like his kinsman, Frank Blair, appeared to feel that Schurz had not given him that hearty support which their past acquaintance might have suggested. With fiery promptness, therefore, he decided to sink the free trade question in the campaign, and to commit himself and such Western free traders and Southern republicans as he could command to the nomination of Greeley.

I have no notion at all that Brown conceived himself to be certain of the next place on the ticket if his candidate (Greeley) should get the first; but Gratz Brown did feel that at the same time he could resent Carl Schurz's abandonment of him and save the liberal democrats of the South from inevitable conjunction with the old Bourbon party, which would swallow them up and wipe out the work of the last fourteen years. Therefore, with Schurz as presiding officer—where he behaved beautifully and with dignity—and with Gratz Brown climbing the front stairs to the stage, which had been built by Halstead's advice to the architects of the Convention building, there ensued a dramatic scene in politics hardly ever equalled. Up Halstead's fatal steps Gratz Brown passed as a politician to exchange defiance with Schurz and change the issue of the Convention.

HAMLET AND LAERTES.

I do not know whether to credit the story or not, that when Brown was making his speech and about to declare for Greeley, Schurz said behind him, "Don't do it:" and Brown resentfully declaimed, "I stand by my friends and not by my enemies." But, at any rate, the scene was for a time touching, and it is to be hoped that, like many similar temporary ruptures, old fellowship will be restored between this twain: for perhaps each acted from the highest impulse. What had Schurz to expect from Lyman Trumbull, who, with all his chances of enriching himself, is a poor man, with nothing but a character, independence and sagacity? What had Schurz to make in a private way by espousing the cause of Charles Francis Adams, who had but two or three days before called the Convention "a crowd," as if he, Adams, doubted whether a large movement of individuals for large purposes could ever be equal to an organized party.

On the other hand, there were impulsive, generous reasons in Brown's mind. He held the cause of pacification and reunion higher than Schurz held respectable conservative candidacy and economical reform. Brown's heart spoke out for the best good of the South and Missouri. Schurz's heart spoke out of his cosmopolitan and yet republican nature, and his desire to see economical reform not crushed underneath by the triumph of patriotic reform. Brown wanted the nation back and liberalized and both parties destroyed. Schurz wanted these things and the very best old chaps and principles put forward.

QUEER ISSUE OF THIS QUARREL.

Both men were disappointed in their influence upon this extraordinary mass of delegates. Brown supposed that when he made a speech for Horace Greeley a fabulous number of his friends would cross over to Greeley. Here he made a mistake. For a little while there was no change at all. It is a good instance of the individuality and independence of these delegates that even Brown's friends revolted against his authority, and a voice cried out from the Missouri delegation, "Gratz Brown has sold us, but not delivered us." It was not until after the reflection made by several ballots and good feeling generally prevailing for Greeley, that the young spirits and cheerful folks of the Convention rose up and proclaimed Horace Greeley and nominated him.

On the other hand, Carl Schurz must have felt that over this fine body of self-asserting spirits he was no dictator, for Mr. Trumbull, receiving a respectable number of votes, never appeared quite formidable; Mr. Adams, the compromise candidate of the respectabilities, could not hold his way, and in the end many free traders somehow, feeling that there were higher objects to be subserved than their own, sprung into line and charged for Horace Greeley.

The nomination of Gratz Brown as Vice President fell as a natural result. He was the second choice any way; Trumbull and several other men had refused the use of their names for the second place on the ticket and Brown took it. In fact, both were surprised. Schurz of the fact that Greeley could be nominated at all and Brown at the roundabout process by which it was done.

THE MISSOURI LEADERS COMPARED.

The great Missouri leaders, who have thus filled so large a place in the Western country, are not unlike men. Schurz, Frank Blair and Gratz Brown all seem to be a little below the middle age, and all are ardent fellows, practical and talented in like degree. They are all good politicians. No two men in the United States make so near the same speech as Brown and Schurz. Brown's speech is generally a clear, springy declamation against the resentment of parties, and an appeal to the folks of his own temperament to be calm—which he never is—and to come round and treat old feuds chivalrously. On economical subjects Gratz Brown's speeches are the protests of a revolutionary mind against the inequalities of burdens. Carl Schurz has perhaps as much influence in America as Gratz Brown on these very questions. Schurz found Brown established in Missouri in the very positions which Schurz has since taken up. Schurz appeared in Missouri in the light of a supporter of Brown's propositions, with the reinforcement of the German element to carry them out. He was the Blucher to Wellington on Waterloo day. But things have changed. The German has taken a position in the Senate as splendid in many respects as ever was achieved by Hayne or Clay or Webster. He is to-day, in the estimation of millions of men, a higher exemplification of intelligence even upon economical topics than Mr. Gratz Brown, who lacks the phlegmatic, philosophic temperament of Schurz, the higher cultivation, and cannot always manage himself physically or in debate. The nominal victory is with Brown at Cincinnati; the moral victory still rests largely with Carl Schurz, and unless the difference between these gentlemen be deep, Schurz will come in to the support of the ticket right handsomely and retain the highest place which he can assume under our constitution—an American Senator, whose views command the respect as his language delights the people of all parties.

THE ADAMS BLUNDER.

A question asked in highly moral quarters is this:—

"Why did not Mr. Adams, the choice of the respectable men in so respectable a Convention, lead Horace Greeley, who wears a white coat, a soft white hat, and tucks one end of his trousers in his boots?"

Adams was not the personal choice of anybody. The number of votes he got on the highest ballot was the high water mark of appreciation ever to be gained in this country by frigid and remote respectability. Senator Lyman Trumbull said in Washington yesterday:—

"Now that it is done and all is over, and nothing lost, in my judgment, let me ask how did that Adams movement ever go so far? Why, in the Western country Mr. Adams could have done nothing. All over the prairie States, on both sides of the Ohio and Mississippi, his name would have been like a frost. I think," finished Mr. Trumbull, "that the gentlemen who supported Mr. Adams appreciated fine accomplishments and conservative character more than they knew the voting population of the United States."

Chief Justice Chase said nearly the same thing. Both think Greeley's nomination the right ticket.

The movement to make Adams President started not far from the footstool of a Mr. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati.

HOW GROESBECK MADE ADAMS.

This man is one of the wealthiest citizens of the Queen City, and he has enjoyed several honors during his life. He came from New York, and was either of High Dutch or Low Dutch descent. In his adopted State he has acquired a very considerable fortune, sometimes estimated to amount to more than a million of dollars. One of his daughters has married a member of Parliament, and another son-in-law is a fine-toned New England merchant. At the trial of Andrew Johnson Mr. Groesbeck made a very impressive speech, which gave him nearly an illustrious reputation in the Ohio Valley. Mr. Halstead heard that speech, and said that no other man within a radius of 200 miles of Cincinnati could have made it. From that time forward the orator and his appreciator fell into a design to see Mr. Groesbeck advanced. It was a little contract taken in hand by our editorial Pumblechook to make Pip President or die. Mr. Groesbeck, on the whole, approved of the proposition. He was one of the men, undoubtedly, against whom Mr. Adams raised warning in his letter to "that crowd," wherein Mr. Adams said that "no man could think of the Presidency without having his soul disturbed for the remainder of his life." Mr. Groesbeck's soul is disturbed. Halstead had taken a contract to make him a President, but Halstead dropped away from the idea, after he had conceived the lofty combination of an entire ticket to be made by the *Commercial* newspaper, all of itself—namely, Adams President and Groesbeck Vice President.

When a man conceives a big thing like this, and tries it all of himself, he generally falls in love with the bigger end of his bargain, and soon Mr. Groesbeck perceived that Mr. Halstead, in his enwrapt admiration of Mr. Adams, had somewhat cooled in his affection for Mr. Groesbeck. It soon became apparent to Halstead that two such very respectable men put on the same ticket would not do at all. He therefore quietly dropped Groesbeck out of his mind, and thought it would be glory enough for one day to have the especial candidate of his newspaper—namely, Adams, put at the head of the liberal ticket.

At this stage of the story we dismiss Groesbeck, not because he has forfeited any respect in himself, but because Mr. Halstead had already dismissed him. We will presume Mr. Groesbeck to be playing billiards, with a moody countenance, every night, under the Burnett House, or fitting up that splendid home in the country, which, alas! he will never enjoy, since the Executive Mansion has overshadowed it in his mind. Uneasy is the head that has dreamed of the East Room!

THE GREAT ADAMS FIASCO.

To resume with Halstead, the king maker. Halstead's paper circulates everywhere. It goes several miles up the Licking River, and several hundred miles up the Wabash. It is printed every day in the week, fighting days excepted. The idea of Adams had now reached every region of this extraordinary editorial mind. The Ohio country papers all came to time. Overlooking that gentle and pleasant-speaking candidate of their own, J. D. Cox, of the Buckeye State, the country press and the country people all cried "Adams is the cheese for us! He is sufficiently old!"

All at once a great accession came to Cincinnati. August Belmont, "on the way West to shoot snipe" in the chimney of Tom Hendricks and at the fire-place of Dan Voorhees, called in at the *Commercial* office and said:—"Adams is wisdom; go it for Adams!" Not five minutes elapsed, less or more, when the great democratic month organ, published in New York for private circulation among its contributors, responded by telegram:—"We are out for Adams; he is the only cheese we can eat."

Thus it appears that the gigantic minds of Halstead and Belmont conceived Adams, and that he died a few minutes before safe delivery. There were many tears shed for him by those who had never been seen, and several respectable handkerchiefs were seen raised to respectable eyes, saying, "It might have been!" The Adams movement seemed to strike the notions of some freetraders, of Mr. Bowles, and of two or three Bluegrass politicians like Cassius M. Clay. Mr. David A. Wells helped to kill Adams somewhat by publishing Adams' letter, where that great man appeared to hold that the United States must come to him and be incontinently kicked before it could deserve a nomination from three Adamses of the same family. There was but one way at any time to make Adams President, and that was to secure all the strength of Trumbull for him at the outset. It was the expectation of the Adams men that the friends of Palmer, Trumbull and Brown would all go over to Adams without any agreement to that effect. The Trumbull men held out too long and the Brown men wanted Greeley, and "that crowd" took up Chappaqua boulders instead of Quincy granite.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams is a dead cock in Presidential politics. He is too airy for his country. The afterthought now is that his nomination would have been folly and that the fortuitous choice at Cincinnati was the best.

Governor Palmer's friends behaved first rate. They had no force and made no influence, but in good time they joined hands with Trumbull. Illinois would probably have made the next President but for the Davis movement, which began by convincing everybody that it would go through with a rush, and ended by proving a transparent fraud. Such are some of the points in the pending canvass. Would it not yet be astonishing to see a desperate effort made to nominate Horace Greeley at Philadelphia and leave the democracy out in the cold, so as to reconcile again the wings of the republican party?

GREELEY VERSUS GRANT.

A Liberal Review of the Presidential Situation.

[From the New York Spirit of the Times, May 11.]

Already responses have been heard from all portions of the Union in evidence that the first choice of the Convention was the result of no accident or bargain, but the ripe fruit of an established wish—a national wish, which exhibited itself during the entire week at Cincinnati in the unmistakable sign that Mr. Greeley was the expressed second choice of almost every delegation. And we do not hesitate to declare, on our own personal observation as a delegate, that at no time from Monday morning until Friday noon had any of the candidates even the shadow of a chance for the Presidential nomination except Horace Greeley. It is true that the name of Mr. Adams led the balloting, and at one time was within forty-nine votes of an apparent victory, but every delegation sat all the while with pencil anxiously in hand ready to record a change of vote the moment the Adams tide should rise too high for Mr. Greeley's safety. The decisive action took place on the sixth ballot, at which period the impatience of the Convention could be restrained no longer. It was then precipitated by the Illinois delegation, which on this ballot recorded, for the first time, fourteen of its votes for Horace Greeley. This was the keynote of the true expression. A stampede took place at once among the other votes. Screaming chairmen sprang to their feet in all portions of the hall, anxious to place their delegations well on the victorious record; and then the Convention got its choice.

And, as we have already said, this decision was not the result of any accident or bargain. Had there been any bargain to that effect it could not have been accomplished without the aid or privity of the New York delegation, which was the chief representative of Mr. Greeley's candidacy; and we, as a member of that delegation, who had full cognizance of all its wishes and proceedings, declare that it not only kept itself aloof from all bargains or compromises whatsoever, but it did not know of any. We were even ignorant of the intended endorsement of Mr. Greeley by Gratz Brown on the last day of the Convention; in evidence of which it will be seen that New York did not respond to it by giving Mr. Brown as many as one-half of its votes for the Vice Presidency. Had there been a bargain under Governor Brown's performance, one sign of it would necessarily have exhibited itself in New York's solid vote for the Missouri candidate. The truth is, there was no bargaining, except among those who were afraid of the overwhelming popularity of Mr. Greeley. All the arts of intrigue and persuasion were resorted to by adherents of Mr. Adams and Judge Davis, and it was evident that in their behalf money had been freely (we do not mean improperly) spent. Nothing, however, engineered for Mr. Greeley except the inherent force of his own popularity, which constantly worked him ahead, and which on the sixth ballot, as we have said before, burst all bounds and carried him in with a tempest of applause.

Tremendous and very able efforts, but of the pure politician type, were made for Judge Davis and for Mr. Adams; but the former advocacy had more noise than heart in it; while the latter was mainly a democratic effort. It was craftily conceived, and was intended to result in the defeat of the Convention, and the subsequent nomination of a straight democratic ticket. It was known to the democrats that the Irish would refuse to vote for Mr. Adams, and they conceived that the future development of that fact would justify them in not giving him the endorsement of their National Convention; whereupon, they felt they might reasonably expect, that the liberal republicans, having hopelessly broken with Grant, would be recruited into the democratic force, and go for some compromise reform candidate of the mild form of Groesbeck, Tilden or Hendricks.

But tricks seldom succeed in matters of great moment, and never when measured against the instincts of a people. There was no reason in sight why Charles Francis Adams, with his aristocratic inclinations and freezing scholarship, should be selected to champion a popular emotion, or to represent a party so terribly in earnest as the liberal republicans—especially in the face of the declaration of his letter of the 24th April, that he was entirely "isolated from all political associations." In addition to these obvious incongruities it was decidedly against Mr. Adams' chances that two of his family had been Presidents before him, with a fourth busily in training, who had been baptized for the succession, under the patronymic of John Quincy. With these facts in view it was freely said that if the Convention should take Mr. Adams, it might as well decide in favor of primogeniture and entail, and likewise declare for family succession. It was generally felt that the choice of a man of such characteristics and surroundings would not only be out of sympathy with an ardent, popular and progressive movement, but that the mere fact of the country being obliged to go three times in its short political history to the fountain of a single family and within the circuit of a single State for a chief magistrate, would reflect but little credit upon the intellectual resources of a republic. We are thus special in giving the character of Mr. Adams' candidacy, in order to justify our statement that, notwithstanding the largeness of his vote during the first five ballots, he never had a chance for the nomination from the start. His position was carefully worked up, but it was entirely artificial, and when it collapsed it caused no surprise to the bulk of the Convention. There were a few earnest republicans supporting Mr. Adams, such as the Connecticut and Massachusetts delegations: but, like the democrats who engineered him, they were chiefly of the silk-stocking stamp—gentlemen who desire to establish an aristocratic, long haired, long eared King Charles court at Washington, and who, having had some experience in training candidates, feel it to be due to their wealth and position to have a President who moves within their velvet-footed social circle.

Mr. Greeley, on the other hand, was a sympathetic man of the people. He had endeared himself to the masses of all parties by a life conspicuous for industry and honor and truly illustrious for its services to mankind; and they hastily assembled in all parts of the country to send delegates to Cincinnati to ask him to accept of an important trust, which, under the necessities of the crisis, required above all things an honest man. To use a homely phrase, "he filled the bill" of the occasion, and nothing but a sense of decorum and a respect for the other candidates, all of whom deserved well at their hands, prevented his nomination on the first ballot. The NEW YORK HERALD, with its usual sagacity, recognized the fact that he had the heart of the Convention early in the week, and had the reporters of the other journals represented in Cincinnati been equally as frank, if not far-seeing, the final result would not have taken the politicians of the country by surprise. Mr. Greeley's nomination was no surprise to the people, for they ordered it, and it matters not what the politicians or party rings may do, in the way either of endorsement or repudiation (passive or active), the people intend to stand by him. The unmistakable response which is now pealing from all parts of the country, particularly from the entire South, and conspicuously from the Irish and Germans, deprives us of all uneasiness upon this subject.

And here we will embrace the opportunity to make the explanation, that the reason why we did not introduce the name of Mr. Sumner to the Convention, after having so long advocated it as our first choice, was, that the distinguished Senator, though sympathizing with the Convention and its purposes, declared to us, in a personal conversation held with him a few days before we left for Cincinnati, that he did not desire to have his name put in nomination for the Presidency. We, nevertheless, took the liberty of continuing to urge his candidacy in the columns of *The Spirit*, in order that the democracy, after being familiarized with the fear of our extreme candidate, might enjoy a feeling of relief in the less objectionable name of Mr. Greeley. To press Mr. Sumner, therefore, was to practically advocate the choice of Mr. Greeley, for both gentlemen held equivalent positions in a party point of view, and one was consequently the natural inheritor of the other's votes. We obtained, at least, our second choice, which choice we now believe was best adapted to the canvass: and we feel an especial gratification that it was arrived at, in strict adhesion to the programme we had advocated. That programme, it will be recollected, was to regard the Cincinnati movement as a republican problem solely, which, however much it might invite the sympathies of the reform elements of the democratic party, must, for due success, be played strictly within the republican lines. That, in order to attract the republican vote from its false representative in Washington we must choose candidates of the highest authority with the republican party, whose very names, indeed, would be a bugle blast to the radical substratum, gathering them to the liberal standard, and crumbling the thin shell of the pretender's power, like the walls of Jericho before the trumpet of the ancient Joshua.

Equal in importance to the selection of the candidates was the formation of the platform, and decidedly the most important feature of that declaration was the enunciation of the one term principle. That liberated our future Presidents from the temptation to misuse their patronage; and it is in itself a civil service reform, fully adequate to the correction of the worst of our abuses. So essential is this prime reform, as a check to the President against corrupting his subordinates, with a view to his re-election, that General Grant declared, previous to his nomination at Chicago, "the liberties of the country could not be preserved without a one term amendment to the constitution." We would here remark that the phrase of the Cincinnati platform which asserts the one-term principle might, through a looseness of expression, be made to misrepresent the obvious intention of the Convention, and be construed into an allowance of a certain form (and the worst form) of the re-elective principle; but the first application of the phrase is happily to fall upon a straightforward and thoroughly honest man, and we feel that Mr. Greeley will be sure to set himself right upon that principle, as soon as he is required to express himself about it. We have only to add upon this point, that the declaration of this vital republican principle, was first made by the Columbus Labor Reform Convention and its affiliated societies; next, by the Cincinnati Convention and its State exponents; and is to be followed, as we have the best reason to believe, by a similar enunciation on the part of the Baltimore Democratic National Convention. And this united authority will be, in effect, a preliminary *plebiscite*, in mass, against the pretensions of the Philadelphia re-elective royal candidate.

In treating of the nominations of Mr. Greeley and Gratz Brown there is but one point left for this present article to consider, and that is, will the Cincinnati candidates be endorsed by the Democratic National Convention? Our answer to this proposition is, that it is not a matter of prime importance whether they are endorsed at Baltimore or not. We assume, of course, that they will be endorsed by the Baltimore Convention, however much some of the old democratic wire-pullers may shake their heads and express their sage forebodings to the contrary. The truth is the democratic masses have themselves taken up this question of endorsing the Cincinnati nominees, just as the republican masses, breaking from their old leaders, made the nominations in the first place. It is the movement of the democratic populace, and not the movement of their heretofore so-called leaders; and all we have to say to those pretended democratic leaders is, that the boat is started which is to bear Uncle Horace to the Presidency, and unless they make haste to jump on board they will be left behind. Gloomy prognostications and threatened opposition, with the view of getting Cabinet positions and promises of lesser loot for the heads of their cabal, will be of no effect. As in the previous portions of this surprising canvass, no bargains, compromises, or even "mutual understandings," will be entertained. Horace Greeley represents not only the reform sentiment, but the revised political sentiment of the entire nation, and through his candidacy the country feels that it will commence a new era of national regeneration.

The liberal republicans understand the situation. They did not separate from their old associates to give democrats the lead, and they intend to champion the present problem to the end. The present state of things is the prime opportunity of the democracy rather than of ours, for we chose to break the compactness of a republican dictatorship in order to give the democrats a chance. All that we have to offer them at the present juncture is the request that they consult their common sense. It must be clear to them that, as there was but one actual candidate at Cincinnati, there will be but one candidate for next President before the people; and unless they wish to part company with the Irish vote, which will go in mass for Mr. Greeley, and likewise with their portion of the German vote, which will do the same, they must endorse our nomination at their national convention. Let it satisfy them that four years is but a brief trial of the patience of a great party, which has been under foot for twelve, and which requires an armistice, under neutral conditions, of at least four years, for the reorganization of its fortunes.

RUSSIA.

Baron D'Offenberg's Career in Roumania.

Reports of His Mischief-Making Not True—Alliances in General—The German-Austrian-Russian-Italian-Spanish-American Alliance in Particular, and "Why There Is So Many of It."

ST. PETERSBURG, April 9, 1872.

I see that a very curious and absurd letter about Baron d'Offenburg, the new Russian Minister, has been going the rounds of the American press. It is from the Berlin correspondent of the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, and it warns American statesmen to beware of Baron d'Offenberg, giving, as a reason, that he is a slippery, unscrupulous, cunning and skilful diplomat—a second and improved edition of Catacazy, in short. The correspondent then goes on to quote a letter from some other correspondent at Bucharest, who asserts that Baron d'Offenberg's career in Roumania was one of intrigue and mischief-making—that he was chosen by Gortschakoff for this post on account of his extraordinary skill in this branch of diplomacy, and that he acquitted himself of the arduous task assigned him with wonderful tact and success. He says that d'Offenburg stirred up Moldavia to rise against Bucharest, excited the hostility of the boyars and reorganized the red rebublican party, which, he affirms, had previously overthrown Conza. He asserts that Gortschakoff opposed the formation and consolidation of an almost independent State with 5,000,000 inhabitants, on the mouths of the Danube, and the election of a Hohenzollern as Prince of Roumania, which had been the

WORK OF NAPOLEON III.;

and that when he failed in his opposition to this project he sent d'Offenberg to stir up discord; and he further accuses the latter of having been the principal of the Strousbourg Railroad difficulty. The writer of the letter in question is evidently a very good German—as good as Schurz may be; but Americans may not choose to be guided by his sayings. There are so many misstatements, not to call them by a harsher name, contained in his letter, and he shows such an ignorance of Roumanian history, that I am led to suspect that he is not now nor never was at Bucharest. In the first place Moldavia never rose against Bucharest, and Prince Couza, whose government was the most liberal and progressive Roumania ever had, was not overthrown, but supported by the red republican party. It was Couza who abolished serfdom in Roumania, who allowed the peasants to become proprietors of the soil, and who inaugurated a variety of other progressive reforms, which would in time have made Roumania a civilized country, and it was these liberal measures which caused the aristocracy, or boyars, to unite against him, and which led in the end to his downfall. Baron d'Offenberg was not sent to Bucharest upon the accession of Prince Charles, but ten years before his candidature was ever thought of. The assertion that Napoleon III. was instrumental in having a Hohenzollern chosen as Prince of Roumania when he declared war against Prussia to prevent a Hohenzollern coming to the throne of Spain is very pleasant fooling on the part of the intelligent correspondent of the *Volksblatt*. As to the Russian Minister having been the prime mover in the Roumanian Railroad difficulty, when we remember that the whole trouble was caused by two very good Germans, Julius Ambron and the famous

"EISENBUHNKONIG" DU STRASBOURG, WHO CHEATED

the Roumanian government out of about thirty million dollars. The assertion, coming from a German, that Baron d'Offenberg, who was in no way connected with it, was the cause of the difficulty, is, to say the least of it, rather cheeky.

The truth is that Baron d'Offenberg, who has been about fifteen years in Roumania, was, perhaps, the most popular member of the diplomatic corps there, and all the Roumanian papers—and their name is Legion—spoke of him upon his departure in terms of the highest praise. He is not known in the diplomatic world as a cunning, skilful, unscrupulous diplomat, but, on the contrary, he is considered a plain, straightforward, outspoken man, with little or no pretensions to diplomatic *finesse*, and it was for these qualities and his well known admiration for American institutions that he was chosen to replace Catacazy. The writer of the letter above referred to asserts that

GORTSCHAKOFF HAS ABANDONED HIS PROJECT

with regard to Roumania. I do not think this is true. It has always been the intention of the Russian government to recover the strip of territory bordering on Roumania, taken from them during the Crimean war, and their preparations on the Black Sea and the immense armaments they are making do not indicate that they have abandoned that project. The truth is that this letter, coming as it does from Germany, gives some color of probability to a report circulated here that the

GERMAN CABINET

is using its utmost endeavors to prevent a reconciliation between Russia and the United States.

Whether there be any foundation for the report, or whether it is only one of those rumors that come into existence nobody knows how and float about through the air as it were, without any known cause, it shows at least the feelings of mistrust with which Germany is regarded here, and the belief in the intentions of Bismarck to play fast and loose with Russia, as he has done with his other allies. There never was any sympathy here for Germany except in government circles, and even there, it seems, feelings of distrust are insidiously creeping in and suspicions of the good faith of the German Cabinet beginning to be entertained.

The reason of this probably is that Germany has just now too many friends, too many allies, for her professions of friendship towards all to be serious.

First, we have the meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Germany at Gastein last summer, and the German press was in ecstasies over the firm and lasting alliance for peace purposes, of course, that had been made with their enemies of only five years before. Then Prince Frederick Charles came to St. Petersburg, and again there were rejoicings among the German newspapers and assurances of their profound love and esteem for Russia, and

ANOTHER ALLIANCE

was formed (with the view of keeping the peace, of course,) with the Czar. Prince Frederick Charles went to Italy, and immediately we have a German-Italian alliance manufactured by the German press upon the instant, over which there are more rejoicings and more rubbing of hands. Prince Frederick Charles went to Tunis, and some of the German papers are beginning to talk of a treaty with the Bey, by which

THE FRENCH ARE TO BE CHECKMATED IN ALGIERS.

He has now gone to Greece, without doubt to negotiate a treaty with that mighty kingdom, and we shall certainly hear of him at Constantinople engaged in the same business.

I had almost forgotten the latest one, known as the Italian-German-Spanish alliance—for there have been so many that it is almost impossible to keep them all in one's head—which is also a result of the diplomacy of the German press.

In hearing this German-Austrian-Russian-Italian-Spanish—I had almost said American—alliance talked about with so much gravity one cannot help thinking of poor Artemus Ward's lecture on "Brigham Young's mother-in-law, and how there came to be so many of her," which was scarcely more humorous in its way. But, seriously, are they not taxing our credulity too far? Are these rumors of alliances started by the German newspapers to be taken as an evidence of what they wish and think necessary to protect themselves against future projects of French vengeance, and do the Germans really hope to make us believe they are uniting the whole of Europe in a league against poor, beaten, humiliated France? It is quite true that Germans in general, and Prussians in particular, have very moderate ideas as to the intelligence of people not belonging to that favored race and very exalted ideas of their own superior wisdom; but I would submit it to them with all due modesty, if they are not asking us to believe too much and if they are not underrating our intelligence somewhat? If they would be moderate in arranging their alliances we might believe in them; but if things go on at this rate we shall not be surprised to hear of Prince Frederick Charles negotiating with the Hottentots of South Africa, or even entering into a compact with the Man in the Moon. Alliances, to be effective, should, like other good things, be indulged in moderately, but the Germans, it would seem, are not satisfied with a moderate and reasonable number, they must needs unite the whole of Europe against their late enemy. It is

A SIGNIFICANT FACT,

and one which speaks volumes, in view of the immense military preparations M. Thiers is making, that they should think it necessary to thus seek allies in the four quarters of the globe, and that they should try to make us believe it possible to unite the whole of Europe against France.

The idea is too absurd to be entertained for a moment. In the first place, the sympathies of mankind are always with the vanquished; and although the action of France in undertaking a war for conquest was severely reprehended, that of Germany, in continuing a war for conquest, put that Power in exactly the same moral position as France had been in the beginning, and she consequently lost all the sympathy her purely defensive action had given her. In the next place, she has become great and powerful, and her treatment of Denmark, of Austria and of France shows that nothing is to be expected from her magnanimity or mercy. She is, consequently,

FEARED ON ALL SIDES,

and I think I am safe in saying that in England, Austria, Italy, Spain, Russia and Turkey, France has three friends where Germany has one. This is a natural consequence of the logic of events, and it will effectually prevent any serious alliance being entered into, especially when there are so many of them that the different parties cannot avoid seeing that somebody must be betrayed. A Prussian-Italian alliance is not practicable, for the reason that if Victor Emmanuel cannot stay in Rome without the help of Prussian bayonets he is no better than the Pope, who had to be sustained by a French army. An alliance with Spain is not probable, because the sympathies of that country are with France, a kindred race, and an alliance with Russia and Austria at the same time is about as absurd a thing as could be easily imagined, for the reason that those two Powers are avowed and bitter enemies of each other.

Besides this, Germany, powerful as she may be, will find her forces neutralized for continental combinations by France until their mutual hatred culminates in another trial of strength, and France is completely crushed or victorious—a contingency that will certainly arise within the next few years.

We begin to see, now, how foolish was the talk of crushing such a nation and putting it out of the possibility of renewing the contest for another fifty years; how short-sighted the statesmanship that threw away the occasion of making a firm friend of a chivalrous and warm-hearted people, who, whatever their faults, have never been accused of ingratitude or forgetfulness of a good turn; and how wicked the ambition that changed a war of defence into one of conquest, and thus paved the way for a series of wars in the near future which will desolate the whole of Europe. Germany, and France too, may well seek for alliances, for they will both need them in the contest which is inevitable, and which will sweep over Europe like a sea of fire.

FOREIGN ORDERS.

General Sheridan To Be Decorated by the Czar of Russia.

A Number of Other American Gentlemen To Be Similarly Honored—Imperial Gratitude for Kindness to Prince Alexis—The Different Orders of Europe and America.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 16, 1872.

General Sheridan and several other persons who had the pleasure of entertaining the Grand Duke Alexis when on his visit to the United States have been honored, or are to be honored very soon, by receiving decorations from the Emperor, in acknowledgment of the politeness and kindness shown Alexis while there. General Sheridan will receive a decoration of the Order of the White Eagle, but I am not in a condition to state what other orders will be given, nor to whom, and I, therefore, refrain from mentioning names, as I do not wish to raise hopes in the bosoms of my countrymen that may be cruelly blighted, and dreams which are doomed never to be realized.

It is needless to state, however, that President Grant, Mr. Fish and Mr. Bancroft Davis are not mentioned as being among the number of the happy recipients. I do not know whether these gentlemen will feel bad about it or not, but if they do they have the example of a certain renowned fox to fall back upon for consolation, although, to tell the truth, these grapes are usually considered exceedingly sweet by those who have tasted them.

WHAT IS A DECORATION?

As there may be a great many of my readers who have never seen a decoration or anybody who ever wore one, I will state, for their benefit, that a decoration is a bit of ribbon, blue, red, yellow, green or variegated, as the case may be, to which is usually attached a star, cross, medal or shield, made of gold, silver, enamel, or even iron, and worn on the breast, to the great delectation of the—wearer.

They vary in size and color from a microscopic bit of red ribbon, worn in the buttonhole, as in the lowest grade of the French Legion of Honor, to a shield the size of a small dinner plate, flaming with all the colors of the rainbow, and often arranged in a way that would put the rainbow to blush, as in some of the Spanish and Portuguese orders.

NUMBER OF EUROPEAN ORDERS.

The "Almanach de Gotha" gives a list of 160 orders, nearly all European, of which nine are Austrian, ten Spanish, seven English, five Italian, seven Portuguese, eleven Prussian, eight Russian, three Turkish, four Dutch, two Belgian, one French, two Danish and six Swedish, the rest being distributed among the smaller German and Italian States.

NEW WORLD DECORATIONS.

The New World counts only nine, of which six are Brazilian and three Mexican. These latter are doomed, it seems, to experience all the vicissitudes usually attendant on a Mexican government, and live and die and spring up again, perish, are renewed and abolished in a way that must test the patience of the staid and punctilious "Almanach de Gotha." The first Mexican Order—that of Notre Dame of Guadalupe—was founded in 1822 by the Emperor Iturbide, was afterwards abolished, then renewed in 1853 by Santa Anna, again suppressed in 1855, and again renewed in 1863 by a decree of the imperial government of Maximilian. Poor Maximilian! He lived long enough to found two new orders, the decorations of which did not, however, prevent Mexican bullets finding their way to a brave and noble heart.

HOW ORDERS ARE OBTAINED.

When it is remembered that all of these orders average at least five ranks, each rank demanding a separate decoration, thus making about seven hundred decorations in all, it will be seen that it would require some years of hard study to master them all so as to know them at sight. The means of acquiring a decoration are various. You distinguish yourself on the field of battle, or you save somebody from drowning, or you make yourself renowned in the world of letters or of art, or you perform your duties as a functionary of the government faithfully—or, at least, you make somebody believe you do so—or you are a good friend of somebody who has decorations to give, and sometimes simply being polite to him is enough to insure you one.

I knew a man in Brussels who got a decoration for the somewhat ambiguous reason stated in the decree by which it was conferred on him, of the "*fete* at the northern depot," and another who was decorated because "he lived a pious life," which, it must be admitted, is a better reason than those generally given. The readiest and easiest means of procuring a decoration, however, is to avail yourself of your merit in being the possessor of a considerable quantity of what the scoffers term "filthy lucre," a kind of merit never, or, at least, rarely, overlooked in conferring them.

The greater part of the orders have their prices, varying according to the rank of the decoration and the honorability of the order, and there is in Paris an agency where you may get, negotiate and obtain a decoration of almost any order, if you are willing to sacrifice a sufficient amount of money on this altar of distinction. A well-known American dentist, living at this side of the Atlantic, has, I believe, about a hundred, of which he is exceedingly proud; but as he cannot find room for them all on his breast, he has had them nicely framed and hung up in his parlor, wearing them by turns, fifteen or twenty at a time. Some say he is making a collection of decorations, collections of any and all sorts of things, *à la mode* nowadays, and the way he gets them is this:—As is well known he has a great many royal patients, whose decaying molars and incisors require mending, and when any of these crowned heads who have decorations to give ask him for his bill he answers, "I never take money from royalty; but in case you wish to decorate me far be it from me to refuse, American citizen though I be."

Cynical and scoffing people, who, I regret to say, abound everywhere, have a great many malicious and uncharitable stories to relate about decorated people, the way in which they obtain their decorations, and especially about the enormous number some of them have. A story is told of a famous Prussian officer or general (Prussia more than any other country rejoices in decorated people) who has so many that, like the doctor, he cannot find place for them all on his breast, and so when he goes to an evening party he has his servant bring them in after him on a platter, and follow him around as he salutes the company, as though, like Dot's baby, they were something in the nature of refreshments.

I remember a *bon mot* of Rochefort's on this subject during the Commune. While the Versailles troops were pounding away at the Porte Maillot and the Arc de Triomphe, and Dombrowski fighting from street to street and from house to house in the village of Neuilly, the news came that the gendarme who had cut down Flourens with a blow of his sabre had been decorated as a member of the Legion of Honor. "What a pity!" exclaimed Rochefort; "the avengers of Flourens will now never be able to find him."

THE MOST PRIZED DECORATIONS.

A few of the orders confer, however, the highest distinction, as that of St. George of Russia, Maria Theresa of Austria, the Iron Cross of Prussia and one or two others—decorations of the two former especially being only conferred for real merit, and that of no ordinary kind.

Some of the orders, as that of the Golden Fleece, of Spain, and the Order of the Bath, of England, are limited to a certain number of members, the badge or decoration of each being returned to the society upon the death of the wearer, and they pass from hand to hand and from wearer to wearer, some of them for centuries. Thus the Count of Flanders, brother of the King of Belgium, has the same collar and badge of the Golden Fleece once worn by Columbus, and, in England, the present Earl Cowley has the garter formerly held by Lord Palmerston.

OF WHAT USE ARE THEY?

There is, probably, much to be said for as well as against orders and decorations. One argument urged in their favor is that by this means governments are enabled to pay off a quantity of debts, that would otherwise be very troublesome, in an exceedingly economical manner, and which appears to be perfectly satisfactory to both parties.

Of course for those who reason logically and correctly a decoration has no *raison d'être*; for it is given, if given for anything, to confer distinction. Now, if you have done nothing to merit distinction a decoration ought not and will not confer it, as the existing system certainly proves, and if you have distinguished yourself really you have no need of a decoration. Is Moltke more esteemed for his decorations? and would Washington or Shakspeare have been greater for wearing a star on the breast or a bit of red ribbon in the buttonhole? But then few people are logical, and so decorations are more prized than much fine gold.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®